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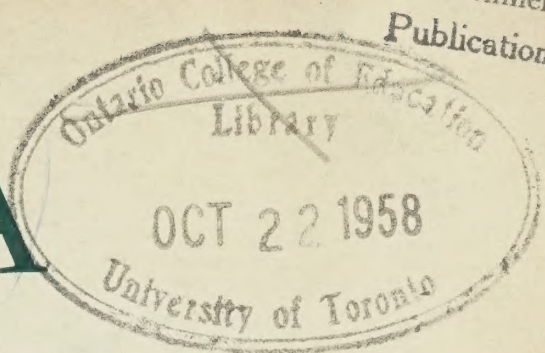
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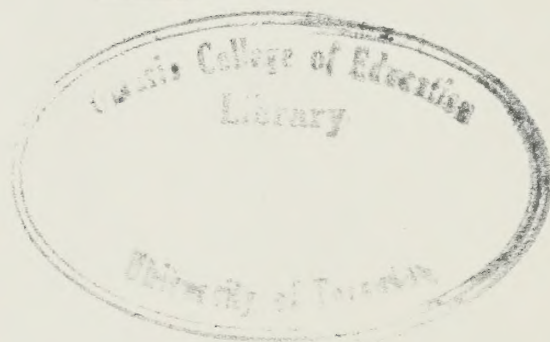
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CANADA  
and the  
UNITED NATIONS  
1957

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
OTTAWA, CANADA

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## FOREWORD

This volume, the latest of a series, adds one more chapter to the history of the development of the United Nations as seen through Canadian eyes.

The basic aims of Canadian foreign policy, in which I include the prevention of war and safeguarding of our national security, the maintenance of existing friendly ties, the improvement of relations with all countries, and the development of international trade and world prosperity, are all furthered in a special way through Canadian participation in the various activities of the United Nations.

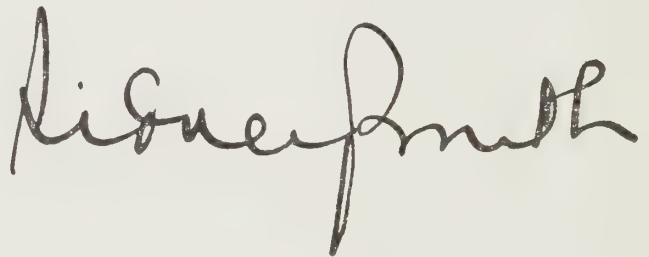
The effectiveness of the United Nations as an instrument for ensuring by the use of collective force the safeguarding of international peace has never been established in the way that the Charter envisaged because of the political division between the Soviet Union and its supporters and the opponents of Soviet policy. The value of the United Nations in the conciliation of disputes and differences between nations has likewise been affected by the East-West conflict, and by the difficulties which present themselves for individual nations when conflicting national interests require in the international interest to be resolved. To admit these limitations is merely to face the facts of international life. The United Nations' record nevertheless includes significant achievements in the cause of peace. The United Nations remains a unique and indispensable instrument of international diplomacy which has achieved important results in all of the various spheres of activity for which it was created.

Canadian participation in the debates in United Nations bodies and in United Nations activities provides an exceptional method of becoming informed in detail of the views of other nations and of the importance which they attach to various aspects of their foreign policies. Canada must take into account the views of other nations as made known in the United Nations and at the same time is enabled to make known its own views on a wide range of international problems and to exert its influence for their acceptance. Diplomatic exchanges between nations in furtherance of the national interest are carried out in many other ways, but these have a special importance in the United Nations because of the very nature of its multilateral discussions and their influence on the formation of governmental policies and upon public opinion throughout the world.

In the record of United Nations activities set out in the following pages we find cause for disappointment in the failure to achieve significant progress in disarmament. Political controversies which have long disturbed international relations continue in an acute form with little apparent progress being made towards their settlement. The United Nations condemnation of the Soviet Union for its repression of the Hungarian people's heroic struggle for liberty has been ineffectual. As the nations of the world have not been able to agree upon a system for the just settlement of all disputes we must await for the solution of many problems a change in the policies of governments. The task of the United Nations to effect such changes and to find a basis for mutual agreement will require long and patient effort.

Great scientific achievements and technological progress have brought to mankind in our age a greater power for destruction than he has ever before

possessed. Scientific discovery has also brought new blessings and opened up tremendous possibilities for further progress in the improvement of standards of living throughout the world. These developments have brought an increasing appreciation of the interdependence of nations in our modern world. We must set this in the balance as against the difficulties which still exist in achieving that international co-operation for which the Charter of the United Nations provides. We cannot expect these difficulties to be quickly resolved but we must face them with courage and with confidence in the ability of man to guide his destiny towards a better world.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. J. A. Smith'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'A' and a long, sweeping underline.

*Secretary of State  
for External Affairs*

Ottawa, June, 1958.



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|        |   |  |
|--------|---|--|
| ACC    | — | Administrative Committee on Co-ordination                                      |
| CCIF   | — | International Telephone Consultative Committee                                 |
| CCIR   | — | International Radio Consultative Committee                                     |
| CCIT   | — | International Telegraph Consultative Committee                                 |
| CCITT  | — | International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee                   |
| ECAFE  | — | Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East                                  |
| ECE    | — | Economic Commission for Europe   |
| ECLA   | — | Economic Commission for Latin America  |
| ECOSOC | — | Economic and Social Council  |
| ETAP   | — | Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance                                    |
| FAO    | — | Food and Agriculture Organization  |
| GATT   | — | General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade   |
| IAEA   | — | International Atomic Energy Agency   |
| IBRD   | — | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development                          |
| ICAO   | — | International Civil Aviation Organization                                      |
| IFC    | — | International Finance Corporation  |
| ILO    | — | International Labour Organization  |
| IMCO   | — | Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization                          |
| IMF    | — | International Monetary Fund  |
| ITO    | — | International Trade Organization   |
| ITU    | — | International Telecommunication Union  |
| OEEC   | — | Organization for European Economic Co-operation                                |
| OTC    | — | Organization for Trade Co-operation  |
| SUNFED | — | Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development                           |
| UNCIP  | — | United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan                               |
| UNCURK | — | United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea      |
| UNEF   | — | United Nations Emergency Force   |
| UNESCO | — | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization               |
| UNHCR  | — | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees                                  |
| UNICEF | — | United Nations Children's Fund   |
| UNKRA  | — | United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency                                    |
| UNREF  | — | United Nations Refugee Fund  |
| UNRWA  | — | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East |
| UNTAA  | — | United Nations Technical Assistance Administration                             |
| UNTAB  | — | United Nations Technical Assistance Board                                      |
| UNTAC  | — | United Nations Technical Assistance Committee                                  |
| UNTSO  | — | United Nations Truce Supervision Organization                                  |
| UPU    | — | Universal Postal Union   |
| WHO    | — | World Health Organization  |
| WMO    | — | World Meteorological Organization  |

## EDITORIAL NOTE

The present volume, the eleventh in the *Canada and the United Nations* series, reports on the twelfth session of the United Nations General Assembly which was held from September 17 to December 14, 1957 and other United Nations activities during the calendar year 1957. The tenth volume of *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57* contains a full account of the eleventh session of the General Assembly, which took



place from November 12, 1956 to March 8, 1957, and the current volume does not describe events at that session.

*Canada and the United Nations* is intended as a reference work in which special attention is given to Canadian policy in United Nations matters. Limitation of space prevents the reproduction in this volume of the full texts of Canadian statements but Appendix IX lists the texts and documents available upon request to the Department of External Affairs.

For the assistance of readers a chart, published by courtesy of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations, shows the principal United Nations bodies and their relationship with each other. Listed below for reference are the dates during which each of the twelve sessions of the General Assembly met.

First Session, Part I, London, January 10 to February 14, 1946.

First Session, Part II, New York, October 23 to December 16, 1946.

First Special Session (Palestine) New York, April 28 to May 15, 1947.

Second Session, New York, September 16 to November 29, 1947.

Second Special Session (Palestine) New York, April 16 to May 14, 1948.

Third Session, Part I, Paris, September 21 to December 12, 1948.

Third Session, Part II, New York, April 5 to May 18, 1949.

Fourth Session, New York, September 20 to December 10, 1949.

Fifth Session, New York, September 19 to December 15, 1950.

Sixth Session, Paris, November 6, 1951 to February 5, 1952.

Seventh Session, New York, October 14, 1952 to April 23, 1953.

Resumed Seventh Session, New York, August 17 to August 28, 1953.

Eighth Session, New York, September 15 to December 9, 1953.

Ninth Session, New York, September 21 to December 17, 1954.

Tenth Session, New York, September 20 to December 20, 1955.

First Emergency Special Session (Middle East) New York, November 1 to 10, 1956.

Second Emergency Special Session (Hungary) New York, November 4 to 10, 1956.

Eleventh Session, New York, November 12, 1956 to March 8, 1957.

Resumed Eleventh Session (Hungary) New York, September 10 to 14, 1957.

Twelfth Session, New York, September 17 to December 14, 1957.

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On October 21, 1957, H.M. Queen Elizabeth II, accompanied by H.R.H. Prince Philip, visited the United Nations. Her Majesty is seen addressing the General Assembly.

# I

## GENERAL SURVEY

The introduction to this report on the work of the United Nations during the year 1957 can, of necessity, mention only the outstanding issues and activities as indeed this volume must by the very limitation of its size also do. One of the first accomplishments of the twelfth session of the General Assembly was its unanimous decision to implement the recommendation of the Security Council to appoint the Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld, for a new five-year term of office. The representatives of numerous delegations paid tribute to the Secretary-General who was described by the President of the Assembly as being "surely our supreme international civil servant, dedicated to his task, superbly equipped for it, and self-effacing in its performance".

Only one new member, the Federation of Malaya, was admitted to the United Nations during the twelfth session bringing the total membership to 82. Canada took pleasure in co-sponsoring with other members of the Commonwealth the Assembly resolution endorsing the Security Council's recommendation that Malaya be admitted. The Secretary of State for External Affairs in a statement supporting Malaya's admission said in part: "It is most gratifying to me . . . on this happy occasion, to welcome a new member of the Commonwealth to membership in the United Nations". On October 1 Canada, Japan and Panama were elected by the Assembly on the first ballot to membership on the Security Council for a two-year term commencing January 1, 1958. Canada's participation in United Nations activities has, therefore, been increased by its responsibilities as a member of the Council.

Disarmament has been an objective since the founding of the United Nations and during the period under review intensive negotiations were conducted in London and New York in an endeavour to reach an agreement on this vital question. For months during the spring and summer the Sub-Committee on Disarmament, composed of Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union, met in London and the debate on disarmament and related items at the twelfth session of the General Assembly was the lengthiest of all items. In August the Soviet Union rejected in the Sub-Committee on Disarmament the Western proposals on disarmament and in December in the General Assembly the Soviet Bloc voted against a 24-power resolution embodying the Western proposals and a resolution enlarging the Disarmament Commission. The Soviet Union in fact stated categorically that it would not participate in the Commission as constituted. Canada was a co-sponsor of the Western proposals and the relevant resolutions but its position has been and continues to be that the disarmament proposals with which Canada is associated are not to be considered the only means by which progress can be made towards disarmament, and the hope is held that the Soviet Union will reconsider its decision not to participate in the Disarmament Commission so that negotiations can be resumed and an agreement reached. Canada has also insisted that there must be, for its security, a measure of inspection that will ensure that undertakings are being carried out. The negotiations and proposals arising from them are discussed in more detail later in this volume.



The problem of Hungary, which together with the crisis in the Middle East had dominated the eleventh session and was considered again at the resumed eleventh session in September, was also discussed at the twelfth session. The session in September 1957 requested the Assembly's president, H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, as its Special Representative on the problem of Hungary, to take such steps as he deemed appropriate to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly. These resolutions had condemned Soviet actions in Hungary which deprived that country of its liberty and political independence and its people of the exercise of their fundamental human rights and endorsed the findings of the Special Committee established by the eleventh session to investigate conditions in Hungary and to collect evidence.

The Special Committee had reported to the Assembly in June 1957 that, although it had not been able to go to Hungary, it had held hearings of witnesses in New York, Geneva, Vienna, Rome and London. Its conclusions might be summarized as follows: what had taken place in Hungary in October and November 1956 was a spontaneous national uprising led by students, workers, soldiers and intellectuals and had not been fomented by reactionary circles in Hungary nor drawn its strength from Western "imperialists"; what had at first been peaceful demonstrations were transformed into an armed uprising by the action of the AVH (secret police) in opening fire on people who were further united by the appearance of Russian soldiers as enemies in combat; that despite evidence of improvisation in the uprising the Soviet authorities had taken early steps to make armed intervention possible.

At the end of the twelfth session Prince Wan reported that he had been unable to carry out his mission because of the refusal of the Hungarian and Soviet Governments to co-operate in any way but that he would continue his efforts. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees could, however, report success in the settlement of the thousands of Hungarians who had fled from their country at the time of their ill-fated uprising. Of the 200,000 Hungarian refugees there remained at the end of 1957 only about 10,000 for whom permanent homes had not been found. Approximately 36,000 came to Canada in the course of the year.

In the Middle East the UNEF has continued its work of maintaining quiet and preventing frontier incidents on the Egyptian-Israeli Armistice Demarcation Line. Mindful of the contribution the Force was making to the maintenance of quiet in the area the twelfth session passed a resolution expressing the Assembly's appreciation to members of the United Nations for the assistance they had given to the Force in troops and other support and facilities, its hope that such assistance would be continued as necessary and deciding that the funds needed to pay the Force's expenses would be borne by members of the United Nations in accordance with the scale of assessments and by such other resources as might become available. Canadian troops serving with UNEF have comprised the largest contingent serving with the Force.

Another outstanding issue at the twelfth session was the Syrian complaint about threats to its security and to international peace. The seriousness of this issue was intensified by the "cold war" implications arising in the debate which was characterized by vigorous attacks by the Soviet Bloc on the West and particularly the United States alleging that the United States was "prodding Turkey to commit aggression against Syria". The Canadian approach to the item, as its Representative stated, was that it should be dealt with

calmly and constructively. Canada therefore deplored utterances in the Assembly and statements elsewhere, which through their very lack of restraint, tended not only to aggravate the debate but the situation in the area. Canada urged acceptance of the offer of mediation by King Saud but said that if, for whatever reason, Syria and Turkey could not agree to avail themselves of this way of settling the dispute, the Assembly should be prepared to consider other means and that the suggestion that the Secretary-General might be of assistance was to be commended. The debate, however, ended with Syrian and Turkish acceptance of a suggestion that the Assembly take no action on this issue.

Other political issues considered at the twelfth session were the questions of Cyprus, Algeria and West New Guinea. The debate on Cyprus showed the complexity of the problem and the diversity of opinions on the manner in which the Assembly could contribute to the achievement of a solution. A resolution submitted by Greece and amended by Canada, Chile, Denmark, Norway and Spain failed to obtain a two-thirds majority of votes in the Assembly, and, in fact, no resolution was adopted on this issue. A resolution on Algeria submitted by fifteen nations, one of which was Canada, was adopted. It expressed concern over the situation in Algeria, took note of the offer of good offices made by the King of Morocco and the President of Tunisia and expressed the wish that in a spirit of effective co-operation *pourparlers* would be entered into and other appropriate means utilized with a view to a solution in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter. For the fourth time the dispute over the political status of West New Guinea was brought before the Assembly but a recommendation that Indonesia and the Netherlands, as the two parties directly involved, be asked to pursue their endeavours to find a solution of the dispute in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority and was not adopted.

The issues which are dealt with in the political committees tend by their critical nature to overshadow the multifarious work of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies in the social, economic, cultural and scientific fields. Yet it is in this work that substantial progress is continuously being made in alleviating man's ills. For some years the regular and Expanded Programmes of Technical Assistance, under which experts have been sent abroad and technicians trained, have aided under-developed countries in increasing their production, making more effective use of their resources, expanding their educational facilities and making progress in medical and other scientific fields. In addition to the benefits that have been derived from these programmes the desirability of a programme of grants to assist capital development has been recognized and discussed and the possibility of establishing a United Nations fund for economic development (SUNFED) has been studied in United Nations forums. It has been generally agreed that such a fund would require annual contributions from governments of the order of \$250 million, but it has been apparent that countries were not prepared to make such sums available at the present time. In the light of these considerations the twelfth session decided that a new "special fund" was to be established which would be directed towards enlarging the scope of the United Nations programme of assistance to include special projects in such basic fields as surveys of water, mineral and power resources and the establishment of various kinds of training institutes, demonstration centres and pilot projects. Such special projects have not been within the purview of United Nations assistance programmes. A preparatory committee, of which Canada has become a member, was set up to study and make recommendations as to the precise scope of the Special Fund's activities and the



organizational and administrative arrangements necessary to establish the Fund.

The United Nations through its functional commissions, the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly continued its deliberations and work on international trade, commodity and economic problems as well as on the Draft Covenants on Human Rights, Freedom of Information and the status of women. During the year the International Atomic Energy Agency was formally established and its relationship with the United Nations agreed upon. The Agency, which is a development arising from President Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" proposal in 1953, has primary responsibility and is co-ordinating centre for international activities in the field of the peaceful application of atomic energy.

Some advancement was made in several of the questions concerning trust and non-self-governing territories. A Canadian served on the six-man Special Commission established by the eleventh session to visit the French administered trust territory of Togoland to study the situation resulting from the application of the Statute of Togoland granted by France to the territory. In the light of this Commission's report and the decision of the Trusteeship Council and in order to enable it to reach a decision concerning the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for Togoland at its thirteenth session, if the Governments of France and Togoland should ask for this, the twelfth session of the Assembly adopted a resolution which requested France to report to the Trusteeship Council on elections and the convening of a new Togolese Legislative Assembly and on any wishes which it might express in this connection. On the invitation of the Togolese Government the Assembly also appointed a United Nations Commissioner to supervise and report to it on the elections. As a result of deliberations at the twelfth session the Assembly adopted resolutions concerning the status of the territory of South West Africa, the obligations of the Union of South Africa towards that territory and establishing a Good Offices Committee to discuss with South Africa the basis for an agreement on the territory's international status. A tribunal of three jurists was set up by the Assembly to determine the frontier between Ethiopia and Italian administered Somaliland, an urgent problem in view of Somaliland's impending emergence as an independent state in 1960. Economic and social problems among dependent peoples were studied and recommendations made for their advancement.

The study and application of international law by United Nations bodies continued. One of the achievements by the International Law Commission's ninth session in 1957 was the drawing up of articles and commentaries on diplomatic privileges and immunities. Eight difficult cases were considered by the International Court of Justice. The question of defining aggression, the draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind and international criminal jurisdiction were given careful and detailed examination in the Assembly.

It will be seen from this general survey and from the following articles that the United Nations' record of progress in the past year has been uneven. There has been disappointment and cause for grave concern in the failure to break the deadlock in disarmament negotiations; the Assembly's efforts on behalf of the Hungarian people have not been successful; and other important political problems continue to trouble relations between states and remain unsolved. Nevertheless the United Nations' efforts at conciliation have been steadily maintained, have achieved some success in certain fields, and continue to demonstrate the importance of this forum for discussion and resolution of differences. In the social and economic fields there has been steady and important progress.

## II

### POLITICAL AND SECURITY

#### Disarmament<sup>1</sup>

At the conclusion of the debate on disarmament at the eleventh session of the General Assembly, it was agreed among the sponsors of the various substantive draft resolutions (including a proposal sponsored jointly by Canada, Japan and Norway calling for the registration of nuclear weapons tests), that none should be pressed to a vote. In their stead, a purely procedural resolution was adopted on February 14 which, *inter alia*, requested the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee at an early date, and recommended that the Sub-Committee consider certain proposals which had been put forward at the eleventh session, together with the views which had been expressed during the debate.

#### Meetings of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission

The Sub-Committee, which consists of Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union, reconvened on March 18, and held a total of 71 meetings between that date and its adjournment on September 6. During the session, in addition to proposals and working papers on specific subjects which were tabled jointly or individually by the four Western powers and by the Soviet Union, comprehensive plans for a first stage of disarmament were proposed by each side. Memoranda submitted on invitation by certain states not members of the Sub-Committee (India, Japan, Norway and Yugoslavia) were also discussed. On April 30, the Soviet Representative, Mr. V. Zorin, tabled a plan for partial disarmament, which was based to a large extent on the Soviet proposals of November 17, 1956. Among the measures called for under the Soviet plans were: a two stage reduction of armed forces to 1-1.5 million men for the USSR and the United States, and 650,000 for the United Kingdom and France, without regard to political conditions; reduction of conventional armaments and military budgets by 15 per cent in the first stage; an immediate cessation or suspension of nuclear tests, independently of other measures of disarmament, an unconditional renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons, together with the assumption of an obligation "to make every effort to conclude an agreement" on their complete prohibition, cessation of production, and elimination from national stockpiles; progressive liquidation of military bases in foreign territory; a one-third cut in the forces of the four major powers in Germany, and a considerable reduction of their forces in the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries; a system of international control, including posts in defined areas at ports, railway junctions and highways during the first stage, and at air-fields during the second stage in conjunction with measures for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons; and aerial inspection in a zone in central Europe and in an Asian-North American zone comprising approximately equal areas in eastern Siberia and in the United States west of the Mississippi.

During the four months after the presentation of the Soviet proposals, while the comprehensive Western plan was being prepared, the Sub-Committee negotiations consisted mainly of expositions of the principles of the

<sup>1</sup>A more detailed analysis of disarmament negotiations during 1957 is to be found in the White Paper on this subject, entitled *Disarmament Negotiations, 1957* (Ottawa, The Queen's Printer, 1958)



Western position, the presentation of proposals on individual questions such as nuclear test explosions and aerial inspection, and discussion of the Soviet proposals.

On August 29 the four Western Delegations, with the concurrence of their NATO allies, tabled an agreed working paper setting forth a plan for a first stage of disarmament. The main proposals were: reductions in armed forces to levels of 2.5 million men for the United States and the USSR and 750,000 men for the United Kingdom and France, to be followed, subject to progress toward political settlements, by further reductions in two stages to levels of 2.1 and 1.7 million, and 700,000 and 650,000 respectively; a reduction in armaments by means of agreed lists of designated armaments which would be deposited in internationally supervised depots in the territories of the states making deposits; an obligation not to use nuclear weapons except in defence against armed attack; cessation of the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and a beginning of transfers from weapon stockpiles to peaceful uses, both under effective international control; suspension of nuclear test explosions for a period of one year, and for a further period under certain conditions regarding control, including satisfactory progress on an inspection system to verify the cessation of production for weapons purposes; the study of a system of control and inspection over objects entering outer space; aerial and ground inspection and the exchange of "military blueprints" in specified areas; and an international control organ.

Although he had previously indicated an apparent willingness to consider certain of the Western proposals, the reaction of the Soviet Representative to the four-power plan as a whole was extremely negative. Immediately after it had been tabled he stated that "no real value can be attached to the document from the point of view of actual progress toward disarmament." He refused in subsequent meetings to comment seriously on the Western proposals and merely reiterated previous Soviet demands, while accusing the Western powers of obstructing progress. In view of Mr. Zorin's refusal to consider the Western proposals or to elaborate further the Soviet position, the five powers agreed on September 6 to adjourn *sine die*.

### **The Twelfth Session of the General Assembly**

It became apparent soon after the opening of the General Assembly that the representatives of many member nations considered the question of disarmament to be among the most important issues before the session. In the opening statement in the general debate on behalf of the Canadian Delegation, the Prime Minister emphasized the gravity of the problems facing the Assembly in this area, particularly in view of scientific progress towards newer and more dangerous weapons. Speaking of the four-power proposals of August 29, which he termed "eminently fair and reasonable", he called upon the Soviet Union to give serious consideration to the Western position. His Delegation, he concluded, recognized the extreme urgency of the situation facing mankind, and the Canadian Government would do "anything at all—take any stand whatever, short of its safety and its survival", to bring about some measure of disarmament.

The Disarmament Commission was convened on September 30 to consider the reports of its Sub-Committee. Two meetings were held, during which the representatives of several states commented briefly on the results of the Sub-Committee session, the majority again emphasizing the very great need for agreement on disarmament and calling upon the powers concerned to renew their efforts towards reaching this goal. The Commission then decided, without objection, to take note of the reports of its Sub-Committee



and to transmit them, together with other relevant documents, to the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Consideration of the disarmament item began in the First (Political and Security) Committee on October 10. In addition to the report of the Disarmament Commission, three topics had been scheduled for discussion; the expansion of the membership of the Commission and its Sub-Committee, which had been included at the request of India; a Belgian item calling for "collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world" as to the dangers of the armaments race; and an item proposed by the Soviet Union on the question of discontinuing nuclear weapons tests. The Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, emphasized in his statement in the general debate that it was imperative to find some solution to the deadlock in disarmament discussions. In this connection, Canada continued to urge the adoption of the proposals put forward by the West, but did not wish to be inflexible about the Western plan. On the contrary, he continued, ". . . we must remain sensitive to every possibility of improving it". All nations had in common an interest in survival, which could not be protected unless every effort was made to ensure that scientific advances were used "to alleviate and not to increase human misery and destitution". The importance of this goal could not be exaggerated; indeed, he concluded, the stake was "the very survival of the human race".

Following a debate of almost four weeks in the First Committee, during which two of ten draft resolutions were recommended to the General Assembly for passage (of the remainder, four were defeated and four were not pressed to a vote), the question of disarmament was taken up in plenary session, beginning November 14.

The two resolutions which had been recommended by the First Committee were adopted by large majorities: a 24-power resolution based on the Western proposals of August 29 was passed by 56 votes in favour (including Canada) and 9 against (Soviet bloc), with 15 abstentions; and the Belgian proposal calling for a publicity campaign to inform the peoples of the world of the dangers of the armaments race was adopted by a vote of 71 in favour (including Canada) and 9 against (Soviet bloc), with one abstention. In addition, the General Assembly had before it an Indian proposal on the question of nuclear tests, which had been defeated in the First Committee, and which was subsequently rejected in plenary session; a draft resolution sponsored by Canada and Japan, calling for the expansion of the Disarmament Commission by ten members; and a Soviet draft resolution, which had also been defeated in the First Committee, proposing the replacement of the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee by a permanent disarmament commission composed of all members of the United Nations.

During the consideration of the question of expanding the Disarmament Commission, an amendment to the Canadian-Japanese proposal was introduced by India, Sweden and Yugoslavia, which proposed a further addition of four members. The amendment was accepted by Canada and Japan, which were then joined by its three sponsors and Paraguay as co-sponsors of a revised resolution calling for the expansion of the Commission by fourteen members<sup>1</sup>. Although it had been hoped that it would be possible to obtain unanimous support for the revised resolution, the Soviet Representative made it clear that his Government would not support it, and would not participate in future in the work of the Commission, if it were expanded as suggested in the six-power resolution. They would, however, be willing to support this

<sup>1</sup>The 14 additional members for 1958 would be Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, India, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia.

resolution if an amendment proposed by Albania, which would have added a further seven states to the Commission, was also accepted. The Soviet proposal and the Albanian amendment were both defeated, and the six-power resolution adopted by a vote of 60 in favour (including Canada) and 9 against (Soviet bloc), with 11 abstentions. Debate on the disarmament item was brought to a conclusion on November 19, the Soviet Representative having again made plain his Government's intention not to serve on the Commission in its new composition.

## **Effects of Atomic Radiation**

At the tenth session of the General Assembly in 1955, the question of the co-ordination of information on atomic radiation, on which agenda items had been proposed by India and the United States, was considered in the First (Political and Security) Committee. The introduction of these items was a reflection of the concern of many governments, organizations and individuals over the possible hazards of radiation and especially those resulting from the fall-out from nuclear weapons tests. On December 3, 1955 the General Assembly unanimously adopted resolution 913 (X), establishing the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation<sup>1</sup>. The Committee was given the task of collecting information concerning the effects of ionizing radiation on man and his environment. It was to submit yearly progress reports and to prepare by July 1, 1958 a summary and evaluation of information received.

The Committee held three sessions during 1956 and 1957 and has arrangements for meeting early in 1958 with a view to preparing the required report. It has undertaken several fact-finding surveys, requesting, for example, all available information on the amount of natural radiation to which man is exposed in various areas, the level of artificial radiation caused by radio-active fall-out and other factors. Although the Committee will not publish its summary report until the middle of 1958, it has already made a number of specific observations designed to guard against known hazards such as those which may result from medical uses of radio-active substances.

On August 26, 1957, the Government of Czechoslovakia, expressing its concurrence with the "imperative and justified demand of the nations" for further United Nations activity, proposed the inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly of an item on the "Effects of Atomic Radiation". The explanatory memorandum accompanying the Czechoslovak proposal called upon the United Nations "to take immediate steps capable of preventing any further increase in the levels of radio-active radiation", and suggested that consideration be given "to the possibility of convening a broad scientific Conference on the Effects of Atomic Radiation . . .".

Prior to the debate on this item in the First Committee, a draft resolution setting forth the above points was tabled by the Czechoslovak Delegation. A second draft resolution, tabled by eight co-sponsoring states, referred to the investigations of the Scientific Committee and called upon it to complete its work as soon as possible. It was agreed, however, among the sponsors of the two resolutions that neither would be pressed to a vote, and after further consideration in the First Committee, a compromise resolution co-sponsored by 16 states (including Canada)<sup>2</sup> was tabled. This resolution was adopted in the First Committee, and later unanimously approved by the General

<sup>1</sup>The Committee is composed of Representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Mexico, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R.

<sup>2</sup>Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.



Assembly on November 14. In its operative paragraphs it calls upon all concerned to continue to make available relevant information to the Scientific Committee, and requests that the Committee complete its report as soon as possible and make it available to all members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and to the Second Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The resolution also requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to "consider the question of the strengthening and widening of scientific activities in this field", and to report to the General Assembly at its next session. Finally, it recommends the inclusion of the report of the Scientific Committee in the agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, and transmits to the Scientific Committee a report of the First Committee's discussion of the item at the twelfth session.

## Algeria

The troubled situation in Algeria was discussed at the tenth and eleventh sessions of the United Nations General Assembly in 1955 and 1956<sup>1</sup>. On July 16, 1957 twenty-two African and Asian states requested that Algeria again be put on the Assembly agenda on the ground that the situation in that territory had deteriorated rather than improved since previous Assembly discussions.

During the first months of 1957, rebel activities in Algeria seemed to continue unabated. Towards the end of the year, however, there were some signs of an improvement in the situation, at least in the more settled areas of the country. While continuing slowly to introduce local reforms in the area, the French Government proceeded, in 1957, with its plans to obtain parliamentary approval of a basic legal framework for Algeria. This basic statute or *loi-cadre*, which was approved in first reading by the French National Assembly on November 29, 1957<sup>2</sup>, provides for the setting up of a single electoral college, the division of Algeria into a number of regions with a larger measure of local autonomy and increased Algerian representation in the French National Assembly. In November the King of Morocco and the Tunisian President, Mr. Bourguiba, issued a joint statement containing an offer of "good offices" to assist in reaching a settlement of the Algerian problem.

Debate on the Algerian item commenced in the First Committee of the General Assembly on November 27 with a statement of the French position by the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Pineau. He did not oppose the debate but reiterated the French view that the Assembly was incompetent to deal with a problem falling entirely within the framework of French sovereignty. Denying that France had ever refused to undertake negotiations with the Algerian rebels, Mr. Pineau said that the three stage offer of a cease-fire, elections (with a single electoral college) and negotiations, which had been made by Mr. Mollet in January 1957 was still valid. It was not possible for the French to accept the offer of "good offices" made by the President of Tunisia and the King of Morocco, since it was evident that the rebels still insisted on a prior recognition of the right to independence. Mr. Pineau referred to the lessening of incidents towards the end of the year in Algeria and outlined the social and political reforms which had taken place there. In his view, the *loi-cadre* for Algeria was proof of the French desire to find a political solution to the problem. Mr. Pineau foresaw that if one turned blindly to the principle of self-determination for guidance the inevitable result

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations, 1956-57*, pp. 10-12.

<sup>2</sup>The *loi-cadre* was given final approval by the French Parliament on January 30, 1958.



would be partition of the country between the European coastal cities on the one hand and the Muslim hinterland on the other.

The Tunisian Representative, Mr. Mongi Slim, stressed his country's desire to work towards the goal of peaceful negotiations. While admitting that France had a legitimate interest in North Africa, he attacked what he termed the "fiction" that Algeria was an integral part of France. He criticized the French insistence on a cease-fire and elections as prerequisites to negotiations and pointed to Indonesia, Morocco and Tunisia where negotiations had preceded a cease-fire. He cited the example of Tunisia and Morocco to disprove the French argument that a recognition of the principle of self-determination for Algeria would lead to anarchy or partition. In closing, Mr. Slim expressed the hope that agreement could be reached on the basis of the offer of "good offices" from the Tunisian and Moroccan Heads of State.

The general debate on the Algerian question was marked by a more moderate tone than had characterized previous United Nations discussions of this subject. The debate seemed to indicate a growing desire on both sides for some kind of negotiated settlement. There continued however to be differences of opinion as to the right formula for bringing about these negotiations. A group of seventeen African and Asian countries introduced a resolution recognizing that the principle of self-determination should be applied in Algeria and calling for negotiations designed to reach a solution in accord with the United Nations Charter. A second resolution sponsored by five Latin American countries, Italy and Spain, expressed the hope that a just solution would be found to the Algerian problem. A number of delegations, including the Canadian, felt that the seventeen-power resolution could, if suitably amended, obtain wide support in the Committee. Ireland, Norway and Canada therefore joined in proposing amendments designed to produce a compromise to which both sides could acquiesce. These amendments provided that the Algerian people should be entitled to work out their future in a democratic way and proposed "effective discussions to resolve the present troubled situation" and to find a solution to the Algerian question.

In accordance with Assembly procedure, the amendments to the seventeen-power resolution were voted on first by the Committee and were adopted by a vote of 37 in favour, 36 against, with 7 abstentions. France did not participate in the vote and South Africa was absent. Those voting against the amendments included the Soviet bloc, and most of the African and Asian countries. When the seventeen-power resolution, as amended, was put to a vote, the Liberian Representative, who had abstained on the amendments, joined those voting against the resolution. The draft resolution was therefore rejected by a tie vote of 37 to 37, with 6 abstentions and the Algerian item was passed to the General Assembly without any Committee recommendation.

In the three days between the final Committee vote and the consideration of this item in the Assembly, a series of consultations resulted in the production of a compromise resolution co-sponsored by a group of Asian, European and Latin American countries and Canada. Once an informal agreement had been reached behind the scenes regarding this compromise proposal, the General Assembly quickly gave it unanimous approval by a vote of 80 in favour, with France not participating in the vote and South Africa absent. The resolution took note of the offer of good offices made by the Moroccan and Tunisian Heads of State and expressed "the wish that in a spirit of effective co-operation, *pourparlers* will be entered into, and other appropriate means utilized, with a view to a solution, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations".

## → Cyprus ←

Several significant developments occurred in Cyprus in 1957. Following an exchange of statements between EOKA (National Organization of Cypriot Fighters) and the United Kingdom in March, EOKA suspended its campaign of terrorism and violence and Archbishop Makarios was released by the United Kingdom from exile in the Seychelles Islands. While EOKA insisted that Archbishop Makarios should be allowed to return to Cyprus and that the emergency measures should be abolished, the United Kingdom took the position that the Archbishop should first condemn terrorist methods unequivocally. However from March until just prior to the General Assembly debate in December there was little violence on the island; some of the emergency measures were relaxed and in October the United Kingdom appointed a new Governor, Sir Hugh Foot.

For the previous three years the Cyprus question had been submitted to the General Assembly by Greece in the form of a request for "application under the auspices of the United Nations of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of the Island of Cyprus". For the twelfth session Greece let it be known that it intended also to submit a sub-item as follows: "violation of human rights and atrocities by the British colonial administration against the Cyprians". The General Committee, however, by a vote of 11 in favour, none against with 4 abstentions accepted a Norwegian proposal that the item be listed on the agenda simply as "The Cyprus Question".

In the debate in the First Committee the Representatives of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom made statements of their positions as follows:

- (a) Greece stood for the self-determination of the Cypriot people as a whole and contended that the question was clearly one between the United Kingdom Government and the people of Cyprus. Greece underlined that the United Kingdom and itself were the two principal parties concerned and that Turkey had only secondary interest in the question.
- (b) Turkey emphasized the rights of *all* the peoples of the island, claiming that the recognition of such rights was in accordance with United Nations principles as advocated in Article 73 (b) of the Charter and asserted that Turkey would always be an interested party in the Cyprus problem.
- (c) The United Kingdom declared its willingness to discuss with Greece and Turkey "any solution for the Cyprus question" and stated that its policy had been to promote self-government and to support the principle of self-determination but that this must apply equally to the Greek and Turkish communities and not create greater problems than it solved.

Interspersed in the statements were charges and counter-charges concerning alleged atrocities.

Egypt and Syria both asserted that they had legitimate interests in the Cyprus question on the ground that British occupation of the island was being used to maintain a base which threatened the security of the Arab states, while the Soviet bloc laid emphasis on the role of Cyprus as a NATO base for missiles and atomic weapons. A number of speakers in the debate emphasized the applicability of the principle of self-determination as a basis for the solution of the Cyprus question. Many others, however, while affirming support for this principle as an important principle of the Charter, were conscious of the difficulties which would be created by an appeal to the parties



in terms which placed an emphasis on a solution based on the Greek view of the applicability of this principle without reference to other factors and other principles of the Charter. Malaya and Ceylon compared the problems of Cyprus to those faced by their countries prior to their independence and expressed their faith in the earnestness and desire of the United Kingdom to lead its dependent territories towards independence. They appealed for measures to be taken leading to a solution of the problem. The United States for their part expressed their belief that the best solution could be reached through the use of quiet diplomatic channels by the parties concerned.

Foreign Minister Averoff of Greece stated that at the eleventh session Greece had not pressed for a vote on its resolution because of the compromise resolution which had been presented at that time<sup>1</sup>. However, as no results had been forthcoming Greece deemed it necessary to submit for this session a draft resolution, the preamble of which would have the Assembly express its concern that no progress had been made toward a solution in compliance with the February 26 resolution (1013 (XI)) and consider further that the situation was still fraught with danger and that a solution in conformity with the principles of the Charter was required at the earliest possible time to preserve peace and stability in the area. The operative clause of the draft resolution submitted by Greece, which was similar to the draft it had submitted at the previous session, expressed the wish that the people of Cyprus would be given the opportunity to determine their own future by their right to self-determination. Toward the end of the debate, on December 12, amendments were submitted jointly by Canada, Chile, Denmark and Norway to reaffirm the February 26 resolution; to change the wording of the preamble of the Greek draft resolution by expressing the Assembly's concern that "more" progress had not been made toward a solution, rather than that "no" progress had been made; and to delete from the preamble, with reference to a solution, the words, "in conformity with the principles of the Charter." Such a phrase would be included in a revised operative clause.

The four-power amendments, as further amended by Spain, would have deleted the operative clause in the Greek resolution and instead would have called upon the Assembly to express "the wish that further negotiations and discussions between those concerned be promptly undertaken with a view to finding a peaceful, democratic and just solution in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter." In his introductory statement, the Canadian Representative pointed out that although the principle of self-determination was among the principles and purposes of the Charter, such a principle must be envisaged in the text of the other rights and principles expounded in the Charter. He added that it was only by seeing all these principles in their organic and interrelated context that a fully equitable, and, in the best sense, democratic solution could be found.

The Greek Representative accepted the four-power amendments to the preamble of the resolution but felt obliged to submit a sub-amendment to the operative paragraph which, he contended, had the effect of cancelling his own resolution. This sub-amendment as introduced by Greece expressed the Assembly's earnest hope: "That further negotiations and discussions will be undertaken in a spirit of co-operation with a view to have the right of self-determination applied in the case of the people of Cyprus."

The only point at issue, therefore, was the operative clause, and in the voting the provision sponsored by Greece in its sub-amendment was adopted by a roll-call vote of 33 to 18, Canada voting against, with 27 abstentions.

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, pp. 12-15.

The Greek draft resolution, as amended, was then adopted as a whole by a roll-call vote of 33 to 20, Canada voting against, with 25 abstentions. The same thirty-three states voted for it as had voted for the operative clause proposed by Greece. Spain, which had voted against the operative clause, abstained in the vote on the draft resolution as a whole, and the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Pakistan, which had abstained in the earlier vote, voted against the resolution as a whole.

When the draft resolution thus recommended by the First Committee was voted on by the Assembly itself in plenary on December 14, the vote was 31 in favour, 23 against, (including Canada), with 24 abstentions. The proposal failed to obtain the two-thirds majority required for the adoption of the resolution.

### West New Guinea

The future status of West New Guinea, after sovereignty over the Netherlands East Indies was transferred to Indonesia, was not settled in the 1949 Round-Table Agreements. When subsequent negotiations between the two parties concerned failed to produce any agreement, the Indonesian Government requested that an item on West New Guinea be inscribed on the agenda of the ninth session of the General Assembly in 1954.

When the subject was debated at the ninth session a resolution expressing the hope that the parties would continue their efforts to find a solution failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority in plenary session. The tenth session passed a resolution expressing the hope that negotiations being concurrently held in Geneva between Indonesia and the Netherlands would be fruitful. However, the Geneva talks failed to produce any agreement on the future status of West New Guinea and, in fact, led to Indonesia's unilateral abrogation of the Round-Table Agreements, which contained the charter of transfer of sovereignty from the Netherlands to Indonesia. At the eleventh session a resolution asking a Good Offices Commission to assist in negotiations between Indonesia and the Netherlands failed, as had the resolution at the ninth session, to obtain a two-thirds majority in plenary.

At the twelfth session, 21 Asian and African nations requested the inscription of the West New Guinea item once again. The vote in plenary session was 49 in favour to 21 against, with 11 abstentions (including Canada). The Canadian Representative abstained because, although the Canadian Government recognized that the General Assembly could discuss the subject, there did not appear to be any likelihood that the Assembly could contribute effectively to a solution. A resolution tabled in the First Committee by 18 Asian and African countries, plus Bolivia, expressed concern over prolongation of "this political dispute" which was likely to "endanger the peaceful development of that area", and suggested that "a peaceful solution" should be obtained "without further delay". It invited "both parties to pursue their endeavours to find a solution of the dispute in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter" and requested "The Secretary-General to assist the parties concerned as he deems it appropriate in the implementation of this resolution and submit a report of the progress to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly."

In the debate, the Indonesian Representative warned that in the absence of action by the Assembly Indonesia might resort to other "actions short of war." The Netherlands and Australian Representatives referred to the Netherlands-Australian joint statement of November 6, 1957, which emphasized the "ethnological and geographical affinity" of the New Guinea territories under their administration.



The 19-power resolution was approved in the First Committee on November 26 by a vote of 42 in favour, 28 against (including Canada) and 11 abstentions. On November 29, in plenary session, the vote was 41 in favour, 29 against (including Canada) and 11 abstentions which fell short of the requisite two-thirds majority.

After the vote in plenary, the Indonesian Representative again gave notice that his Government would continue to put other pressure upon the Netherlands. In December, as the Indonesian Representative had warned, various measures were taken against Netherlands citizens in Indonesia.

### **Kashmir**

In January of 1957 Pakistan appealed to the Security Council for further consideration of the Kashmir dispute. On February 21 the Security Council resolved (10 votes in favour, 0 against, and 1 abstention (USSR)) that Mr. Gunnar V. Jarring of Sweden, then its President, should visit India and Pakistan to examine any proposals which might contribute towards settling the dispute. Mr. Jarring was instructed by the Council to have regard to its previous resolutions and those of UNCIP (United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan), and bear in mind the statements of both Governments about Kashmir<sup>1</sup>.

Mr. Jarring arrived in Karachi on March 14 and remained in the sub-continent until April 11. While there he held discussions with the Prime Ministers of both countries, with Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon of India, and Mr. Malik Firoz Khan Noon of Pakistan, the Cabinet Ministers responsible for Kashmir, and officials of both Governments.

In his report which he submitted to the Security Council on April 29, Mr. Jarring said that the co-operation of the two governments had been "complete in all respects" and that the conversations "took place in an atmosphere of complete frankness and cordiality". He pointed out that, as spokesmen of both countries had previously stated that they accepted only the resolutions of August 13, 1948 and January 5, 1949 of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan as binding on their Governments, his efforts had been directed towards the finding of a solution for the problems that had arisen in connection with those two resolutions. The January 5, 1949 resolution had envisaged the holding of a free and impartial plebiscite but, Mr. Jarring reported, that on exploring this question of a plebiscite he was aware of the grave problems that might arise in connection with and as a result of a plebiscite. He had felt it incumbent upon him to devise ways and means by which the difficulties impeding implementation of the resolutions would be met or substantially mitigated and made a number of suggestions which for different reasons did not prove to be mutually acceptable.

The Government of India, he reported, laid particular emphasis on the fact that, in their view, two factors stood in the way of the implementation of the two UNCIP resolutions. The first of these was that Part I of the resolution of 13 August 1948 had, in their view, not been implemented by the Government of Pakistan and for that reason it was premature to discuss implementation of Part II and III of that resolution or of the resolution of January 5, 1949. India was of the opinion that Pakistan had not refrained from taking measures that might augment its military potential in Kashmir, and had not co-operated in "creating and maintaining an atmosphere favourable to the promotion of further negotiations" (Part I, Sections B and E of UNCIP resolution S/1100). Secondly, India was, according to Mr. Jarring's report, also aggrieved that the Security Council "had so far not expressed

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, p. 16-17.

itself on the question of what in their view was aggression committed by Pakistan on India" and considered that it was incumbent on the Security Council "to express itself on this question" and equally incumbent on Pakistan "to vacate the aggression". It was argued that prior to the fulfilment of these requirements, the commitments of India could not reach the operative stage. Mr. Jarring reported that he had explained to the Government of India that "the Security Council had properly taken cognizance of their original complaint, but that it was not for me to express myself on the question . . . I pointed out that regardless of the merits of the present position taken by their Government, it could not be overlooked that they had accepted the two UNCIP resolutions".

The Government of Pakistan, on the other hand, "maintained that Part I of the first resolution had been implemented in good faith and in full by them, and that the time had come to proceed to the implementation of Part II".

In an attempt to break the deadlock, Mr. Jarring reported that he had asked the two Governments whether they would submit to arbitration the question of the implementation of Part I and had suggested that the arbitrator should be empowered, in case he found that implementation had been incomplete, to indicate the measures that should be taken within a time limit to arrive at full implementation. Pakistan had, Mr. Jarring said, agreed in principle to the plan but it was not acceptable to India. Indian spokesmen had declared that, while they were not against the principle of arbitration, they felt that the issues in dispute were not suitable for arbitration, "because such procedure would be inconsistent with the sovereignty of Jammu and Kashmir and the rights and obligations of the Union of India in respect of this territory" and they were "apprehensive that arbitration even on an isolated part of the resolution might be interpreted as indicating that Pakistan had a *locus standi* in the question".

Mr. Jarring observed that he "could not fail to take note of the concern expressed in connection with the changing political, economic and strategic factors surrounding the whole of the Kashmir question, together with the changing pattern of power relations in West and South Asia" and he warned that "the implementation of international agreements of an *ad hoc* character . . . may become progressively more difficult because the situation with which they were to cope has tended to change". He concluded his report by saying that while he felt unable to advance any concrete proposals likely to contribute to a settlement, his examination of the situation indicated that both parties were "still desirous of finding a solution to the problem".

At September, October and November meetings of the Security Council Pakistan and India presented their views on the question and on December 2 the Security Council adopted by a vote of 10 in favour, none against and 1 abstention (U.S.S.R.) a resolution introduced by the United States with the sponsorship of Australia, Colombia, the Philippines and the United Kingdom and amended by Sweden. In its operative paragraphs the resolution made the following requests:

"1. *Requests* the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan to refrain from making any statements and from doing or causing to be done or permitting any acts which might aggravate the situation and to appeal to their respective peoples to assist in creating and maintaining an atmosphere favourable to the promotion of further negotiations;

"2. *Requests* the United Nations representative for India and Pakistan (Dr. Frank P. Graham) to make any recommendations to the parties for further appropriate action with a view to making progress toward the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India



and Pakistan of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949 and toward a peaceful settlement;

“3. *Authorizes* the United Nations representative to visit the sub-continent for these purposes; and

“4. *Instructs* the United Nations representative to report to the Security Council on his efforts as soon as possible.”

## Korea

In June 1957, between the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the General Assembly, the United Nations Command announced in the Military Armistice Commission that it planned to introduce new military equipment into South Korea. The senior United Nations member of the Commission stated the decision was taken in order to restore the balance of military power which had been disturbed by constant violations of the Armistice Agreement by the Korean People's Army-Chinese People's Volunteers side, while the United Nations Command had, in observance of the Armistice Agreement, refrained from replacing outmoded weapons. In the lengthy discussion of this announcement in the Military Armistice Commission, the United Nations Command made it clear that it intended that the main provisions of the Armistice Agreement, approved by the General Assembly in 1953 (Resolution 711 (VII)), should remain intact.

Two resolutions on Korea were introduced at the twelfth session. A resolution concerning the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) was considered by the First Committee, the operative paragraph reaffirming that the objectives of the United Nations were “to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area”. It urged continuing efforts to this end, and called upon “the communist authorities concerned” to accept United Nations objectives and principles, as set out by the 1954 Korean political conference at Geneva, in order to bring about unification. The resolution concluded by requesting UNCURK to continue its work, and requesting the Secretary-General to place the item on the agenda of the thirteenth session. The resolution was sponsored by Australia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Canadian Representative spoke very briefly in the debate, reiterating the stand taken at previous sessions that the essential elements in any approach to the problem of Korean unification must be “flexibility and practicality”. He said that the United Nations could not abandon its determination to achieve a united, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government; it could not agree to a settlement reached through subterfuge, nor one which disregarded the rights of the Korean people. But, he concluded, through negotiations, which might be long and arduous, it should be possible to reach a settlement which, though not ideal, would be in accord with the realities of the situation and would safeguard the fundamental objectives of the United Nations.

The resolution was approved in the First Committee by a vote of 53 (including Canada) to 9, with 15 abstentions, and was passed in plenary by 54 (including Canada) to 9, with 16 abstentions.

The report of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) was considered by the Second Committee, and a resolution was approved, the main provision of which was to approve the recommendation

of the Agent-General that liquidation of the Agency should begin as of June 30, 1958. The resolution also commended the Agent-General for the Agency's work, and made arrangements for an accounting to the thirteenth session of the remaining funds of the Agency.

## **The Middle East**

Middle East questions having formed a major preoccupation of the General Assembly at the eleventh session, it was not surprising that a large number of speakers in the opening general debate of the twelfth session, dealt in some detail with Middle Eastern problems. The Representatives of both the United States and the Soviet Union, by making extensive reference to the Middle East, seemed to be suggesting the desirability of Assembly consideration of the broader problems of the area. However, subsequent Assembly discussions were not directed towards any comprehensive action in keeping with the emphasis in the general debate, although some matters of importance were considered.

### **United Nations Emergency Force**

By March 8, 1957, the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), originally constituted in November 1956 to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in the Suez and Sinai areas, had replaced Israeli forces in the Gaza Strip and at Sharm el Sheikh on the Gulf of Aqaba, and the Secretary-General was able to report to the General Assembly full compliance with Resolution 1124 (XI) of February 2, which had called upon Israel to complete its withdrawal behind the armistice demarcation line without further delay.

During a short interim period, until the arrival of an Egyptian administrative Governor of Gaza on March 14, UNEF undertook a number of security functions in the Strip in the absence of any civil authority. Since that time UNEF has been deployed at Sharm el Sheikh, along the Egypt-Israel Armistice Demarcation Line and along the international frontier to the south of the Gaza Strip, on the Egyptian side only, in partial fulfilment of General Assembly Resolution 1125 (XI) of February 2, 1957.

It was clear from the Secretary-General's report of October 9, 1957, as well as from information available since that date, that the Force had been remarkably effective in its task of maintaining quiet in the area. There was a steady reduction in the number and severity of incidents along the demarcation line, the relations between the Force and the population of the Gaza Strip were good, generally speaking, and the Egyptian Government had adopted a helpful attitude towards the presence and functioning of the Force. At the end of the year UNEF's total strength was approximately 5,200 men, drawn from Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia, contingents from Finland and Indonesia having been withdrawn for domestic reasons during the autumn. The Canadian contingent, numbering slightly more than 1,000, had the responsibility for most of the logistical and administrative problems of the Force, such as signals, engineering, supply and transport, workshop, ordnance, medical and dental services, postal and pay offices, and provost and movement control. In addition, Canada provided RCAF units responsible for air transport and reconnaissance, and a ground reconnaissance squadron of some 20 Ferret scout cars for patrolling of the demarcation line. Major-General (later promoted to Lieutenant-General) E. L. M. Burns, a Canadian, continued to serve as commander of the Force.



During the period under review, the chief problem faced by the United Nations in connection with UNEF was that of finance. Resolutions passed during the eleventh session of the General Assembly had provided for the raising of \$10 million from member states by general assessment in proportion to the scale of contributions to the regular United Nations budget, and a further \$6.5 million by voluntary contributions from member states. However by October 9, 1957, the date of the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly, only \$5,743,644 (including \$315,000 from Canada) had been received under the general assessment, and \$586,550 as voluntary contributions. Meanwhile it had become evident that the cost of UNEF from November, 1956 to the end of 1957 would be at least \$23,920,000, and perhaps as much as \$30,500,000 if certain additional expenses incurred by states contributing forces were included. For 1958 the total cost of UNEF would be approximately \$25 million. Subsequently, however, the deficit for 1957 was considerably narrowed by "special assistance" received from the United States and the United Kingdom in the amounts of \$12 million and \$1 million respectively; smaller offers of assistance were also made by a number of other states.

In spite of this generous assistance, the Canadian Delegation to the twelfth session of the Assembly considered that it would be inadequate and unworthy of the United Nations to finance the operations of the Force by means of a series of appeals for voluntary contributions, and that, in the words of the Secretary-General, it was essential to assure "this vital United Nations undertaking . . . of the same degree of certainty of financial support as afforded to other United Nations activities which have as their purpose the maintenance of security and peace". For this reason the Delegation joined with 20 other nations, including all the states which had supplied contingents to UNEF, in sponsoring a draft resolution providing for the raising of the necessary additional funds required for 1957 and 1958 through common assessment of all member states. The resolution also "noted with appreciation" the Secretary-General's report, and approved his proposals for the allocation of costs between participating countries and the United Nations, including, *inter alia*, provision for the assumption by the United Nations of financial responsibility for all extra and extraordinary costs which Governments were obliged to incur, after the first six months of operation of the Force, in making forces available for UNEF service. The resolution was introduced in the General Assembly on November 22 by the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs in a statement reaffirming Canada's support for the principle of UNEF, expressing appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General and the material and financial contributions of member states, and emphasizing Canada's belief in the importance of financing UNEF through common assessment as a symbol of collective sharing in the collective effort for peace. The debate concluded on the same day with the passing of the resolution by 51 in favour (including Israel and Jordan), 11 against (the Soviet bloc, Chile and Ecuador) and 19 abstentions (the Arab states with the exception of Jordan but including Morocco and Tunisia, and Cambodia, China, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Malaya, Mexico, Nepal and Panama).

During the debate on the resolution, most of the speakers expressed approval of the useful role the Force was playing in the Middle East. The only objections to the principle of the Force were voiced by the Representatives of the Soviet bloc, who reaffirmed their view that the establishment of armed forces of the United Nations under Chapter VII of the Charter falls exclusively within the competence of the Security Council. The majority of the abstentions on the UNEF resolution appear to have been made on the

ground that the Assembly resolution of February 2, 1957, which called for "the placing of the . . . Force on the Egyptian-Israel Armistice Demarcation Line" has so far been only partially fulfilled, since the Force had not been admitted to the Israeli side of the line; a few countries abstained or opposed the resolution because of the financial burden which it would place on them.

### **The Syrian Complaint**

On October 15, 1957 a Syrian letter to the Secretary-General requested an urgent meeting of the Assembly for the adoption of an item entitled: "Complaint about threats to the security of Syria and to international peace". The letter enclosed a Syrian memorandum which referred to "the heavy, unprecedented and unwarranted concentration of Turkish troops . . . in close proximity to the Syrian-Turkish border" and to "other foreign pressures on the Syrian people and Government"; and requested that the Assembly establish an impartial and international commission to investigate the situation on the Syrian-Turkish border, because Syrian diplomatic initiatives had failed to realize "fruitful results".

On October 16, the Soviet Delegation supported the Syrian proposal in a letter to the Assembly President which implied that the "other foreign pressures" mentioned in the Syrian memorandum (which had mentioned only Turkey by name) were intended to refer to the United States. The Soviet letter alleged that the United States was "prodding Turkey to commit aggression against Syria". A United States press release stated that it welcomed Assembly consideration of the situation in the Middle East and that a prompt investigation of developments should help to ease tensions, "as well as clarify who it is threatens peace in the area".

On October 18, the General Committee, having heard Syrian and Turkish statements, recommended to the Assembly the adoption of the Syrian item. In response to Syrian allegations that Turkey had not replied to Syrian protests until October 17, the Turkish Representative pointed out that Turkey had stated its peaceful intentions in the Middle East during the opening debate of the twelfth session of the Assembly and at other times, but that Turkey welcomed the inclusion of an item concerning the Middle East. Later the same day, the Assembly adopted the Committee's recommendation without dissent.

The debate began on October 22 in plenary session. The Turkish Representative, leading off on a point of order, suggested informally that, in view of Turkish acceptance of an offer by King Saud of Saudi Arabia to mediate between Turkey and Syria, an appropriate delay in the consideration of the item would be in order. The Syrian Representative opposed this suggestion and called for the continuation of the debate in order that "a full investigation" might take place (although subsequently he stated that mediatory efforts would not be excluded by a continuation of the debate). In the absence of a formal motion for delay, the Assembly heard statements by Syria, Egypt, the U.S.S.R., Turkey and the United States. However, the Representative of Paraguay then formally proposed a postponement to ascertain the results of the Saudi Arabian initiative. At Syrian request the Assembly adopted instead, by 39 votes (including Canada) to ten, with 32 abstentions, a compromise motion to adjourn the debate for a period not exceeding three days.

The debate, resuming on October 25, continued until November 1. On the substance of the Syrian complaint, (which, as the Syrian statements had



shown, was now clearly aimed at implicating the United States), there was a wide range of opinion. On the question of Turkish troop concentrations, a majority of speakers expressed their firm belief in Turkey's peaceful intentions, although a number acknowledged that Syria was nevertheless entitled to have recourse to the United Nations if it was not satisfied as to Turkish intentions. The Soviet bloc Delegations attacked the United States vigorously with allegations of involvement which were denied by the United States Representative. The Western response, in general, dwelt on the theme that the "crisis" alleged to exist was an artificial one; and that the threat to peace arose not from any real risk of Turkish-Syrian hostilities but from tensions deliberately created by Soviet activities in the Middle East. A number of delegations expressed their disapproval of the way in which the debate had been allowed to spread to include "cold war" implications.

In these circumstances, the objective of the debate, which logically ought to have been consideration of the appropriate means for meeting the Syrian request for General Assembly action, tended to be lost from sight. The Soviet bloc charged the West with delay, but in fact it was not until October 30 that the Syrian Delegation formally submitted a specific resolution calling for a fact-finding commission. Meanwhile the Syrian attitude had not been definitively expressed on the Saudi Arabian mediatory proposal, on suggestions that the Secretary-General's good offices might be sought, or on the contention, advanced by several delegations, that, if the Syrian request was urgent, as alleged, it should have been directed to the Security Council.

After informal discussions among interested delegations, the Delegation of Japan on October 30 formally submitted, jointly with the Delegations of Canada, Denmark, Norway, Paraguay, Peru and Spain, a draft resolution proposing that the General Assembly should express its confidence that the Secretary-General, without prejudice to efforts being made under Article 33<sup>1</sup> of the United Nations Charter, would be available to undertake discussions with representatives of Syria and Turkey and could proceed, if necessary, to the countries concerned in connection with the performance of his task.

In a statement in support of this joint resolution, the Canadian Representative set forth the view that any member state of the United Nations should be entitled to bring to the attention of the United Nations any cause of anxiety about its security and independence and that in such a case the government concerned should act with responsibility and moderation. It was evident that the Government of Syria viewed the situation along its borders with anxiety and concern, he noted, but the Government of Canada was satisfied that the Government of Turkey had not behaved, and had no intention of behaving, in the irresponsible manner suggested by the Syrian Representative. He deplored unrestrained utterances, in the Assembly and elsewhere, which tended to aggravate not only the Assembly debate, but also the situation in the area; and he suggested that the Assembly would be wise to consider the matter carefully with a view to a reconciliation, not an intensification, of conflicting views. He welcomed the Saudi Arabian offer of mediation as a means of regional conciliation within the United Nations Charter and expressed the hope that the Syrian Government had not rejected it. He pointed out, however, that, in case the parties were unable to agree to avail themselves of this regional process, the Assembly should be prepared to consider other means of dealing with the situation and that the Canadian Government supported the suggestion that the Secretary-General would be able to make a helpful contribution, now that the situation had been fully

<sup>1</sup>Article 33 enjoins parties to a dispute that is likely to endanger international peace and security, to seek, first of all, a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.







The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, addressed the General Assembly on September 23, 1957. He is seen with members of the Canadian Delegation to the twelfth session I. to r. (front row): Mr. F. Lennard, Mrs. H. S. Quart, Mr. W. Nesbitt, Mr. S. E. Smith, (second row): Mr. W. D. Matthews, Mr. T. Ricard, Mr. E. Benjamin Rogers, Mr. E. Reid and Mr. H. O. White.



aired in the Assembly. He emphasized that the Secretary-General's responsibilities should not be regarded as alternative to or competitive with other efforts to deal with the matter. If these other efforts should prove unavailing, he urged, then the "United Nations diplomacy of reconciliation", mentioned in the Secretary-General's annual report to the twelfth session of the Assembly, should be permitted to take effect.

On November 1, the discussion of the draft resolutions was foreshortened by an appeal by the Indonesian Delegation to the sponsors not to press their drafts to a vote, since the Assembly, because of the intricacy and delicacy of the issues involved, was "not in a position to propose any definite line of action or to pronounce a judgment in this matter". The Syrian and Turkish Representatives having indicated that this proposal was acceptable to them, the President of the Assembly closed the discussion with a statement that he was confident that the Assembly would regard the final position as a satisfactory outcome of the debate.

### **Clearance of the Suez Canal**

The Suez Canal clearance operation was successfully carried out in the first months of 1957. By resolution 1121 (XI) of November 24, 1956, which was supported by Canada, the General Assembly had authorized the Secretary-General, on the basis of his report of November 20, "to proceed with the exploration of practical arrangements and the negotiation of agreements so that the clearing operations may speedily and effectively be undertaken". By the end of December 1956, these preliminary arrangements had been completed and a United Nations salvage fleet commenced the clearance operation. Despite unforeseen difficulties, the Canal was reopened to traffic on April 10, 1957, earlier than had been predicted. The total cost of the operation amounted to just under \$8.5 million, a figure considerably less than originally estimated.

In order to provide for the interim financing of the clearance operation, the Secretary-General of the United Nations had invited member nations, on December 25, 1956, to make financial assistance available to him by way of an advance of funds. Some \$11 million were advanced by eleven countries for this purpose, the Canadian advance, as approved by the House of Commons on February 1, 1957, being \$1 million. After consideration of various alternative means of reimbursing the advances, the Secretary-General proposed in his report of November 1, 1957, a method of repayment based on the application of a surcharge on Suez Canal traffic. The report, which gave an account of the expenditures and obligations incurred by the United Nations for the clearance operation, including the cost of services and supplies provided by the United Kingdom and France at the request of the United Nations, recommended that, subject to reduction by such resources as might otherwise become available, repayment to contributor countries be effected by means of a levy of three per cent on Suez Canal tolls. This surcharge, it was estimated, would ensure reimbursement over a period of about three years. In the Canadian view, the Secretary-General's proposal offered the most practical and equitable method of repayment in the circumstances. On December 14, 1957, by a vote of 54 in favour (including Canada), none against, with 19 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted a resolution approving the Secretary-General's proposal. The resolution, which was co-sponsored by the Representatives of Brazil, Iran, the Philippines and Thailand, all former Presidents of the General Assembly, endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation for a three per cent surcharge on Suez Canal traffic, authorized him to take the necessary steps to put these arrangements into effect and urged all the governments of member states to co-operate with



him under the resolution. Pending the effective implementation of the surcharge scheme, partial reimbursements on a pro-rata basis have been made by the United Nations to contributor countries out of the unexpended funds in the Suez Canal clearance account.

## Hungary

The question of Hungary had its origin in the Hungarian uprising of October 1956 and was discussed at length at the eleventh session of the General Assembly<sup>1</sup>. A Special Committee, comprising Representatives of Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Tunisia and Uruguay was established to investigate the situation. During the spring and early summer of 1957 the Special Committee examined evidence submitted by member states and testimony from Hungarian refugees. The Committee's final report, which was unanimous, was published on June 20, 1957. It fully confirmed the Western view of the Soviet intervention in Hungary. Following the publication of the report a number of delegations pressed for resuming the debate in the General Assembly, a step which had been made possible by the temporary adjournment of the eleventh session. The Assembly was in fact reconvened to discuss this question on September 10, a week before the opening of the twelfth session.

The resumed eleventh session considered and, in the end, adopted a resolution (1133 (XI)) co-sponsored by 36 nations, including Canada, which endorsed the report of the Special Committee, condemned the Soviet Union for its action in Hungary and called upon the Soviet and Hungarian Governments to desist from oppressive measures. It requested Prince Wan of Thailand to act as Special Representative of the General Assembly and to make appropriate recommendations on the Hungarian question. The resolution further requested the inscription of the Hungarian item on the provisional agenda of the twelfth session. The resolution was adopted by 60 votes in favour, including Canada, 10 against (the Soviet bloc and Yugoslavia), with 10 abstentions (Afghanistan, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen).

There was a brief debate in the General Committee of the twelfth session on September 23 at the conclusion of which it was decided to recommend including the Hungarian question on the Assembly agenda. The recommendation was adopted by a vote of 57 (including Canada), 10 against, with 6 abstentions.

In spite of Prince Wan's efforts to carry out the mandate contained in the Assembly resolution, he was unable to do so. Both the Soviet and Hungarian Governments refused his requests to discuss the matter in New York and to visit either the Soviet Union or Hungary as the Representative of the United Nations. Prince Wan finally reported that he had failed in all of his objectives which were to achieve (a) humanitarian treatment in Hungary; (b) a return from the Soviet Union of deportees; (c) withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary; and (d) free elections in Hungary. He stated that he had "not been able to find an opportunity for negotiations".

During the last day of the twelfth session, December 14, there was a brief and inconclusive debate on the Hungarian situation. The President of the General Assembly expressed the hope that the parties concerned would give Prince Wan the necessary co-operation "as he continues his efforts on this very important issue". The United States Delegation made a statement referring to acts of "brutality and inhumanity" which amounted to "official persecution" in Hungary. These charges, which were supported by the

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations, 1956-57*, pp. 29-33

Representatives of The Netherlands, Uruguay and Australia, were rejected by the Representatives of the Soviet Union and Hungary. As no resolution on the question of Hungary was proposed at the twelfth session, it is the Canadian understanding that Resolution 1133 (XI) remains in effect and that Prince Wan's mandate as Special Representative of the General Assembly on the Hungarian problem continues.

### **Race Conflict in South Africa**

The question of race conflict in South Africa has been discussed at every session of the General Assembly since it was first placed on the agenda of the seventh session in 1952. A three-man commission on the subject set up by the Assembly in 1952 made no progress and was allowed to lapse at the tenth session. At the eleventh session in 1956-57 the South African Delegation objected strongly to the inclusion on the agenda of the item which it had always considered to be a matter of South African domestic jurisdiction in which the United Nations was forbidden to intervene by Article 2(7) of the Charter. When the item was inscribed, South Africa announced on November 24, 1956 that it would maintain only token representation at the United Nations and has adhered to this policy since that date<sup>1</sup>.

The Delegations of Bolivia, Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Sudan and Uruguay, later joined by Ceylon, requested on August 6, 1957 that the item should be included on the agenda for the twelfth session. Inscription of the item was approved by a plenary session of the Assembly by 65 votes in favour, 8 against, with 9 abstentions. The Canadian Delegation, which in previous years had voted in favour of inscription, abstained because of its view that although the question had been discussed at every session since 1952 and various resolutions passed, this action had not resulted in any improvement in the racial situation in South Africa. The Delegation believed that further debate would have no beneficial or practical effect.

A resolution on the subject sponsored by 29 countries, asked that the General Assembly, recalling its previous resolutions and noting that policies of racial discrimination were inconsistent with the Charter, should (1) deplore the fact that the Government of the Union of South Africa had not yet responded to the call and invitation conveyed in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 1016 (XI) of 30 January, 1957<sup>2</sup>; (2) again draw the attention of the Government of the Union to that resolution; (3) appeal to the same Government in the interests of the common observance by Members of the United Nations of the high principles and purposes enshrined in the Charter, to which the Government of the Union of South Africa had also subscribed and was as much committed as any other Member, to revise its policy in the light of those purposes and principles and of world opinion and to inform the Secretary-General of its response.

Forty-six delegations took part in the debate, with every speaker to a greater or lesser degree expressing disapproval of South African racial policies. The Canadian Delegation, while it could not support the proposed resolution, did not wish its position on this issue to be misunderstood. The Canadian Representative made a brief intervention in the debate on October 31. He explained, along the lines mentioned above, Canada's abstention on inscription and while emphasizing the Canadian people's wholehearted support of the principles of human rights as set out in Article 1 of the Charter, he expressed the opinion that there could be no quick or

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, pp. 24-25.

<sup>2</sup>Paragraph 3 called upon South Africa to reconsider its position and revise its policies in the light of its obligations and responsibilities under the Charter. Paragraph 4 invited South Africa to co-operate in a constructive approach to this question more particularly by its presence in the United Nations.



easy solution to the racial problem which existed in South Africa, a problem which could only be solved gradually. He said that the Canadian Delegation would be prepared to support a resolution of a general nature designed to remind all states of their obligations under the Charter in the field of human rights and to express the hope that South Africa would recognize its duty to give practical expression to its acceptance of these obligations. Canada had, however, come to the conclusion, he said, that resolutions such as those which had been adopted in the past, would not have a beneficial effect in the situation in South Africa.

The 29-power resolution was passed by the Special Committee and adopted by the General Assembly on December 4, 1957 by 59 votes in favour, 6 against, with 14 abstentions (including Canada).

### **Treatment of Indians in South Africa**

The complaint of the Governments of India and Pakistan concerning the treatment by the Government of the Union of South Africa of people of Indian origin living in South Africa has been considered at every session of the General Assembly except the fourth session. A Good Offices Commission set up at the seventh session in 1952 to promote negotiations between the Governments concerned had no success. In 1954 a resolution was passed urging the Governments of India, Pakistan, and South Africa to seek a solution by direct negotiation.

At the tenth session in 1955 a resolution was passed noting that negotiations envisaged in previous resolutions had not been pursued, and urging further efforts to settle the dispute. Canada voted in favour of this resolution. In 1956 the South African Delegation protested against inscription of this item and the item on Race Conflict, and said that South Africa would maintain only token representation at the United Nations so long as these subjects remained on the agenda. Canada voted in favour of inscription of the item but abstained on a resolution (1015 (XI)) which again urged the countries concerned to enter into negotiations and to report progress to the General Assembly, as the latter requirement implied automatic reinscription of the item<sup>1</sup>.

On August 16, 1957 the Representatives of India and Pakistan in separate letters to the Secretary-General requested inscription of the item on the agenda for the twelfth session. The Canadian Delegation felt that further discussion of this question in the General Assembly could have no useful results. While Canada has always held that the dispute ought to be solved by direct negotiation between the Governments concerned, it appeared most unlikely from the past history of the item that further discussion in the General Assembly would facilitate such negotiations. Canada therefore abstained in the vote on inscription, which was nevertheless approved by 63 in favour, 2 against and 16 abstentions.

A resolution put forward in the Special Political Committee by Iran, Mexico, the Philippines and Yugoslavia provided that the Assembly would: (1) note that the Governments of both India and Pakistan had reiterated their readiness to pursue negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa; (2) note with regret that the Union Government had not agreed to carry forward the purposes of resolution 1015 (XI); (3) appeal to the Union Government to participate in negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan, with a view to solving this problem in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (4) invite the parties concerned to report as appropriate,

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, pp. 25-26.

jointly or separately, to the Assembly regarding the process of the negotiations.

While the Canadian Delegation had full sympathy with the objective of the resolution which was to bring about negotiations leading to the settlement of the dispute, it did not feel that the proposed resolution would achieve this end. Speaking in the Special Political Committee on November 12, 1957, the Canadian Representative asked for a clause by clause vote on the resolution and indicated that Canada would support clauses 1 and 3, and would abstain on clauses 2 and 4, and would abstain on the resolution as a whole. The Committee agreed to this request, and the Delegation voted accordingly. The resolution as a whole was adopted in the plenary session on November 26 by 64 in favour, none against, with 15 abstentions (including Canada).

### **Admission of New Members**

With the admission of sixteen states to membership in the United Nations at the tenth session, and of Japan, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and Ghana at the eleventh session, five applications remained outstanding—those of South Korea and South Vietnam, North Korea and North Vietnam and Outer Mongolia.

During the interval between the eleventh and twelfth sessions, the Federation of Malaya achieved independence and applied for membership in the United Nations. At a meeting on September 5, 1957 the Security Council adopted unanimously a resolution recommending to the General Assembly that the Federation of Malaya be admitted to membership in the United Nations. At the opening of the twelfth session of the General Assembly it was agreed to consider Malaya's application immediately, other outstanding applications for membership to be considered in the Special Political Committee in due course. The Delegation of Canada, together with the delegations of the other Commonwealth countries (except South Africa which was absent) introduced a resolution, which was adopted unanimously, by which it was decided to admit the Federation of Malaya to membership. In a brief statement the Secretary of State for External Affairs expressed satisfaction that on his first opportunity to speak at the United Nations he should have the pleasure of welcoming a new member of the Commonwealth to membership in the United Nations.

The remaining applications for membership on which no decision had yet been taken were referred to the Special Political Committee for consideration. At the eleventh session of the General Assembly resolutions in support of the applications of South Korea and South Vietnam had been adopted, but subsequently, on September 9, 1957, the Soviet Union had vetoed resolutions put forward in the Security Council recommending the admission of these states. At the twelfth session the United States, together with twelve co-sponsors, again submitted resolutions reaffirming that South Korea and South Vietnam were fully qualified for, and should be admitted to, membership in the United Nations.

The supporters of the applications of Outer Mongolia, North Korea and North Vietnam did not put forward any resolutions on their behalf at the twelfth session, but India and Indonesia co-sponsored a procedural resolution which would have requested the Security Council to consider all applications for admission of new members. This proposal was rejected by a vote of 37 against, 33 in favour, with 10 abstentions (including Canada). The majority view which resulted in the rejection of the proposal was that



it would not differentiate between those states which were qualified for membership and those which were not, since it requested the Security Council to consider all outstanding applications.

The thirteen-power resolutions, on the other hand, specifically recognized that South Korea and South Vietnam were fully qualified for membership. The resolution on behalf of South Korea was adopted by a vote of 51 in favour (including Canada) to 9 against, with 20 abstentions. That on behalf of South Vietnam was approved by 49 in favour to 9 against, with 22 abstentions (including Canada). These resolutions were subsequently approved in plenary.

Since Canada recognizes the Government of the Republic of Korea as the only legally constituted government in Korea it supported the resolution on behalf of the admission of that country to the United Nations. Canada abstained on the resolution concerning South Vietnam in order not to prejudice its position of neutrality on the International Supervisory Commission for Vietnam on which Canada serves together with India and Poland.

### Chinese Representation

Chinese representation was again an issue at the twelfth session of the General Assembly and, as in recent years, was dealt with on the basis of a procedural motion designed to postpone consideration of the problem for a fixed period of time. The votes for the procedural motion in the past three years have been as follows<sup>1</sup>:

| <i>Session</i>  | <i>For</i> | <i>Against</i> | <i>Abstained</i> |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| Tenth (1955)    | 42         | 12             | 6                |
| Eleventh (1956) | 47         | 24             | 8                |
| Twelfth (1957)  | 48         | 27             | 6                |

Prior to the eleventh session of the General Assembly in 1956 procedural motions designed to postpone consideration of Chinese representation were adopted by majorities of two-thirds or more but at the eleventh and twelfth sessions they received only 59 per cent and 58 per cent of the vote respectively. The 27 countries that opposed the motion of postponement at the twelfth session were: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian S.S.R., Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., Yemen, Yugoslavia. Of these, Ghana, Ireland and Morocco were newcomers to the list of opposing states. The six countries that abstained were: Cambodia, Israel, Laos, Portugal, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. Jordan and Libya, which had abstained in 1956, voted for the motion in 1957. The two new members of the United Nations voting for the first time on this issue divided their votes. Malaya supporting the motion for postponement and Ghana opposing it.

Since the intervention of Communist Chinese troops in Korea late in 1950, Canada has supported procedural motions of postponement (which require only a simple majority vote). The substantive question of who shall represent China (requiring a two-thirds majority vote) has not been raised since 1950 when an Indian resolution designed to unseat the Nationalist Chinese in favour of Communist Chinese representatives was defeated, having gained the support of only sixteen members of the United Nations. In subsidiary bodies of the United Nations, Canadian Delegations have supported motions of non-competence or have opposed motions designed to alter the existing representation of China.

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, pp. 28-29 for a complete record of votes since 1950.

### III

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

### Survey of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council, one of the principal organs of the United Nations, presents a yearly report to the General Assembly on the work of its twice-yearly sessions. Its eighteen members are elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms and one-third of its membership is renewed each year. Members are chosen with regard both to their contribution to the work of the Council in the economic, social and humanitarian fields and to equitable geographical distribution. The five permanent members of the Security Council are by convention always re-elected. Canada is serving its third term on the Council which will expire on December 31, 1958. During 1957, Canadian Delegations attended the 23rd session of the Council in New York in April-May, the 24th session of the Council in Geneva in July and resumed the 24th session in New York in December.

The Economic and Social Council is responsible under the authority of the General Assembly for the economic and social activities of the United Nations. It makes or initiates studies and reports and makes recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters. It promotes respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. It may call international conferences and prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly on matters within its competence. It co-ordinates the activities of the Specialized Agencies by means of consultation with them, and consults with non-governmental organizations concerned with matters with which it deals. The Council conducts much of its work through commissions and committees. Eight functional commissions and one sub-commission have been established: the Transport and Communications Commission, the Statistical Commission, the Population Commission, the Social Commission, the Commission on Human Rights and Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on International Commodity Trade. There are three regional economic commissions: the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Economic Commission for Latin America. Two special organs of the United Nations are also associated with the Council: The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established in 1946 by the General Assembly to assist children, victims of the Second World War, and to promote health and welfare programmes for mothers and children. UNICEF reports to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, established by the General Assembly in 1948, also reports to the Assembly through the Council. These bodies make studies and draw up reports on special subjects on regional or worldwide bases, plan relief programmes and administer the funds necessary for their implementation.

In the General Assembly the Council's report is, in the main, considered by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee with respect to economic and technical assistance questions, the Third (Social, Humanitarian and



Cultural) Committee with respect to matters relating to human rights, refugees, UNICEF and other social questions, and by the Fifth (Budgetary) Committee with respect to the financial implications of the Council's programmes.

An important aspect of the Council's work is its function as overall co-ordinator of the economic, social and relief programmes carried out by the United Nations and by all the Specialized Agencies. In this task it is aided by the Advisory Committee on Co-ordination which is composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations as Chairman and the Directors-General of the Specialized Agencies.

During 1957 the Council paid special attention on the economic side, to the possibility of setting up a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) and recommended that the Assembly establish such a fund. On the social side, the Council considered a second report on the world social situation prepared by the Secretariats of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies concerned. These and other activities of the Council are reported on in more detail below. Although the Population, Statistical, Transport and Communications Commissions and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities did not meet during the period under review, the Council at its 23rd and 24th sessions considered the work which they had accomplished in their particular fields. The Council also considered allegations regarding trade union rights, a supplementary convention on abolition of slavery, a declaration on the rights of the child, freedom of asylum and freedom of information.

## **Economic Questions**

### **Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations said in the introduction to his annual report for 1957 that "the need for more rapid economic development and social advancement in the less developed regions of the world is a major challenge". In carrying out its task of promoting higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress and development, the United Nations aid to under-developed countries has included the preparation of studies and provision of advice to member states at their request upon the influence of international economic and commercial policies on economic development, measures for increasing productivity, industrialization, balanced economic growth, land and agrarian reform measures, the development of arid zones, and the conservation and utilization of resources. Details on some of the more important aspects of this work are given below.

The regular and the expanded programmes of technical assistance undertaken through the United Nations and Specialized Agencies have been one of the most effective means of aiding the less developed countries by the provision of technical experts for development projects in those countries and by the awarding of fellowships and scholarships for the training of students from those areas. It has been realized for some time, however, that these programmes and the lending operations of existing international institutions were insufficient in meeting the needs for economic development. After considerable discussion and study at previous sessions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, an important development took place at the twelfth session with the adoption of a resolution to establish a Special Fund which is to carry out assistance activities beyond the scope of present programmes. The discussions which resulted in the passing of this resolution are examined later in this chapter.

## Special Fund

At the conclusion of the twelfth session of the General Assembly the President, Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand, and the Secretary-General both commented that one of the most important and practical decisions which the General Assembly had taken concerned the establishment of the "Special Fund." General Assembly resolution A/RES/1219 (XII) provided that "there shall be established as an expansion of the existing technical assistance and development activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies a separate Special Fund which would provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of the less developed countries".

The desirability of conducting a large-scale programme of capital assistance through the United Nations in addition to the lending operations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had been discussed widely both in United Nations circles and outside the United Nations since 1949. In 1952 the sixth session of the General Assembly took the first definite action by adopting a resolution<sup>1</sup> which requested ECOSOC to prepare "a detailed plan for establishing, as soon as circumstances permit, a special fund for grants-in-aid and for low-interest, long-term loans to under-developed countries for the purpose of helping them, at their request, to accelerate their economic development and to finance non-self-liquidating projects which are basic to their economic development".

A resolution<sup>2</sup> passed at the eighth session of the General Assembly contained the following unanimously supported declaration:

"We, the governments of the States Members of the United Nations, in order to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress and development, stand ready to ask our peoples, when sufficient progress has been made in internationally supervised world-wide disarmament, to devote a portion of the savings achieved through such disarmament to an international fund, within the framework of the United Nations, to assist development and reconstruction in under-developed countries."

After repeated examination by the Assembly, and after several special studies had been made of the technical and administrative problems of establishing such a United Nations Fund for economic development (SUNFED), the 24th session of ECOSOC passed a resolution which urged the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twelfth session to decide to establish the fund. The Canadian Delegation submitted amendments designed to provide for further consideration of this question by member governments. These amendments were, however, defeated, and ECOSOC resolution 662B (XXIV) was adopted by 15 votes in favour and 3 against—Canada, United Kingdom and the United States. Previously, ECOSOC and General Assembly discussions had generally resulted in unanimous resolutions on this subject. Canada explained that it was unable to vote for the ECOSOC resolution because, though it supported the principle of a United Nations economic development fund, it was not satisfied that the fund would command sufficient support to enable it to operate effectively.

The twelfth session of the General Assembly, after extended formal debate and informal negotiations, adopted resolution A/RES/1219 (XII). This resolution, in the drafting of which the Canadian Delegation assisted, was a compromise between a draft circulated early in the session by the

<sup>1</sup>A/RES/502A(VI)

<sup>2</sup>A/RES/724A(VIII)



United States Delegation, which proposed an enlargement of scope of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and a resolution submitted by the supporters of SUNFED, which called for the early establishment of a large-scale capital assistance fund. Resolution 1219 (XII) decided that a new "special project fund" would be established. In view of the resources prospectively available, which were not expected to exceed 100 million dollars annually, the operations of the Special Fund would be directed towards enlarging the scope of the United Nations programmes of assistance so as to include special projects in certain basic fields, for example, intensive surveys of water, mineral and potential power resources, and the establishment of training institutes in public administration, statistics and technology, and of agricultural and industrial research and productivity centres. It was agreed that, while the fullest possible use should be made of the existing machinery of the United Nations, the Special Fund would require some new administrative and operational machinery.

A Preparatory Committee, of which Canada was made a member, was established to define the fields of assistance and types of projects to be covered by the Special Fund, to set out the administrative and operational machinery which the new fund would need; and to ascertain the extent to which governments would be willing to contribute to the Special Fund. This Preparatory Committee began its meetings on March 11, 1958, and will report to the 26th session of ECOSOC which will be held in Geneva in July and August. The General Assembly will have reports from the Preparatory Committee and ECOSOC before it at the thirteenth session. Resolution 1219 (XII) looked to the establishment of the Special Fund as of January 1, 1959, and appealed to all states members of the United Nations to give the fund the greatest possible assistance.

The resolution concluded, in relation to earlier discussions of a large scale United Nations capital aid fund (SUNFED), that "as and when the resources prospectively available are considered by the General Assembly to be sufficient to enter into the field of capital development, principally the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the less developed countries, the Assembly shall review the scope and future activities of the Special Fund and take such action at it may deem appropriate".

Throughout the discussions leading up to the Special Fund resolution, Canadian Delegations endeavoured to work towards a situation in which any new, or additional, United Nations activities in the field of economic aid would be established under appropriate administration and financial conditions. Mrs. Ellen L. Fairclough, Secretary of State, in her statement on December 3 to the Second Committee on the draft resolution emphasized this general point, stating that "in the operation of the proposed Special Projects Programme the assistance of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should be sought" because of the Bank's special experience in the promotion of the economic development of the less developed countries. Canadian Delegations have also strongly supported the principle that contributions for United Nations economic aid programmes should be made, as far as possible, in convertible currencies freely usable in accordance with the requirements of the respective programmes.

Another major determining factor has been the importance of avoiding any sharp division of opinion on this subject between the less developed countries and the potential donor countries. The initiatives which Canadian Delegations were able to take during the sessions of ECOSOC and of the General Assembly, were prompted by the hope of avoiding a breakdown in consultations on this important subject between the countries most concerned. Sometimes such a breakdown seemed imminent, for example at the

24th session of ECOSOC. As Mrs. Fairclough stated at the conclusion of her address of December 3, the provision of economic assistance through the United Nations to the less developed countries is a question on which "there can be general agreement and on which there must be general agreement if United Nations programmes are to be successful".

Mrs. Fairclough also reiterated the moral, political and economic considerations which have guided Canadian Delegations during discussions of economic assistance:

"When I speak of moral considerations I have in mind a belief that we have a responsibility to help nations less fortunate than ourselves. When I speak of political considerations I have in mind a belief that by helping to bring about improvement of the economic conditions of peoples in other parts of the world we are thereby assisting in the reduction of tension and in the safeguarding of peace. When I speak of economic considerations I have in mind a belief that world prosperity, including our own, will increase as that of the less developed countries increases."

### Technical Assistance

The United Nations Charter gave expression to the urgent and widespread need for member countries to help each other in raising the standard of living of all people, and in creating conditions for peaceful and stable economic and social advancement of every country throughout the world. The General Assembly, acting on a recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, gave concrete recognition to this need by establishing the machinery within the Secretariat to provide technical assistance to underdeveloped countries and to assist the Specialized Agencies in co-ordinating their various programmes in this field.

There are two aspects to the term 'technical assistance': one is the provision of training in more advanced countries for students and trainees from less developed countries; the other involves the sending of experts and advisers as individuals or teams from more advanced to less developed countries, supplemented, as required, by the provision of equipment and supplies, to assist them in their development programmes. With each successive year, the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies have expanded and broadened their activities in both of these fields.

In 1949 the General Assembly, on the recommendation of ECOSOC, took another step towards the extension of the United Nations technical assistance programmes by establishing the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The United Nations, through the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the Specialized Agencies, which now participate in this programme, include the International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, World Health Organization, International Telecommunication Union, and World Meteorological Organization.

The regular programmes are financed from the annual budgets of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies and the Expanded Programme is supported by voluntary contributions. By 1957, 82 governments were participating in the Expanded Programme, and were contributing nearly \$31 million annually. In 1957 Canada increased the amount of its contribution to \$2 million (U.S.) bringing the total since the inception of the programme to \$9.2 million. At the twelfth session of the General Assembly,



the Canadian Delegation stated that the Canadian Government would ask Parliament to approve a contribution of \$2 million for 1958.

Each country, which wishes to obtain technical assistance through the Expanded Programme, prepares a request for the particular types of assistance it requires. Governments are assisted in the formulation of their proposals by the Resident Representative of the Technical Assistance Board, who is familiar with the various aid programmes being undertaken by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, with the resources available and with other similar schemes such as the Colombo Plan. These requests are submitted by the country concerned to the Technical Assistance Board, which is headed by an Executive Chairman, appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and which consists of the heads of the Specialized Agencies. The Board, which also co-ordinates and supervises the operations of the scheme and reports on its activities, then prepares a comprehensive draft programme which it presents to the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council, and with its approval, the programme is then implemented.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund also co-operate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Board, but they do not receive funds from the Expanded Programme.

Each year the Technical Assistance Board submits a report on its activities for the previous year to the Technical Assistance Committee on which all 18 members of the Economic and Social Council are represented, together with six additional members elected from among members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. According to the Report for 1957, which was presented to the 24th session of ECOSOC in 1957, the Programme now includes roughly 1,300 projects in more than 100 countries.

Up to the end of 1957, 1,360 persons had been trained in Canada under the various programmes in which Canada takes part which include, in addition to United Nations programmes, the Colombo Plan established in 1950 to help Commonwealth and later non Commonwealth countries in South and South East Asia. Of this number, approximately one-third was sponsored by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. During 1957, 66 persons out of a total of 335, were trained or were in training in Canada under United Nations sponsorship.

Further, more than 600 Canadian experts had served, or were serving, abroad in various under-developed countries during the same period. Of this number, more than 500 were sponsored by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. During 1957, more than 100 Canadian experts were abroad under various technical assistance programmes, 80 of whom were appointed by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

### **Regional Economic Commissions**

There are at present three regional economic commissions of the United Nations: the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), whose headquarters is in Geneva, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), whose headquarters is in Santiago, and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), with headquarters in Bangkok. A fourth, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), is expected to be established during 1958. While Canada is not a member of any of the regional economic commissions, Canadian Representatives have attended many ECE meetings regularly in a consultative capacity, and have also attended a number of ECLA and ECAFE meetings on a less regular basis.

The regional economic commissions report to the Economic and Social Council and through it to the General Assembly. Their secretariats form an integral part of the United Nations Secretariat. However, the nature of the relationships of these commissions to the Specialized Agencies and to the United Nations are subject to some differences of views. Some countries favour greater decentralization of United Nations activities and more autonomy for the regional economic commissions, while others, including Canada, consider that the various United Nations bodies concerned with economic problems function most effectively within a programme which is subject to continuing review and control by ECOSOC.

The Economic Commission for Europe held its twelfth annual session in Geneva in April 1957 which Canadian Representatives attended in a consultative capacity. The session reviewed the work and achievements of the various technical committees of ECE, some of which (e.g. the Agriculture Committee and the Timber Committee) are of special interest to Canada. Because the membership of ECE includes countries from Eastern as well as Western Europe, the annual sessions provide an opportunity for discussing economic relationships between these two groups of countries. ECE is recognized to have made a contribution toward extending the area of economic co-operation between Eastern and Western Europe on a mutually advantageous basis. Inevitably, perhaps, the annual sessions tend to reflect differing political and ideological viewpoints.

The seventh session of the Economic Commission for Latin America was held at La Paz, Bolivia, from May 15 to 29, 1957. The main topics considered were the possible creation of a regional common market and a multilateral payments system, technical assistance, the implications of the European common market, and nuclear energy. An attempt was made to obtain full membership for Spain, but as this had not been on the agenda, the attempt was not successful. The present membership of ECLA is made up of the twenty Latin American states, France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, by virtue of their Guianan territories, and the United States.

ECAFE celebrated its tenth anniversary in 1957, with its thirteenth session which was held at Bangkok, Thailand, from March 18-28. The present membership of ECAFE consists of twenty-three member countries and three associate members, which meet in annual sessions.

### **Industrialization of Under-Developed Countries**

For several years ECOSOC and other United Nations bodies have discussed action through the United Nations to promote and accelerate industrial development in under-developed countries and Canada, while supporting the establishment of a programme of work in this field, has considered that care should be taken to define the areas of United Nations interest and that the projects under the programme should provide practical assistance and guidance and not duplicate facilities available through other international agencies. At the 23rd session of ECOSOC (Spring, 1957) a progress report prepared by the Secretariat, on the programme of work in the field of industrialization in under-developed countries was submitted. This Report was preceded by earlier studies on this matter, which dealt with "Processes and Problems of Industrialization in Under-developed Countries", and "A Programme of Work on Industrialization and Productivity". These reports were considered in both the 21st session and the 22nd session of ECOSOC in 1956 which approved a list of studies and projects which it wished to have undertaken.



During the 23rd session of ECOSOC, the Canadian Delegation co-sponsored a resolution, which noted the progress that had been made in these studies, and again drew attention to the need for rapid industrialization and for an intensification of the programme in this field. In the course of the discussion, the Canadian Delegation again stressed that any work undertaken by the United Nations should be of direct practical usefulness to the under-developed countries.

In this general field of industrialization, two additional aspects—land reform and the development of co-operatives—were also considered during the 23rd session of ECOSOC. The Canadian Delegation did not take an active part in the discussions on the former subject, but in the latter, it co-sponsored a resolution drawing attention to the need for governments to encourage the development of co-operatives. In doing so, the Delegation pointed to the very advanced stage of development which co-operatives had reached in Canada, both as social and economic entities, and indicated that Canadian experience might be useful to other countries in which co-operatives were still in the development period.

### **International Trade and International Commodity Problems**

During and after the Second World War there was much discussion and extensive international negotiation in connection with the establishment under the United Nations of an International Trade Organization (ITO). This organization, it was considered, would complement the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development<sup>1</sup> so that a comprehensive international structure would exist under the United Nations in the field of trade and payments. It proved impossible, however, to reach agreement on the ITO, or on the associated Havana Charter which was designed to establish a body of general principles relating to international economic and trade policy.

As a temporary arrangement pending the coming into being of the ITO and agreement on the Havana Charter, a group of countries including the major trading countries of the world drew up, and brought into effect on January 1, 1948, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT. This instrument incorporated a set of accepted rules of conduct for international trade designed to reduce trade barriers and eliminate discrimination. The GATT also embodied lists of substantial tariff reductions which had been negotiated among the member countries. As events turned out, the GATT—which operates outside the United Nations—has continued as the main international instrument in the trade field. There were originally twenty-three member countries of GATT, and now there are thirty-seven.

Between November 1954 and March 1955 the Contracting Parties to GATT undertook a thorough review of the General Agreement in the light of seven years' experience. One result of this review was the drawing up of an agreement to establish a permanent organization known as the Organization for Trade Co-operation (OTC) to administer the GATT. The agreement to establish the OTC has not yet been accepted by sufficient countries, however, to bring this new organization into being.

While attempts to establish a comprehensive trade organization within the United Nations have not been successful, there has been much discussion of international trade problems in the General Assembly, in ECOSOC, and at FAO meetings. These discussions have tended to emphasize the trade

<sup>1</sup>See pp. 60-64

difficulties of under-developed countries and the problems of trade in agricultural and other primary commodities, which are of particular importance to many under-developed countries. Special study is given to commodity problems in the United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade<sup>2</sup> and the F.A.O. Committee on Commodity Problems. There is also the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA), established by ECOSOC in 1947. This Committee is composed of four independent experts, two of whom are nominated by the United Nations Secretary-General, the third nominated by FAO, and the fourth (who is Chairman) nominated by the Contracting Parties to GATT. The functions of ICCICA are to convene inter-governmental study groups and make recommendations to the Secretary-General on the convening of commodity conferences.

Inter-governmental study groups and conferences organized under United Nations auspices have led to three international commodity agreements, on sugar, wheat and tin. At present, inter-governmental study groups under FAO or United Nations sponsorship are examining production and trade in tin, grains, rubber, rice, cotton, and cocoa. A draft agreement on olive oil, prepared at a United Nations conference in 1955, is also under consideration by interested member governments.

Canada is a major work trader, and Canadian Representatives have taken an active part in United Nations discussions of trade problems. Canada was one of the original members of GATT and is a member of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems and of the Commission on International Commodity Trade. Canadian Representatives at meetings of these bodies and at meetings of ECOSOC and the General Assembly have encouraged the development of United Nations programmes and activities aimed at solving trade problems of member countries and the further expansion of international trade on a multilateral and non-discriminatory basis. Canada is a member of the international commodity agreements on wheat, sugar and tin, and Canadian Representatives participate in the work of commodity study groups on grains, rubber and cotton.

Much of the recent discussion in the United Nations on trade matters has been concerned with organizational and institutional questions. By a resolution of the 22nd session of ECOSOC in 1956, member governments were requested to submit to the Secretary-General their comments on international machinery for trade co-operation, and the Secretary-General was requested to analyze the replies and submit a report to the 24th session of ECOSOC. In response to this resolution, the Canadian Government informed the Secretary-General in May 1957 that it fully recognized that adequate international trade machinery was an important element in pursuit of the objectives of expanding international trade and increasing opportunities for progress towards a freer non-discriminatory system of world trade on a multilateral basis. The Government was satisfied, however, that existing international trade machinery (together with the proposed Organization for Trade Co-operation) was adequate, and was flexible enough to be adapted to new problems which might arise. The Government considered that the real need was for more effective use of existing international trade machinery, rather than the establishment of additional international agencies.

At the 24th session of ECOSOC the Soviet Delegation submitted a draft resolution calling for the establishment of a new trade organization within the framework of the United Nations or by making use of existing organizations. This proposal was resisted by a number of delegations, including the

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<sup>1</sup>See p. 51



Canadian. An amended resolution, later adopted unanimously, was put forward which (a) recognized "the need for improved co-operation in questions of international trade in order more effectively to promote the development of international economic relations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations", and (b) requested the Secretary-General to keep under review developments in the field of trade co-operation, in particular with respect to international machinery, and report again to ECOSOC at its 26th session.

During the ECOSOC debate, the Canadian Representative stated that he agreed that a good deal remained to be done in improving and developing further the structure of international co-operation already established and by taking specific action designed to promote international trade. Member countries should seek ways and means, he said, to further trade co-operation in all ways possible and particularly through using existing international machinery to expand trade through increased co-operation.

When the report of the Economic and Social Council was presented to the twelfth session of the General Assembly, the Bulgarian Delegation submitted a draft resolution for the convening of a conference of experts in 1958 to assist the Secretary-General in preparing his report on machinery for trade co-operation to the 26th session of ECOSOC. For lack of support the Bulgarian Delegation later withdrew its draft resolution. A resolution was adopted by the Assembly by a vote of 51 in favour (including Canada), 7 against and 19 abstentions which recognized that "greater efforts should be made to promote free and fair international competition by eliminating or lowering unduly high tariffs and other unjustifiable barriers to international trade"; it expressed the opinion that the establishment of the Organization for Trade Co-operation as a permanent organization in this field would further strengthen other existing organizations and agreements in this field; and it re-affirmed the request of the eleventh session of the General Assembly which urged Governments "to continue their efforts to reduce existing barriers to international trade in a mutually satisfactory manner for the purpose of expanding such trade at the fastest feasible rate". The resolution urged Governments to take action to approve the Agreement on the Organization for Trade Co-operation at as early a date as possible.

## **Programmes of Assistance**

### **Introduction**

The United Nations and the Specialized Agencies undertake in many areas of the world various programmes of assistance which are financed regularly by the budget assessments of the member states. In addition, the United Nations sponsors special programmes of assistance which are administered by agencies and funds established for the specific purposes of providing aid for children and refugees, and technical assistance and which are financed as "extra-budgetary funds" by the voluntary contributions of member states. A short account of three of these special programmes is given in the immediately following sections.

### **Aid for Children**

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was created on December 11, 1946 to provide aid for the children of war-devastated countries, principally in Europe. UNICEF's programme aroused such interest and support that in 1953, notwithstanding the lessening of immediate







View of the Security Council Chamber. Canada was elected a member of the Security Council for a two-year term commencing January 1, 1958.



postwar needs, the General Assembly of the United Nations voted unanimously to make UNICEF a continuing part of the United Nations work for an indefinite period. From that time, the Fund shifted the emphasis of its activities from emergency relief operations to long-range projects in the fields of maternal and child welfare, disease control and child nutrition. This shift in programme has been accompanied by a change in the direction of aid in favour of Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Middle East. In these regions UNICEF works in close co-operation with the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization and has the assistance of their technical staffs.

Canadian interest and participation in UNICEF has kept pace with the expanding programme and budget of the Fund. In 1957 some 80 countries voluntarily contributed support to 324 programmes currently in operation in 104 countries and territories. The UNICEF Budget is made up of both governmental and non-governmental contributions. In 1957 income from all sources amounted to \$20.5 million: \$18 million from Governments and \$2.5 million from other sources. Since 1951, an average increase of 1.5 million each year has permitted UNICEF to make its allocations successively higher: in 1951, 16.6 million were allocated compared to 24.1 million in 1957. Countries and territories receiving aid from UNICEF provide contributions to the projects undertaken equal to or greater than the contributions allocated to them: for programme allocations made by UNICEF in 1957, assisted governments committed themselves to spend \$2.79 for every \$1.00 spent by UNICEF.

The Canadian Government has contributed just over \$10.5 million to UNICEF since its inception in 1946, including a \$650,000 contribution for 1957. In addition, in 1957, voluntary contributions from private Canadian sources exceeded \$1.5 million; of this the assistance given by Canadian children in their "Shell-out for UNICEF" collected at Hallowe'en amounted to over \$75,000. Subject to parliamentary approval, Canada's pledge for 1958 is \$650,000.

Canada has been a member of the Executive Board since UNICEF was established in 1946, and at present holds a seat until December 31, 1958. There are a number of Canadians on the international staff of UNICEF: among those holding senior positions are Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair, Deputy-Director, Mr. Edward Bridgewater who is in charge of all procurements for the Fund, and Mr. Stewart Sutton who is responsible for UNICEF's activities in the Eastern Mediterranean area.

### **Assistance for Palestine Arab Refugees**

In his report to the twelfth session of the General Assembly Mr. Henry Labouisse, Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), stated that the number of refugees for whom the Agency was providing subsistence, medical care and shelter, as well as assistance towards "self-support", was now approximately 933,000. The Director mentioned that in spite of "an extremely grave financial situation", UNRWA had so far succeeded in maintaining almost all existing relief services, although at an inadequate standard. However all new construction other than shelter improvement had had to be brought to an end as had the programme for children's clothing initiated in 1956. Furthermore, considerable portions of the Agency's self-support programme had had to be discontinued for financial reasons, although the refugees now appeared to have "a growing appreciation of the desirability of self-support and of rehabilitation,



in the broad sense of an improvement in their conditions of life and prospects for the future". The Director reaffirmed, nevertheless, that it would be unrealistic to believe that decisive progress could be made towards reintegration of the refugees unless they were given the choice between repatriation and compensation, or unless some other solution acceptable to all parties were found; the great mass of the refugees, he said, "continues to believe that a grave injustice has been done to them and to express the desire to return to their homeland". Mr. Labouisse's report also included sections on the activities carried out by the Agency, under considerable difficulty, in Gaza during the Israeli occupation and the short interregnum that followed, and on UNRWA's relationship with the host governments, which were now "either satisfactory or considerably improved". The Director said that the Agency's financial position was "a cause for real alarm"; unless the Assembly provided adequate funds, UNRWA's basic services might have to be further curtailed, and this would bring grave suffering to the refugees and would increase tension and instability in the area. He described as "urgently required" the approval by the Assembly of the Agency's budget for 1958 of \$25.7 million for relief and \$15 million for rehabilitation, and the pledging and payment of funds to meet this budget.

After a lengthy debate in the Special Committee of the Assembly, in which there was considerable discussion of the Palestine refugee question but little evidence of progress towards a settlement, the General Assembly passed on December 12 a resolution which noted—as in past years—that repatriation or compensation had not been effected and that no substantial progress with reintegration had been made, and noted further that the financial situation of the Agency was serious. The resolution went on to urge governments to increase their contributions in order that the Agency might carry out its relief and rehabilitation programmes without cuts in services, and directed the Agency to pursue its programme, bearing in mind the response to the appeals made by the Assembly and the Secretary-General for additional financial assistance. The vote on the resolution was 52 in favour, none opposed, and 19 abstentions, including the Soviet bloc and the Arab states present at the meeting. The latter, most of which had voted for the UNRWA resolution at the preceding session, abstained because they considered that the new resolution, based as it was on the principle of voluntary contributions, gave no firm guarantee that the refugees' relief and rehabilitation requirements would be met.

During and after the debate, new or increased contributions were announced by several countries, but the Director, in a final statement to the Special Committee, expressed regret that the resolution did not call specifically for approval of UNRWA's budget, nor give any clear instructions on the course to be followed in the event of a shortage of funds. Indicating that the maximum funds he expected to receive for both relief and rehabilitation would hardly cover the relief budget alone, he stated that unless additional funds were forthcoming very soon, the Assembly would, in effect, have decided that the Agency must bring to a close all of its rehabilitation activities.

Canada has been a regular contributor to UNRWA since its inception, and during the debate at the twelfth session, the Canadian Representative announced the Government's intention to seek parliamentary approval for a 1958 cash contribution of \$500,000, an amount commensurate with Canada's contribution in past years. On January 23, 1958, it was announced that subject to parliamentary approval, a special additional contribution of \$1,500,000 worth of Canadian flour would be made to the Agency in response

to its current financial difficulties and in the hope that other countries would be encouraged to increase their own contributions. The Director of UNRWA wrote, in acknowledgement of the flour donation, that "this very generous additional contribution will go a long way toward enabling us to continue our basic services for the refugees".

## Aid for Refugees

At its fifth session in 1950 the General Assembly established the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with a mandate extending to all persons who had fled from their native lands for fear of persecution; for political, racial or religious grounds; and who were unwilling or unable to claim the protection of their own governments<sup>1</sup>. The main functions of the Office are international legal protection, promotion of permanent solutions to the problems of refugees and the administration of emergency aid. Of the more than two million refugees who came within the High Commissioner's mandate, the number has been reduced to a total of about one million by emigration, re-establishment or voluntary repatriation. The High Commissioner has estimated that by the end of 1958 when the special programmes undertaken by the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) are due to be completed, there will still be about 120,000 of that total in need of some direct material assistance before they can be considered as fully re-established in a normal way of life. He has forecast that about 23,000 of these will be living in refugee camps in Austria and Germany. These estimated figures do not take into account the remaining 10,000 Hungarian refugees in Austria who have been unable as yet to find permanent homes either in Europe or abroad<sup>2</sup>. The problem confronting the High Commissioner is made more difficult of solution because many of the refugees now in camps are the infirm, the old, or the sick, who require medical, nursing or institutional care.

The task of helping refugees had since 1947 been the responsibility of the International Refugee Organization which was set up as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations for the primary purpose of the repatriation or resettlement of refugees and displaced persons. When the problem became more manageable in size and the great post-war urgency was past, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees took over this responsibility. The High Commissioner does not engage directly in operational activities, but aids refugees by providing voluntary agencies and governments with advice and funds to assist in carrying out such projects as housing, hospitalization and vocational training for refugees. In 1954, the United Nations General Assembly recognized that a comprehensive programme was needed if permanent solutions were to be found for the remaining refugee problem within a reasonable length of time. The General Assembly therefore established<sup>3</sup> on October 21, 1954 the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF). The purposes of UNREF's four-year (1955-58) programme were set out as follows: to solve the problems of refugees on a permanent basis for those who could not emigrate; to enable the UNHCR to initiate integration programmes for those who remained in the countries of first asylum; to place in institutions, homes and sanatoria the old, infirm and chronically ill refugees; and to provide emergency assistance for those in the greatest need. The target budget for UNREF's four-year programme was \$16 million broken down as follows: \$4.2 million in 1955; \$4.4 million in 1956; \$4.4 million in 1957; and \$3 million in 1958.

<sup>1</sup>The UNHCR is not responsible for the nearly one million Arab refugees left homeless as a result of the 1948 hostilities in Palestine. These Arab refugees are the concern of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

<sup>2</sup>On January 27, 1958, the UNHCR announced that the last group of Hungarian refugees had left Yugoslavia.

<sup>3</sup>United Nations resolution 832 (IX).



The UNREF programme has now completed three years of operation and is entering its fourth and final year. Its accomplishments have been great. In the three years of 1955, 1956 and 1957, UNREF projects have reduced the number of unsettled refugees from about 350,000 in 1955 to approximately 150,000 at the end of 1957, and the refugee camp population has been reduced from more than 85,000 in 1955 to about 40,000 near the end of 1957. These results have been achieved in the face of difficulties arising from insufficient contributions from governments to meet the UNREF target budget (the present deficit in contributions amounts to \$2.4 million), and the problems created by the influx into Austria and Yugoslavia in 1956-57 of 200,000 new refugees from Hungary.

The annual report<sup>1</sup> of the High Commissioner for Refugees and also the question of future arrangements for the Office of the UNHCR came before the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee of the General Assembly on November 4, 1957. The Third Committee decided to take up these two items together, and they were considered during the subsequent eight meetings of the Third Committee.

At its first meeting the Third Committee heard Mr. Auguste R. Lindt of Switzerland, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, make his recommendations for solving the remaining refugee problems. The High Commissioner said he had recently reappraised the situation because of the exodus of 200,000 Hungarian refugees, and he estimated that he would need \$20.8 million, that is \$4.8 million more than the original target of \$16 million, for UNREF if he were to succeed in closing down all refugee camps by 1960. Furthermore, the High Commissioner said he would have to know before the end of 1958 if the additional funds for closing down the refugee camps would be forthcoming so that he could work out the plans for an intensification of the programme during 1958.

Three resolutions dealing with refugee matters were approved by the Third Committee of the General Assembly in November 1957. The first resolution<sup>2</sup> provided for the prolongation of the Office of the UNHCR for a further five-year period, that is up to the end of 1963. This resolution when referred to the General Assembly in plenary session was adopted by a vote of 66 in favour (including Canada), 0 against, with 9 abstentions. The second resolution<sup>3</sup> which was co-sponsored by Canada and twelve other states authorized the High Commissioner to intensify the UNREF programme to the fullest extent possible and appeal to states for financial help so that all refugee camps could be closed by December 1958 when UNREF is due to be completed (although any UNREF projects started but not completed by December 1958 are to be carried to completion). This resolution specified that while the intensification programme should give priority to the closure of refugee camps, the need to seek solutions for the problems of unsettled refugees living outside of camps should not be neglected. It also made provision for the establishment by ECOSOC at its twenty-fifth session in April-May 1958 of a new policy committee<sup>4</sup> composed of from 20 to 25 states having a demonstrable interest in, and devotion to, the solution of the refugee problem, which would advise and give directives to the High Commissioner in the carrying out of his responsibilities. The vote in the General Assembly on this second resolution was 63 in favour (including Canada),

<sup>1</sup>Document A/3585/Rev.1.

<sup>2</sup>General Assembly resolution 1165 (XII) of November 26, 1957.

<sup>3</sup>General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of November 26, 1957.

<sup>4</sup>The present 21-member UNREF Executive Committee is composed of the following states: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela. Canada was elected to membership on this Executive Committee on April 24, 1957 at the twenty-third session of ECOSOC.



0 against, with 10 abstentions. The third resolution<sup>1</sup> was concerned with the problem of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong who now number about 700,000 people. This resolution, approved in the General Assembly by a vote of 50 in favour (including Canada), 9 against, with 11 abstentions, appealed to all governments and organizations for assistance in relieving the distress of these Chinese refugees and authorized the High Commissioner to encourage arrangements for contributions to alleviate this distress in Hong Kong.

The Representative of Canada, Mrs. H. S. Quart, made statements in the Third Committee on November 6 and November 12 outlining Canada's position on the aspects of the refugee work which were then being considered. Mrs. Quart praised the efforts made by the High Commissioner at the time of the Hungarian crisis when his Office was already fully occupied with the work of assisting the other refugees under his mandate. She gave an account of the number<sup>2</sup> of refugees who had come to Canada as well as an account of those who had returned<sup>3</sup> to Hungary. Mrs. Quart stressed the importance of the speedy closing of the refugee camps and mentioned Canada's strong support in ECOSOC and in the UNREF Executive Committee for the resolution requesting the UNHCR to intensify his camp closure programme. She acknowledged the fact that the High Commissioner's endeavours could not be wholly successful unless further contributions were forthcoming from governments and noted with regret that the original target of \$16 million was not yet in sight. Mrs. Quart also announced that the Canadian Government, subject to parliamentary approval, would again contribute \$200,000 to UNREF in 1958.

During the period under review, the UNREF Executive Committee held its fifth and sixth sessions in Geneva from June 3-7 and on July 12 respectively, and the Canadian Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations attended both of these sessions. The High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Lindt, visited Ottawa from October 1-3 for a discussion of refugee problems with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of Finance, and the Acting Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

## **Social Questions**

### **International Covenants on Human Rights**

At the twelfth session the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee continued its consideration of the Draft Covenants on Human Rights. These drafts, one dealing with Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the other with Civil and Political Rights, which were prepared over a period of years by the Human Rights Commission, have been a major pre-occupation of the Third Committee at each session commencing with the ninth session in 1954. By the end of the eleventh session the Committee had approved revised texts for an article dealing with the question of self-determination, common to both Covenants, and for articles in the draft Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights covering the right to work, to just and favourable conditions of work, to form and join trade unions, to social security, the protection of mother and family, the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to adequate food, clothing and housing and the right to health.

<sup>1</sup>General Assembly resolution 1167 (XII) of November 26, 1957.

<sup>2</sup>At the end of December, 31,851 Hungarian refugees had been admitted to Canada; this figure brought to 36,018 the number of Hungarian refugees admitted to this country since October 1956 when the exodus from Hungary began.

<sup>3</sup>By the end of December 1957, only a fraction of one per cent of those entering the country had returned to Hungary.



The three substantive articles of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights remaining for consideration were discussed by the Committee at the twelfth session. Texts were approved for articles dealing with the right to education, implementation with respect to primary education and the right to take part in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress. The Canadian Delegation voted in favour of the first and last mentioned of these articles but abstained on the article dealing with implementation in respect of primary education. It was unable to support that article because it placed a firm obligation on states to work out and adopt a detailed plan of action for the progressive implementation, within a reasonable number of years to be fixed in the plan, of the principle of compulsory primary education free of charge for all. Both because education is a provincial responsibility and because of the difficulties of applying the principle of compulsory education in outlying areas where populations are scattered and nomadic, the Delegation considered that in so far as Canada was concerned the inclusion in the Covenant of a firm obligation in this form would be unacceptable.

Having completed its consideration of the substantive articles of the draft Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights the Committee turned, in accordance with a procedural decision taken at an earlier session, to the substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, commencing with Article 6 which deals with the right to live. Among the many issues discussed was a proposal which was put forward by the Delegations of Uruguay and Colombia for the inclusion of a provision prohibiting capital punishment. This was rejected by a large majority but to dispel any doubts that the article might give the impression of sanctioning capital punishment, it was agreed to include a paragraph stating that nothing in the article shall be invoked to delay or prevent the abolition of capital punishment by any State party to the Covenant. Other questions discussed in relation to Article 6 included provisions relating to the types of offences for which the sentence of death might be imposed, the legal processes by which judgment was to be rendered, the prohibition of the imposition of the death sentence for crimes committed by persons below 18 years of age and the prohibition of the execution of the death sentence on pregnant women. The relationship between the provisions of the article and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was also considered.

The most controversial issue was a sentence in the article which states "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life". Because of the imprecision of this text, particularly with respect to the various interpretations which may be given to the word "arbitrarily", the adoption of this sentence was a significant factor in the decision of the Canadian Delegation to abstain on the article as a whole.

Although many delegations were of the opinion that the consideration of the Covenants at the twelfth session had been more satisfactory and constructive than at earlier sessions, there was a growing impatience with the slow rate of progress; at the present rate it would be several years before the Committee would have texts ready for adoption by the General Assembly and for referral to governments for final consideration, before signature and ratification. Several suggestions were made for speeding up the work on the Covenants but no formal proposals were put forward.

### **Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights**

During the year progress was made in the implementation of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, under

which the Secretary-General is authorized to provide fellowships and scholarships and the services of experts, and to organize seminars, preferably on a regional basis, on human rights and the status of women. Under the programme a seminar was held in August in Bangkok, Thailand, on the subject of civic responsibilities and increased participation of Asian women in public life<sup>1</sup>. In addition working parties were convened in Manila, the Philippines, and in Santiago, Chile, to make plans for seminars to be held in those cities in 1958 on the subject of the protection of human rights in criminal law and procedure.

When considering the programme of advisory services at its thirteenth session the Commission on Human Rights adopted a resolution, subsequently approved by the Economic and Social Council, which drew the attention of governments to the important role which the exchange of views and information by means of seminars could play in combating discrimination. It invited the Secretary-General, on the basis of requests received from governments, to consider the advisability of convening working parties with a view to planning and organizing such seminars. Various proposals were also discussed in the Commission on the Status of Women, as well as in the Economic and Social Council and in the Third Committee of the General Assembly, for future seminars in relation to the status of women. In this connection the General Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution which, *inter alia*, expressed the hope that seminars on the status of women would be held as frequently as possible in the future under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

### Freedom of Information

Despite discussion since 1946 in the General Assembly, the Assembly's *ad hoc* committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, agreement has not been reached on a Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.<sup>2</sup>

Opinions differ on whether restrictions should be imposed by a general formula or by detailed rules and also on what limitations, if any, should be permissible. When an attempt to reconcile these difficulties did not result in agreement, the Economic and Social Council at its nineteenth session in 1955 recommended that consideration of the Draft Convention be deferred until the twelfth session of the General Assembly in 1957 in the hope that conditions would then be more favourable. During discussion in the Third Committee in December 1957, three resolutions<sup>3</sup> submitted by the Philippines were adopted. The first requested the Secretary-General to circulate the text of the Draft Convention to member states for their comments in order that new members of the United Nations might have an opportunity to state their views on this subject. The second resolution asked the Commission on Human Rights to consider procedures by which a constant review of proposals concerning Freedom of Information could be ensured. The third called on members to consider the possibility of organizing, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, seminars on Freedom of Information under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

The Canadian Representative reviewed in the Third Committee the attitude of the Canadian Government towards the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information. She said that Canada's attitude reflected the

<sup>1</sup>See p. 48

<sup>2</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1953-54*, pp. 45-46; and *1954-55*, pp. 54-55.

<sup>3</sup>United Nations resolution 1189 (XII), Parts A, B, C.



opinion of information agencies and other interested bodies in Canada that the text of the Draft Convention was unsatisfactory in that it would tend to restrict rather than promote Freedom of Information. The Canadian Representative said that she did not consider the second resolution to be appropriate at this stage, and that it would be better to await the results of the consultations envisaged in the first resolution. Canada voted in favour of the first and third resolutions, but abstained on the second.

### Self-determination of Peoples and Nations

One of the purposes of the United Nations as provided in the Charter is "To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples". During the years this provision has proved to be extremely controversial; member states have given the principle widely different interpretations both as to its meaning and as to the criteria for applying it. Indeed, there is little agreement as to the meaning to be ascribed in this context to the words "peoples" and "nations". Does the acceptance of the principle imply that there is a right of peoples to determine their internal form of government, or a right to independence of countries which are not fully self-governing, or a right to be free from foreign control or intervention in their internal affairs? Does it imply the right of component parts of existing national entities to secede and establish autonomous units? How are minority groups to be considered for this purpose? What necessary conditions, if any, are to be met before the principle should be implemented in particular cases? These and other similar questions have been answered differently by different members of the United Nations. The fact that there is a fundamental cleavage of views on this subject within the membership of the United Nations emerged even more clearly during the debate at the tenth session of the General Assembly, when the Third Committee, against the wishes of a minority, which included Canada, adopted for inclusion in the draft International Covenants on Human Rights, an article which states that "all peoples have the right of self-determination".

During the years the notion of self-determination has been an important factor in the consideration of many subjects before the First (Political and Security) and Special Political Committees and of the problems before the Fourth Committee, (which is responsible for questions relating to trust and non-self-governing territories), and has also been a separate item on the agenda of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, which has before it three distinct proposals which were submitted by ECOSOC in 1955. One of these proposals would provide for the establishment of a special commission to conduct a survey of the status of the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their national wealth and resources; another would provide for the establishment of a commission to examine any situation resulting from alleged denial or inadequate realization of the right of self-determination; a third would provide for the establishment of an *ad hoc* commission to conduct a thorough study of the concept of self-determination. However, pressure of other business during the past three sessions has prevented a discussion of the substance of these proposals; at the twelfth session the Third Committee once again found itself without sufficient time to go into the subject in detail and adopted a resolution, which was subsequently confirmed by the General Assembly, by which it was decided, *inter alia*, to consider the item further at the thirteenth session.

The first operative paragraph of that resolution made a distinction between the responsibilities, in respect of self-determination, of all member



states on the one hand, and of those states having responsibilities for the administration of non-self-governing territories on the other. All member states were to give due respect to the right of self-determination while the narrower group were to promote the realization and facilitate the exercise of this right by the people of non-self-governing territories. The terms of this paragraph of the resolution, as well as the discussions in the Committee, suggested a special emphasis upon only one of the many important aspects of the subject which the Committee would have to consider when discussing the proposals in detail at a subsequent session. Because of this, and because the preamble of the resolution contained references to earlier decisions of the General Assembly which Canada had not been able to support, the Canadian Delegation abstained.

### **Non-Governmental Organizations**

Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that the Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental international or national organizations which are concerned with matters within the competence of the Council. The consultative status of such organizations is classified as Category A for those having a significant interest in most of the activities of the Council, as Category B for those having special competence in specific fields; in addition organizations not thought to qualify for consultative status under Categories A or B may at the discretion of the Council be included on a Register for *ad hoc* consultation on specific subjects. In 1957 the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council numbered 121 with an additional 179 organizations listed on the Register. There is at the present time no national Canadian organization in consultative status or on the register. Canadian organizations which are, however, members of listed international organizations receive representation through those bodies. Under the rules of procedure for ECOSOC non-governmental organizations in categories A and B or on the Register may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Council. Organizations in Categories A and B may request that they be consulted or their consultation may be invited on items within their competence on the Council's agenda. Category A Organizations may propose items for inclusion on the agenda of the Council or of the Commissions.

In the period under review 43 organizations submitted written statements and seven in category A made oral statements on agenda items of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions. These latter organizations were the International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Co-operative Alliance, International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of United Nations Associations and World Veterans Federation. The principal agenda items on which statements were made were the world economic situation and the world social situation, the financing of economic development, international commodity problems and human rights.

ECOSOC's Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations considered eleven applications and re-applications from non-governmental organizations for consultative status and on its recommendation the Council decided to place three international organizations on the Register and one international organization, the International Commission of Jurists, in Category B status. The Committee did not recommend acceptance of the reapplications of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the International Organization



of Journalists for Category B status. In the Council's discussion of these organizations Soviet bloc Representatives claimed that the recommendation to reject the applications was unjust and was based on political considerations. The United Kingdom and United States Representatives, however, pointed out that the political action of these organizations had often conflicted with the principles of the United Nations Charter. The World Federation of Democratic Youth, which had headquarters at Budapest, had made no attempt to support the efforts of the United Nations throughout the events in Hungary, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers had defended the events in Hungary and the International Organization of Journalists had failed to show any sympathy for the journalists in Hungary in their struggle for greater freedom. The United States Representative was of the opinion that the events in Hungary had confirmed the fact that these organizations had maintained a negative attitude with respect to certain actions taken by the United Nations such as the collective security measures adopted by the United Nations to meet Communist aggression in Korea.

## **Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council**

### **Social Commission**

At its eleventh session held in May 1957 in New York, the Social Commission had before it several studies which had been prepared at the request of the Economic and Social Council.

The most important of these papers was a report on the world situation drawn up by the Secretariat of the United Nations in collaboration with the four principal Specialized Agencies active in the promotion of human well-being (ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO). This report was in two parts: the first section brought up to date a Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation which had been issued in 1952; the second section investigated at some length the social problem of urbanization in under-developed areas. While the members of the Commission gave high praise to the quality of the report, the report itself and the discussion in the Social Commission demonstrated the difficulty of comparing social conditions in different regions of the world. Some members indicated that they would have liked to see more attention paid to particular problems and several members expressed disappointment that social security and related matters had not been covered in the current study. The Commission noted with interest and concern the conclusion of the report that urbanization takes place more rapidly than industrialization with the result that many cities in under-developed countries are growing without a proper economic base. While there was little general agreement on solutions to the problems of urbanization, there was widespread support for further studies of this kind.

The second major document before the Social Commission was a report on the concept and principles of community development and recommendations on further practical measures to be taken by international organizations. In this report the Secretary-General made a thorough exposition of the principles and practice of community development. While the Commission expressed appreciation of the data collected on the various community development movements all over the world it felt that the time had not yet come to put into final form a code of concepts and principles of community development. Most representatives agreed that a proper concept of community development involved promotion of social progress through programmes

aiming ultimately at a healthy and balanced development of the local community, and through the development of active and increasingly self-reliant participation by the people. They saw community development as a new design for rural development and as an instrument of national social policy which would provide co-ordination and integration of social services at the local level. Beyond this, however, the Commission could arrive at no more precise a definition than one which described community development as a process by which "the efforts of the people themselves (were) united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of the nation, and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress". In spite of differing emphasis on purposes, methods and techniques of community development, the Commission called the attention of member governments to the need for continuous training of community development workers.

The Commission also had before it the report of the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and a report by the Secretary-General on the recommendations adopted by the Congress. The adoption by the Congress of the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners represented the culmination of a long period of international work. The rules had been first drafted in 1929 by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission and endorsed in 1934 by the Assembly of the League of Nations. They had been revised and brought into line with modern penology by the United Nations between 1950 and 1955. The Commission recommended the approval of the Rules by the Economic and Social Council. This approval was granted at the twenty-fourth session of the Council.

The Commission also discussed reports on the financing of housing and community improvement programmes, and on the maintenance of family levels of living through the social service programmes of governments. These two papers were read in conjunction with the more extensive reports referred to above. Further studies in both fields will follow the broad lines of these more general investigations.

In its discussion of the work of the Social Commission, the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fourth session expressed considerable interest in the papers which had been prepared at its request. The Council agreed that reviews of changes in family levels of living in various parts of the world should be prepared in 1961 and in 1963 and that these should be preceded by a companion report, an International Survey of (Government) Programmes of Social Development, to appear in 1959. On the recommendation of the Social Commission, the Council adopted a resolution which commended the principles of community development outlined in the Secretary-General's report and which endorsed his proposals concerning a long-range programme for international action in that field; specifically, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the twelfth session of the Social Commission a report on the progress of all significant measures in the field of community development.

### **Commission on the Status of Women**

Canada was elected to a three-year term on the Commission on the Status of Women at the twenty-third session of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in May, 1957. Subsequently the Government nominated Mrs. Harry S. Quart to represent Canada on the Commission. Her nomination was confirmed by ECOSOC in December 1957. Canada will,



therefore, be represented for the first time on this Commission, the twelfth session of which meets in Geneva in March 1958.

At its eleventh session held from March 18 to April 5, 1957, the Commission considered various aspects of women's position in the world, the civil rights of women, the access of women to education, equal pay for equal work, economic opportunities for women, the nationality of married women, the status of women in private law, tax legislation affecting married women workers, technical assistance programmes in relation to the status of women, and advisory services in the field of human rights.

The Commission recommended five substantive resolutions which were adopted by the twenty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council. A resolution on the political rights of women called for all states members of the United Nations or Specialized Agencies to recognize the political rights of women and invited non-governmental organizations to continue their efforts towards obtaining public support for these rights. It recommended all states which had been invited to do so, to become parties to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women. Canada acceded to this treaty on January 30, 1957.

The Council was also asked to recommend access for women to fundamental education, equal pay for equal work, and to request UNESCO and the ILO to continue their studies in these fields.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations was requested to prepare two studies, the first with respect to occupational opportunities available for women and the second with respect to tax legislation affecting married women workers, for the consideration of the Commission at its thirteenth session in 1959.

The Commission also recommended that states members of the United Nations and members of Specialized Agencies encourage a system whereby there would be compulsory registration of marriage, and whereby prospective spouses in marriage themselves would express their consent freely in the presence of a competent civil or religious authority, and which would encourage a system of compulsory registration of divorce.

The Commission once again expressed the hope that there would be no discrimination with regard to the employment of women in the international secretariats and that an increased number of senior appointments would be made to women.

The Commission also discussed the convening of an international seminar on civic responsibilities and the increased participation of women in public life, to be held under the United Nations Programme of Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights<sup>1</sup>. The Council, however, believed that regional rather than world wide seminars might serve a more useful purpose and requested the Commission to reconsider its decision in this light. A successful regional seminar on the participation of Asian women in public life was held in August 1957 in Bangkok, the Government of Thailand acting as host. Some sixteen countries, the interested Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations participated in its work; its report will be before the twelfth session of the Commission.

The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to prepare for its twelfth session a report on the participation of women as scholars, fellows or experts in technical assistance programmes and on their preferred fields of study and activity.

<sup>1</sup>See p. 42

## Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights met in Geneva in April 1957. Resolutions which it adopted were subsequently discussed in the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

Among the subjects discussed by the Commission were: the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights; the possibility of holding a second conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination (an earlier conference on the subject had been held in Geneva in 1954); various studies on discrimination with which the Commission and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities are engaged; draft declarations on the rights of the child and on the right of asylum; and the programme of periodic reports and special studies in the field of human rights.

The plans proposed by the Commission for the celebration in 1958 of the Tenth Anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were based on recommendations made by a sub-committee established for the purpose; they included distribution of the text of the Declaration, publication of a commentary on the Declaration, the convening of conferences and meetings on human rights, special studies of human rights subjects in schools and universities, radio, television and film programmes, the issuance of human rights stamps and greeting cards, etc. These plans were approved in principle by the Economic and Social Council in a resolution which, *inter alia*, urged member states to join in observing the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with a Commission consisting of Chile, Egypt, France, Pakistan, Philippines and Sweden, and in consultation with the Directors-General of UNESCO and the other Specialized Agencies, to make the necessary arrangements to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission. In connection with the plans for the celebration the Human Rights Commission recommended that its fourteenth session be held in Paris to commemorate the adoption of the Declaration in that city on December 10, 1948. This recommendation was the subject of a debate in the Council which eventually resulted in a decision in favour of the Paris meeting. The Council's decision was subsequently reversed by the General Assembly, which decided, on financial and administrative grounds, that the Commission should hold its fourteenth session at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The question of the periodicity of meetings of the Commission on Human Rights was also discussed by the Council. At its twenty-fourth session the Co-ordination Committee of the Council recommended the adoption of the principle that the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women should in future, in line with the practice of other functional commissions, meet biennially. Subsequently, following the reversal by the Council, on the recommendation of its Social Committee, of this recommendation with respect to the Commission on the Status of Women, an initiative in plenary by the Representative of Pakistan resulted in a decision by the Council not to modify for the present the periodicity of the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights.

## Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The twelfth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, April 29 to May 31, 1957 was held at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York. It was preceded by a meeting of its Committee on Illicit Traffic in



Narcotic Drugs of which Canada is a member; the Canadian Representative on the Commission, Mr. K. C. Hossick, Chief of the Narcotics Control Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, served as its Chairman. The Committee, in its review of the illicit traffic, found that the traffic still arose, in the main, from clandestine sources and was directed by international gangs. Opium and the opiates (morphine and heroin) continued to be the drugs most often seized. In this connection the Commission noted with approval the heavy penalties imposed by the Government of Canada on convicted traffickers.

The Commission devoted two full weeks of its session to consideration of the proposed single Convention which is to unify and replace the nine existing multilateral treaties on Narcotic Drugs, and set up a drafting committee to aid it in its task. Mr. R. C. Curran, Q.C., Legal Adviser to the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare, was elected Chairman of this Committee. The drafting committee prepared a revised text of Articles 2 to 20 and 23 to 27. The provisions of these Articles cover the classification of narcotic drugs falling under different degrees of control; the international legislative procedure by which the lists (schedules) enumerating drugs falling under different control regimes could be amended; the constitution of the international narcotics control organs; the international enforcement measures which might be taken to ensure the observance by governments of the provisions of the new treaty; the information which parties to this treaty would have to furnish to the Secretary-General; and finally the administrative machinery which parties would have to establish for the implementation of the treaty.

The problem of drug addiction was again discussed in detail by the Commission, which found that despite a growing awareness of the abuse of drugs, no noticeable decrease could be observed in the number of addicts throughout the world. The difficulty of comparing national statistics which were not always complete and were not always presented in the same fashion made the extent of the problem hard to evaluate. More information was, however, available on methods of treatment, and on the various institutions already treating addicts. The Commission adopted two resolutions recommending that governments take appropriate measures to prevent the use of barbituates and to keep a careful watch for any abuse of "tranquilizing" or "ataraxic" drugs with a view to their future control. Tight controls over the manufacture of natural and synthetic drugs were also recommended.

The Commission also recognized the grave social problems caused in certain regions of the world where khat is chewed, and recommended that the Economic and Social Council request the World Health Organization to study the medical aspects of this problem.

The question of whether Afghanistan should be added to the list of seven states authorized to produce opium for export under Article 6 of the 1953 Opium Protocol (which Canada has ratified) was considered at some length. (When this Protocol comes into effect, countries parties to it will be obliged to limit purchases of opium to that produced by these states.) The Commission decided to defer its decision to its thirteenth session, and requested the Government of Afghanistan to provide information on its narcotics legislation and administration, and the Government of Iran to provide information regarding illicit traffic across the Afghan-Iran border. The Government of Iran, which has prohibited the production of opium poppy in its territory with a resulting economic and social dislocation and which is conducting, with the aid of United Nations technical assistance programmes,

an intensive campaign to eradicate drug addiction within its borders, contended that the recognition of Afghanistan as an opium producer would be a deterrent to its own effort.

The Commission also recommended a resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council which drew attention to measures which had been taken by the Governments of India and Morocco regarding the treatment of addiction and the eradication of cannabis which grows wild in their territories, and asked that due consideration be given to any request for technical assistance to help them carry out their programmes.

One way of combating the illicit traffic is to determine the country of origin of illicit opium. The Commission stressed the importance of arriving at scientific methods, whose accuracy would be recognized internationally, for determining the origin of opium, and requested an intensification of the laboratory programmes already under way. It also recommended that ECOSOC request the Secretary-General to reinforce the staff at the United Nations laboratory. The Canadian authorities offered to accelerate the programmes of opium research carried out in the Food and Drug Laboratories in Ottawa and also offered training facilities for fellows appointed by the United Nations technical assistance programmes. Four fellowships have been awarded to date, one to Singapore, one to India, one to Iran and one to Turkey.

Under the provisions of the International Narcotic Conventions of 1925 and 1931 two control organs were established. The Permanent Central Opium Board, an eight-member body, receives and examines the estimated requirements and statistics of consumption from governments parties to the treaties and the Drug Supervisory Body, whose four members, on the basis of these statistics, judge the estimates of a country's needs for the forthcoming year. The draft provisions of the proposed single Convention on Narcotic Drugs provide for a "personal union" between the members of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body. Of the four members of the Drug Supervisory Body two are appointed by the World Health Organization and one each by the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Colonel C. H. L. Sharman of Canada, appointed by the Commission, is President of the Drug Supervisory Body. At its 24th session the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution, sponsored by Canada, inviting the WHO, the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Narcotics Commission to appoint to the Drug Supervisory Body for a five-year term, persons who are members of the Permanent Central Opium Board. The Council then elected eight members to the Permanent Central Opium Board for a five-year term to commence on 3 March 1958, including two members recommended by WHO.

### **Commission on International Commodity Trade**

The Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) was established in 1954 by the Economic and Social Council with an elected membership of eighteen countries, including Canada. It began its work in the following year and it normally meets once or twice a year in New York.

The task of the CICT is to provide ECOSOC with recommendations on measures designed to avoid excessive fluctuations in the price of and the volume of trade in primary commodities, including measures aiming at the maintenance of a just and equitable relationship between the prices of primary commodities and the prices of manufactured goods in international trade and to keep the movement of world primary commodity markets under constant



review. The work of the CICT has been somewhat hampered by uncertainties and differences of views regarding the best methods of proceeding with its work and the relationship of the CICT to other United Nations bodies with interests in commodity problems. It might also be noted that the United States Government has not agreed to participate in the work of the CICT and that the United Kingdom Government, after serving a term of membership, has not sought re-election.

The fifth session of the Commission was held in New York in May 1957. There was a general discussion of current trends and problems of international trade in primary commodities. Concern was expressed by many members about the downward trend of prices for primary commodities, and the difficulties this presented especially for under-developed countries which depended on export receipts for the financing of their development plans. Apprehension about the effects of the European Common Market on the established pattern of trade in primary products was expressed by several countries. The Commission arranged for the continuation of its studies on fats and oils and non-ferrous metals, and reviewed its future programme of work. It re-defined its immediate tasks as: (a) an annual review of commodity trade for the Economic and Social Council; (b) carrying out studies of the nature and extent of fluctuations in prices and volume of commodity trade, especially with regard to effects on the development of the less developed countries; and (c) consideration of problems submitted to the Commission by governments. It was agreed that the Commission should hold one regular session a year, instead of two, as heretofore.

The Commission will hold its sixth session in New York in May 1958.

## IV

### SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

#### Introduction

The Charter of the United Nations provides in Chapter IX that the specialized agencies which had been established by inter-governmental agreement and which had wide international responsibilities should be brought into relationship with the United Nations. By this provision such agencies as the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) which had existed long before the establishment of the United Nations, as well as a number of agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) created after the Second World War, became Specialized Agencies. It is largely through these agencies that the objectives of higher standards of living, full employment, conditions of economic and social progress and development, and of solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems and international cultural and educational co-operation are promoted. Some details of the work of the Specialized Agencies are given later in this chapter.

In addition to the Specialized Agencies there came into existence during 1957 the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). This body, not technically a Specialized Agency, is an autonomous international organization under the aegis of the United Nations, functioning in a working relationship with the latter, and established by an agreement between the two bodies. In practice this Agency is similar in many respects to the ten Specialized Agencies.

While ten Specialized Agencies are now in existence, it was envisaged when the Charter was signed that there would be 12 Specialized Agencies. The two which have not come into existence are the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), and the International Trade Organization (ITO). The purpose of the former (IMCO)<sup>1</sup> was the promotion of co-operation among governments in international shipping problems. However IMCO has not been established because its Convention has not yet been ratified by the required 21 nations of which seven shall each have a total tonnage of not less than one million gross tons. Canada ratified the Convention in October 1948, becoming the first country to do so and by the end of 1957 19<sup>2</sup> other countries had ratified, but one more is still required to bring the convention into force<sup>3</sup>. The proposed charter of ITO has also not been ratified by the required number of countries; however a somewhat less comprehensive set of rules for international trade has been applied since 1947 on a provisional basis by the Contracting Parties to the

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1948*, pp. 124-5.

<sup>2</sup>Argentina, France, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Mexico and Switzerland.

<sup>3</sup>As Japan and the United Arab Republic signified their acceptance on March 17, 1958, the Convention on IMCO came into force on that date.



General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)<sup>1</sup>. While the Contracting Parties to GATT do not operate as part of the United Nations, they use the services of the Secretariat of the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization. In 1955 the Contracting Parties to GATT negotiated an Agreement for a new Organization for Trade Co-operation (OTC) to administer GATT, but this Agreement<sup>2</sup> has not yet been ratified by the required number of governments.

Canada is a member of all the Specialized Agencies, IAEA and GATT and has not only tried to encourage and develop their programmes but has sought to promote the co-ordination of those programmes. The opportunities for useful and desirable work by the agencies are unlimited but, as vast funds are not available, Canada has taken the position that programmes should be planned on a system of priorities in order to achieve the most effectiveness within the available resources and that national efforts should be stimulated.

To avoid overlapping of activities and to promote co-ordination of efforts the Economic and Social Council established a Committee on Co-ordination on which Dr. G. Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare in the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare, has served for two years as Chairman. The Committee and ECOSOC are assisted in this work by the annual report entitled "A Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects" which is prepared by the United Nations Secretariat in collaboration with the Specialized Agencies and which indicates projects planned or under way. There are, of course, numerous examples of joint programmes in the fields of technical assistance, housing, fellowships, statistics and migration and manpower problems.

### **International Labour Organization**

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established in 1919 by the treaties drawn up at the post-war Peace Conference in Paris. Originally associated with the League of Nations, in 1946 it became a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. Since January 1957 three new countries—Ghana, Malaya and Nicaragua—have joined ILO, while Venezuela has withdrawn her membership<sup>3</sup>. Thus there are now 79 member states. Among the objectives of the ILO are the regulation of the hours of work, the regulation of the labour supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, protection against accidents and occupational disease, provision for old age and injury, and recognition of the principles of equal remuneration for equal work and of freedom of association.

The tripartite structure of the ILO is unique among the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Representatives of governments, employers and workers from the 79 member states participate in determining ILO activities and policies. Under the constitution there are three main organs; the annual International Labour Conference, which is the policy making body to which each member nation may send 4 delegates (1 worker, 1 employer, 2 government) plus technical advisers; the Governing Body, which is the executive council composed of 40 members (10 worker, 10 employer, 20 government, half of the government seats being reserved, on a non-elective

<sup>1</sup>See page 34, and *Canada and the United Nations, 1951-52*, p. 108.

<sup>2</sup>The Agreement on the OTC, drawn up in March 1955, will come into force when it has been accepted by GATT members which account for 85 per cent of the total trade of all GATT countries. This provision has the effect of requiring acceptance by the U.K. and the U.S. before OTC comes into force, since each of these countries accounts for about 20 per cent of total trade of GATT countries. As of November 1957 the Agreement on OTC had been accepted by the following 19 of the 39 GATT members: Austria, Burma, Ceylon, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, India, Japan, Malaya, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

<sup>3</sup>Venezuela resumed its membership in the ILO on March 15 1958.

basis, for the ten "members of chief industrial importance", which includes Canada); and the International Labour Office in Geneva, which is the permanent secretariat of the ILO, under a Director-General elected by the Governing Body. The Office has branches in Ottawa and various other parts of the world, and field offices for operational activities.

The ILO's principal method of achieving its objectives is by the adoption of conventions and recommendations at the International Labour Conference. Members ratifying an ILO convention are obliged to bring their labour standards into harmony with the provisions of the convention and to report annually on its implementation. Recommendations are not subject to ratification, but set forth general principles to guide governments in drafting regulations in various labour fields. In the last 39 years the ILO has adopted 107 conventions and 104 recommendations forming a broadly systematic international labour code. Canada has ratified a total of 18 conventions dealing with hours of work and weekly rest in industry, conditions of employment of seafarers and dock workers, minimum wage fixing machinery, and other subjects. As Canada is a federal country in which most labour matters lie wholly or partly within the jurisdiction of the provinces, constitutional difficulties impede the ratification by Canada of many ILO conventions.

The 40th Annual ILO Conference met in Geneva from June 5-27, 1957 and was attended by a record number of over 900 delegates, advisers and observers from 73 of the 78 countries then members of ILO. A large part of the Conference plenary sessions was devoted to a discussion of the annual report of the ILO's Director-General, Mr. David Morse. The first part of this report was devoted to the impact of automation and other modern technological developments on labour and social policy; the second part described, in greater detail than in earlier years, the work of the ILO in the preceding year. The Director-General's ten-year term of office, which was due to expire in 1958, was extended by unanimous vote for a further five years. The Conference was also called upon to select the 30 non-permanent members of the Governing Body which will serve for the next three years.

The credentials of some Conference delegates were objected to by many delegations. All of these objections were ruled invalid by the Credentials Committee except the one pertaining to the Hungarian Delegation. The plenary session finally rejected the credentials of the Hungarian worker delegate and employer delegate. However a proposal to reject the credentials of the Hungarian Government Delegates was not adopted, as the vote (94 to 88, with 52 abstentions) failed to produce the required two-thirds majority. While all members of the Canadian Delegation voted to reject the credentials of the Hungarian employer and worker delegates, the Canadian Government Delegates abstained in the vote on the Hungarian Government Delegates. This was in accordance with the majority view in the Credentials Committee that such a decision should be postponed by the ILO until the United Nations General Assembly had decided on the question of Hungarian credentials there.

The 40th Conference adopted three conventions regarding the problems of Forced Labour, Indigenous and Tribal Populations, and Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices. The two latter subjects were also dealt with in two supplementary recommendations. The Forced Labour convention which was approved by a vote of 240 (including Canada) to 0, with 1 abstention, supplements, although it does not formally revise, the Forced Labour convention of 1930. It is designed to eliminate the use of forced labour as a means of political coercion or education, as a method of economic development, as a means of labour discipline, as a punishment for participation in strikes, or



as a means of any form of discrimination. The convention on the Protection and Integration of Indigenous and Tribal Populations in Independent Countries was approved by a vote of 179 to 8, with 45 abstentions. The Canadian employer and worker delegates voted for the convention, but the two Canadian Government Delegates abstained. While they voted for the ILO recommendation on this subject, they explained that the convention was too detailed for general application. Its provisions set out at length the policy to be followed towards indigenous peoples, with special attention to land ownership, education, social security and health matters. The convention dealing with Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices was adopted by a vote of 176 to 127, with 31 abstentions. The Canadian Government and worker delegates supported the convention while the employer delegate voted against it.

The Conference also examined the Technical Assistance Programme of the ILO in 1956, the greater part of which is carried on with money put at its disposal by the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (ETAP). During 1956 the ILO had 289 experts working in 13 under-developed countries; it also awarded 297 fellowships and study grants. In 1957 the ILO disposed of about \$4 million in technical assistance funds of which \$3.2 million was made available from ETAP. The Conference approved a budget of \$7.9 million for ILO in 1958. Canada's assessment, which is computed at the rate of 3.56 per cent, will amount to a net contribution of \$268,203.

In 1957 the Governing Body held four sessions, at which it discussed future action in the field of labour management relations, the reduction of hours of work, freedom of employers and workers organizations, agendas of the 1958-59 international conferences, the reports from various ILO meetings and committees, and other matters. Canadian Delegations participated in the meetings of two Industrial Committees: The Inland Transport Committee which discussed labour inspection in road transport and organization of work in ports; and the Metal Trade Committee, which discussed automation and job evaluation methods in the metal trades. Canadian Government officials also attended several ILO meetings of experts, dealing with safety and health in dock work, occupational safety and health, and labour statistics.

### **Food and Agriculture Organization**

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is one of the largest and most important of the United Nations Specialized Agencies. It had its beginnings in the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held in May 1943 at Hot Springs, Virginia, when plans were laid for dealing with the expected post-war problems in this field. In October 1945 FAO came into being at a Conference held at Quebec City with a membership of forty-two countries, including Canada. The headquarters of the FAO were first located in Washington but were moved to Rome in 1951.

The membership of FAO now stands at seventy-seven. Ghana and Malaya joined the Organization in 1957 and Poland was readmitted to membership. China, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary were members at one time, but have withdrawn from the organization.

The work of FAO falls into two main parts. One is to collect and disseminate technical and economic information; the other is to encourage national and international action towards improving methods of production and distribution of agricultural, fishery and forestry products, and to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living.

Mr. B. R. Sen, of India, the Director-General of FAO, was elected to this office at a Special Session of the FAO Conference in September 1956. The Conference, which normally meets every second year, is the supreme governing body of the organization. A twenty-four member Council, on which Canada has a seat, is elected by the conference and meets normally twice a year to decide issues involving policy. Mr. S. A. Hasnie, of Pakistan, is the Chairman of the Council. There are a number of subsidiary committees and other bodies which have been established for particular purposes. The Committee on Commodity Problems, on which Canada is represented, provides a forum for inter-governmental discussions of problems of production and trade in primary agricultural commodities. There is a sub-committee of this Committee which is concerned with the special problems arising from the disposal of agricultural surpluses.

The ninth session of the FAO Conference was held in Rome in November 1957. It reviewed the world food and agricultural situation, giving special attention to the problems of establishing national food reserves and of strengthening marketing arrangements and improving nutrition throughout the world. Plans were made for a census of agriculture in 1960. The entire range of FAO's work since the previous Conference was examined and programmes for the next two-year period were approved. A \$17 million budget covering the next two years was also approved.

A report presented to the Conference by the Director-General indicated that since 1955 world food production continued to increase at a rate of about three per cent annually, which is more than one per cent greater than the rate of growth of world population. Food production had, in the last few years, continued to expand more rapidly in the less developed regions than in areas like North America where supplies were already more than adequate in terms of regional needs. These gains were, however, offset somewhat by rapid population growth in the less developed countries.

The Conference considered problems relating to (1) the uneven distribution of world production, with burdensome surpluses in some countries coinciding with low consumption levels in others; and (2) the threat to world market stability which results from the existence of excessive stocks in certain areas. The Conference adopted a resolution on agricultural support measures, which the Canadian Delegation supported, calling for the formulation, through FAO, of principles to guide member governments in adopting or revising their agricultural and fisheries price and support policies.

Technical assistance, under both the regular budget and the Expanded Programme (ETAP), has continued to be one of the major activities of FAO. It is expected that about \$8 million will be available to FAO under ETAP during 1958. A number of Canadian experts have served in the field on FAO technical assistance assignments, and some forty students from abroad have come to Canada for technical training in a variety of fields under FAO fellowships.

### **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

In the words of its constitution, the purpose of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, for human rights and fundamental freedoms".



Total membership in the organization at the beginning of 1957 numbered 79 states. The structure of the organization includes three principal organs: (a) the General Conference; (b) the Executive Board; and (c) the Secretariat. The policy-making body of the organization is the General Conference which meets every two years. The last General Conference was held in New Delhi, India in November 1956 and the next will open in Paris in November 1958.

The most important single development in 1957 in Canada's relations with UNESCO was the establishment of a National Commission. In August, the Canada Council for the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences announced the organization of a National Commission for UNESCO composed of some 26 members representing government agencies and voluntary organizations engaged in activities relating to UNESCO's programme of education, natural and social sciences, culture, mass communications and exchange of persons. In addition, the draft constitution of the Commission provided for a standing list of co-operating bodies which could be elected on a rotational basis to serve specific terms on the Commission. Governmental agencies whose responsibilities involve them in UNESCO activities were designated as consulting members of the Commission. This plan is in keeping with UNESCO's constitution which requires member states to make "such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of the Organization, preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the government and such bodies".

Although it will be some time in 1958 before the secretariat of the Commission is in a position to assume all responsibilities pertaining to a National Commission, its officers have, nevertheless, been active in the latter months of 1957. The Secretary attended a regional meeting of European national commissions in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia from October 1 to 6, and subsequently spent three weeks at UNESCO headquarters in Paris for consultation with members of the secretariat. Representatives of the Commission and of the Department of External Affairs attended meetings of the United States National Commission for UNESCO held in San Francisco from November 5 to 9. At the close of the year, plans were under way for the first meeting of the Canadian National Commission to be held in Ottawa early in February.

Throughout 1957, pending the organization of the Commission's secretariat, the Department of External Affairs continued, as in previous years, to carry out liaison functions with the UNESCO secretariat and to co-ordinate Canadian participation in the organization's programme. In doing so, it again had the assistance and co-operation of many agencies—federal, provincial and voluntary—in providing information for studies in UNESCO's fields of endeavour and in bringing information about the organization's activities to interested Canadians.

In this latter connection, the United Nations Association Committee for UNESCO<sup>1</sup> conducted an active programme which included the organization of a Canadian mission to Mexico to visit the UNESCO Fundamental Education Centre at Patzquaro.

Members of the Canadian Delegation to the ninth session of the General Conference held in New Delhi at the end of 1956 fulfilled a large number of speaking engagements, thus making a substantial contribution to Canadian understanding of UNESCO's aims and methods of operation.

<sup>1</sup>Formerly the UNESCO Projects Advisory Committee—see *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, page 84.

In the field of education, Canadian authorities have contributed to several different studies relating to the school curriculum. They have supplied documentation on technical and vocational education and have provided comments on draft international regulations for the standardization of educational statistics.

A Canadian school continued its programme in the UNESCO associated schools project for education in international understanding. Through UNESCO-sponsored fellowships, representatives of schools in other countries, also participating in this scheme, visited Canada and their meetings with educational authorities in this country provided a useful basis for the exchange of information of common interest.

At the International Conference on Public Education sponsored by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education, held in Geneva in July 1957, the Canadian Education Association and L'Association Canadienne des Educateurs de Langue Francaise were both represented.

In 1957, Canada became a member of the International Advisory Committee on Research in the Natural Sciences programme of UNESCO.

In the Exchange of Persons service, Canada provided several experts for technical missions in other countries and received a number of trainees in various fields such as audio-visual education, school broadcasting, films and co-operative development. A UNESCO youth travel grant awarded to the Canadian Junior Red Cross enabled a candidate selected by that organization to participate for three months in a community development project in Iran.

During the course of the year, several officials from the UNESCO secretariat came to Canada and their visits provided welcome opportunities for exchanging views between Government officials and representatives of voluntary organizations on the one hand and members of the secretariat on the other.

### **International Civil Aviation Organization**

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), with headquarters in Montreal, came into existence as a permanent body in April 1947. Its general objectives are the development of the principles and techniques of international air navigation and the encouragement of the planning and development of international air transport in such a way as to promote safety, efficiency, economy, and the orderly growth of air services.

The Organization is governed by an Assembly comprising all member states, which meets at least once every third year. Subordinate to the Assembly is the 21-member Council which is elected for a three-year term at the triennial Assemblies, and which meets in virtually continuous session at the headquarters in Montreal. Canada has been a member of the Council since the provisional establishment of ICAO in 1945. The Council is assisted by an Air Navigation Commission and four specialized Committees: air transport, legal, joint support of air navigation services, and finance.

The membership of ICAO has grown steadily over the years and with the accession to the Convention during 1957 by Ghana and Tunisia, now stands at 72.

Although the Assembly did not meet in 1957 two sessions of the Council were held and there were frequent meetings of the Air Navigation Commission and of various Committees and Panels. At the thirtieth session of the Council Mr. Walter Binaghi of Argentina was unanimously elected



to succeed Dr. Edward Warner as President of the ICAO Council for the remaining two years of the present Council term. He took office in April when Dr. Warner retired after having served as President since the creation of ICAO. It was announced during the thirty-first session that Mr. J. R. Belcher, Secretary of the Air Transport Board of Canada, had been appointed Canadian Representative on the Council to succeed Mr. J. A. Irwin of the Department of External Affairs.

The impending introduction into international air carrier service of larger and faster aircraft of great range and the steady increase in the volume of air traffic has increased the work of ICAO. The Jet Operations Requirements Panel of the organization has been studying the needs of civil aviation in the jet age and in June 1957 issued a report on its work which includes information on aerodrome requirements, visual aids to navigation, air traffic and meteorological services and communications. The second session of the European Civil Aviation Conference was held in Madrid between April 24 and May 11 and adopted recommendations to facilitate inter-European flights. In October the Central American Flight Information Region was inaugurated. The region comprising Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and British Honduras gives a unified block of airspace from which the obstacles normally imposed upon civil aviation operations by the existence of national boundaries have been removed. Of particular interest to Canada was the approval by the thirty-first session of the Council of the recommendation of the Joint Support Committee for implementation of the forward scatter cable system between Newfoundland and Prestwick/Shannon. Forward Scatter Stations are to be built at Gander in Canada, near Narssaq in Greenland and at Reykjavik in Iceland and an undersea cable is to be laid between Reykjavik and Prestwick/Shannon. When complete this network is expected to provide telephone-teletypewriter communications almost as reliable over long stretches of water as they are now over routes where air traffic control centres are connected by telephone land-lines. The Gander installation will be financed and operated by the Canadian Government.

## **The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the International Finance Corporation**

### **Introduction**

Following the 1944 Bretton Woods United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, at which their respective Articles of Agreement were drawn up, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund came into being in December 1945.

The principal function of the International Bank is to assist in the economic development of its member countries, through the extension of loans for development purposes where private capital is not available on reasonable terms, through the stimulation of private international investment and through the provision of technical assistance. The loans of the International Bank are made from its own capital resources and from the proceeds of its borrowings in the financial markets of the world.

The Fund provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary, payments and exchange problems. Among its purposes are the promotion of exchange stability, the elimination of exchange restrictions, the establishment of a multilateral system of current payments, and the expansion and balanced growth of international trade. Under certain

conditions member countries may draw on the resources of the Fund to assist in dealing appropriately with temporary balance of payments difficulties and for other purposes consistent with the Fund's Articles of Agreement, including support for the introduction or maintenance of convertibility.

### **Membership in the Bank and Fund**

As of December 31, 1957, sixty-four countries were members of the International Bank and International Monetary Fund. During the preceding twelve months, the membership of both institutions was increased by the admission of Ghana, Ireland, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan.

With the admission of the four new members and increases in the capital subscriptions of El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Israel and Paraguay, the subscribed capital of the International Bank totalled, on December 31, 1957, \$9,333.4 million. At the same date, the aggregate of quotas in the Fund was \$9,016.0 million.

### **Canadian Representation in the Bank and Fund**

The Hononourable Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance, is Canadian Governor of the Bank and Fund; Mr. A. F. W. Plumptre, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Finance, is the Canadian Alternate Governor of the Bank; Mr. James Elliott Coyne, Governor of the Bank of Canada, is the Canadian Alternate Governor of the Fund. At the Sixth Regular Election of Executive Directors, held during the Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors in 1956, Mr. Louis Rasminsky was re-elected Executive Director for Canada of the Bank and the Fund. Mr. A. B. Hockin is his Alternate in both institutions.

### **Financial Activities and Resources of the Bank**

During the twelve-month period ending December 31, 1957, 26 loans were made in 16 countries and territories, totalling the equivalent of \$502.4 million. From its inception to December 31, 1957, the Bank has made 189 loans in 46 countries in the aggregate of \$3,394.0 million (after deducting cancellations and refundings), of which \$2,547.0 million have been disbursed. During the period, private investors continued to acquire portions of the Bank's loans, all without the Bank's guarantee, amounting to \$74.9 million, of which \$3.7 million were by private Canadian interests.

Funds available for lending have been increased by capital subscriptions of new members, increased capital subscriptions of old members, releases of 18 per cent local currency capital subscriptions of a number of countries, sales of portions of loans, repayments of outstanding loans, proceeds of new bond issues and net income.

During the period January 1 to December 31, 1957, bond issues of the Bank, totalling the equivalent of \$275.0 million, were sold in the United States, and the equivalent of \$221.5 million was placed privately with purchasers outside the United States. There was a net increase of \$421.5 million in the Bank's funded debt. As of December 31, 1957, the Bank's bonds outstanding totalled the equivalent of \$1,269.1 million; the total net earnings were \$215.3 million and the total reserves were \$318.6 million.

### **Interest Rates**

As of January 1, 1957, the Bank's' lending interest rates were 5 per cent and during the period rose to a peak of 6 per cent; as of December 31, 1957, they had declined to 5½ per cent.



### **Technical Assistance Activities of the Bank**

During 1957 there was a continuation of the trend, begun in 1956, away from formal general survey missions towards assistance through a variety of techniques adapted to the special needs of countries requesting help. This indicates that most of the under-developed countries have started on the task of systematic development planning, either with help from the Bank or other sources or on their own initiative, and now have less need for short-term general surveys than for long-term advisers to assist them in refining and implementing their programmes.

The Bank continued to station resident representatives in member countries to advise and assist their governments on various development problems. The posts of resident representatives were continued in Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Panama and Peru. Bank representatives primarily responsible for operational matters but also available to render any appropriate help to governments on economic problems were stationed during the year in India, Iran, Pakistan and Thailand.

There was increased activity during the year in connection with development financing institutions in a number of countries. Assistance was given in the organization of the Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation to which the Bank subsequently made a loan, in the planning for a new development bank in Thailand and in the preliminary stages of such planning in Iran. Also, various institutions which had already received Bank loans were given advice and assistance. A study entitled "Development Banks" by a staff member of the Bank was published under the auspices of the Economic Development Institute. Pilot studies were made of development banks in Canada, Nicaragua and Puerto Rico as a start towards assembling a body of data that might permit useful comparisons and conclusions on the policies and practices of development banks.

The second six months' course of study at the Economic Development Institute was completed in April and the third began in October. The third group included 22 officials occupying senior posts in 18 countries. The Institute reached the end of its two-year experimental period and, in view of the results achieved in the first two courses and of the interest expressed by member governments in its continuation, the Bank decided to establish the Institute as a regular part of its activities. After the third course, the financial assistance from the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, provided for the initial trial period, will terminate.

The Bank continued its programme of providing training each year for a limited number of people from member countries who come to the Bank to become familiar with its operations and methods.

### **International Finance Corporation**

In July 1956 the International Finance Corporation came into being as an affiliate of the Bank. The purpose of the Corporation is to promote the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in the less developed countries. It will seek to do so by investing its own funds in association with private capital where this is not available in sufficient quantity and on reasonable terms; by acting as a clearing-house in bringing together investment opportunities and private capital, whether foreign or domestic; and by helping to enlist managerial skill and experience where these are not already available for a project.

### **Membership in IFC**

As of December 31, 1957, the IFC comprised 53 member countries, the subscribed capital of which amounted to \$92.8 million.

### **Canadian Representation in the Corporation**

The Canadian representation in the Corporation is *ex officio* the same as the representation in the Bank.

### **Financial Activities and Resources of the Corporation**

During the year under review, the Corporation made 5 investments in Australia, Brazil, Chile and Mexico, amounting to almost \$6 million; the net earnings were \$2.7 million as of December 31.

### **Exchange Transactions of the International Monetary Fund**

Since the inception of its operations on March 1, 1947, until December 31, 1957, the Fund had effected transactions equivalent to \$2,886,077,650 on behalf of 35 members. Repurchases and other operations having the same effect on members' balances had totalled \$1,295,060,488, including \$72,360,794.97 in the period under review. Most of these transactions were in U.S. dollars but the Fund also sold Belgian francs, Canadian dollars, deutschemarks and sterling to its members. Canada has made no currency purchases from the Fund. The total drawing in the Fund in 1957 was \$977,081,620.70, the largest total ever recorded in one year.

Since the initiation in June 1952 of stand-by arrangements for the purchase of currencies up to a stated amount and for a stated period without further examination of the member's economic position, through December 31, 1956, stand-by credits had been arranged with 13 members in amounts totalling \$1,308,780,000. This amount had been reduced during the period by drawings and terminations, leaving outstanding credits still available of \$870,280,000.

On December 31, 1957, the Fund's holdings of member currencies (including non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing notes) totalled \$6,760,919,683, of which \$774,990,002.78 were in U.S. dollars. The Fund's total holdings of gold and convertible currencies amounted to US \$2,527,803,084, of which US \$1,379,586,139 were in gold. The largest holding of convertible currencies other than U.S. dollars was in Canadian dollars equivalent to \$209,984,799.

The Fund's schedule of charges was reviewed at the end of 1957 and was extended without change until December 31, 1958.

### **Article XIV Consultations**

Since 1952, the Fund has consulted annually with members continuing to maintain restrictions under the post-war transitional arrangements provided for in Article XIV of the Agreement. These consultations are held primarily to ascertain whether the balance of payments position and prospects of these countries is such as to justify the continued maintenance of exchange restrictions.

The consultations also provide opportunities for discussion of the economic and financial problems which have given rise to restrictive and discriminatory practices (including bilateral arrangements), and of the possibilities for the elimination or reduction of these practices. Of the 64 members of the Fund 53 have an obligation to consult under Article XIV. The Fund is continuing its endeavours to help in the elimination of restrictions and much of its effort has been spent on advice and assistance to members that are trying to advance towards the re-establishment of a multilateral system of payments.

### **Other Developments**

In the 12 months ending December 31, 1957, the quotas of five members were increased. El Salvador's quota was increased from \$2.5 million to



\$7.5 million on October 23, 1957; Haiti's quota from \$2 million to \$7.5 million on May 2, 1957; Honduras' quota from \$2.5 to \$7.5 million on September 30, 1957; Israel's quota from \$4.5 million to \$7.5 million on March 6, 1957; Paraguay's quota from \$3.5 million to \$7.5 million on July 24, 1957.

During the period under review, Argentina and Israel established par values for their currencies in agreement with the Fund (18.0 Argentine pesos per U.S. dollar, and 1.8 Israeli pound per U.S. dollar, respectively). Finland and France made changes in their par values with the concurrence of the Fund.

In addition to changes effected during Article XIV consultations, the Fund was consulted about modifications in the exchange systems of 13 member countries.

The Fund was also consulted about changes or extension of the production subsidies which the Governments of Australia, Canada and the Philippine Republic pay to their gold producers.

### **Technical Assistance Activities of the Fund**

From January 1, 1957, through December 31, 1957, members of the staff visited 56 member countries for purposes of consultation, technical assistance, and the informal exchange of views and information. In addition, several members of the staff were granted leave for special assignments at the request of certain members.

In view of the success of past programmes and the interest of member countries, the Training Programme was expanded to provide facilities for one trainee each from 24 countries. The new programme, which began in September, 1957, offers specialized instruction and practical work in the main areas of the Fund's competence.

## **World Health Organization**

The World Health Organization, one of the largest of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, was established as a permanent body in 1948. The first World Health Assembly met in Geneva in June of that year and took as its objective "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". From 1945, Canada played an important part in the preparatory meetings which planned the work and constitution of the future WHO. A Canadian, Dr. Brock Chisholm, former Deputy Minister of National Health, became WHO's first Director-General, a post which he held until 1953.

The main organs of WHO are: the annual World Health Assembly, which is the Organization's legislative body; the Executive Board, meeting semi-annually and composed of 18 persons designated by elected member states for their competence in the field of health; and the Secretariat, headed by Dr. M. G. Candau, the Director-General, which implements the Assembly's decisions. By an almost unanimous vote, the Tenth World Health Assembly which met in Geneva in May 1957 offered to renew, for a period not exceeding five years, the contract of Dr. Candau as Director-General. He has subsequently communicated his acceptance of the offer, though for a period of two years only.

Part of WHO's work is carried on in six regional committees, each dealing with the health problems of its own geographical region. The Regional Committee for the Americas met in Washington from September 16-27. The meeting was attended by delegates from the 21 member states of the Pan

American Sanitary Organization (PASO) which holds combined meetings with the Regional Committee and by delegates from the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands on behalf of their territories in this region. The question of malaria eradication in the Americas was one of the most important topics discussed and it was urged that countries in the temperate zone of the American region assist<sup>1</sup> the tropical and sub-tropical areas of the Americas in combating the residual problem.

WHO's activities fall into two main categories—advisory services and general international health services. Advisory services are provided to help countries strengthen their own health services. Experts are trained, and demonstration teams for disease control are provided to help governments deal with such health problems as nutrition, sanitation, maternal and child care, tuberculosis and malaria. WHO's general international health services cover a wide range of activities including special research projects on a number of parasitic and virus diseases, standardization of pharmaceutical drugs, and the publication of a large variety of scientific works, as well as health statistics.

In an attempt to achieve world-wide eradication of malaria, WHO has, in recent years, intensified its campaign against the disease. The Tenth World Health Assembly meeting in 1957 noted that if the disease were not wiped out very soon, there was a danger of the mosquito increasing its resistance to all insecticides which are in current use. The Tenth World Health Assembly was informed that eradication of malaria has now been achieved in ten countries and territories, eradication programmes are under way in fifteen additional countries, and programmes are being initiated or planned in thirty-eight others.

The Tenth World Health Assembly was informed by Dr. Candau that the joint campaign against non-venereal syphilis and yaws carried on since 1948 by WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) had resulted in over fifty-five million people being examined and sixteen million people treated with vaccine up to the end of 1956. The Director-General also reported that WHO and UNICEF were continuing another joint programme, a vaccination campaign against tuberculosis, and that the two organizations had assisted a number of countries in setting up pilot projects for the mass treatment of trachoma with antibiotics. WHO is also providing technical direction for the control of cholera and for a number of environmental sanitation problems.

In recent years, the resources of WHO have been utilized not so much for the temporary alleviation of health problems as for strengthening the permanent foundation of national health administrations. Thus education and training of health workers is one of WHO's major concerns, and a large percentage of the organization's projects are related to the training of a public health staff.

The Canadian Delegation to the Tenth World Health Assembly was led by Dr. P. E. Moore, Director of Indian and Northern Health Services in the Department of National Health and Welfare. This Assembly was attended by delegates from seventy-five member states including U.S.S.R., Poland, Bulgaria and Albania which had not participated in WHO for several years. At the end of the session, Romania announced it was resuming active participation in WHO. The Tenth Assembly welcomed Ghana, formerly an associate member, as a full member. There are now 88 states which are members of WHO, three of which are associate members.

<sup>1</sup>Early in January 1958, it was announced that the U.S. was contributing \$5 million to the WHO malaria eradication campaign and \$2 million to PASO's malaria work for the same purpose.



At the Tenth Assembly the decision was taken to increase WHO's responsibilities in the fields of atomic energy research and cancer research. In the "atoms for peace" field the Assembly gave priority to the training of health physicists and medical personnel, and established a broad programme of activities including meetings, study groups and courses on such subjects as graduate public health training and mental health aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Concerning cancer research, the Tenth Assembly decided that WHO should undertake an extensive co-operative study of variations between cancer types in different countries. The Assembly expressed the belief that such a study might yield a clue to the origins of this disease.

The Tenth Assembly approved an effective working budget of about \$13.5 million for 1958 of which Canada's share will be approximately \$425,000. Canada's term on the 18-member Executive Board of WHO extends from 1956 to 1959 and during the year under review the Canadian member of the Executive Board was Dr. P. E. Moore of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

### **Universal Postal Union**

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) was founded in 1874 in Berne, Switzerland, and is the oldest international organization of its kind. With the admission of Ghana and Malaya in 1957, it now has 98 members. Since 1948, the UPU has been one of the ten Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Its principal aim is to secure, through international collaboration, the organization and improvement of postal services throughout the world. Canada has been an active member of the UPU since 1878.

The supreme authority of the UPU is the Universal Postal Union Congress, which meets every five years to review the Universal Postal Convention and its many subsidiary instruments. An Executive and Liaison Committee, consisting of 20 members elected by the Congress on a geographical basis, meets annually and ensures continuity of the Union's work between Congresses. In addition, a new Consultative Committee on Postal Studies, also consisting of 20 members, was created at the Ottawa Congress in 1957; its main duty as the name implies, will be to obtain for member countries the latest information on the most advanced methods of mail handling. Finally, the International Bureau, which is the permanent secretariat of the Union, circulates information among members, conducts enquiries in technical matters, arbitrates disputes between members and acts as a clearing-house for accounts of member nations relating to the international postal services.

The fourteenth Universal Postal Union Congress met in Ottawa from August 14 to October 3, 1957. This was the first UPU Congress ever held in Canada, and the first to be held in North America since 1897, when the Congress met in Washington. Over 300 delegates from the 96 countries which were then members attended the Congress. The Canadian Delegation was headed by Mr. Walter J. Turnbull, Deputy Postmaster General. Mr. Turnbull was also elected President of the Congress, in accordance with the Union's custom of bestowing this honour on the highest postal official of the host country.

In general the Congress was faced with the difficult task of reviewing postage rates, and adjusting them to meet the continuing high costs of handling and transportation. It was found necessary to permit certain countries whose costs had increased to raise their rates on a percentage basis. The

demand for rate adjustment was particularly pressing in the increasingly important area of international air mail. The Congress rejected a proposal for reduction of international airmail rates for letter mail, which would have been in addition to the reductions effected after the Brussels Congress of 1952. However, the Congress passed a related proposal establishing a common rate of 1 gold franc per ton/kilometer for printed matter. Certain routine amendments to expedite the transmission of mail of all classes were also made to existing provisions in the Convention.

The Congress was called upon to consider many proposals originating from or endorsed by UNESCO, which were generally designed to promote the freer flow of information. While many of these aiming at abolishing or reducing postage rates and charges were either rejected or withdrawn, others calling for raising the allowable maximum weight for the mail carriage of books were adopted. Some proposals relating to the free mailing of reading material for the blind were also adopted. A total of nine Acts were passed by the Congress.

For the first time, Canada was elected as a member of the Executive and Liaison Committee. As host country to the Ottawa Congress, it will also act for the next five years as depositary nation for the UPU. Its responsibilities include the certification and forwarding of the Acts of the Congress to other member countries, the safekeeping of the credentials of the delegates who attended the Congress, the receipt and safekeeping of ratifications and notification of the deposit of such ratifications to other member countries, the receipt until April 1, 1959 of requests for adherence to the Convention and other Acts of Congress in the case of member states which did not attend the Congress or were not represented at it.

## **International Telecommunication Union**

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), with headquarters in Geneva, came into being as the Telegraph Union in 1865 in Paris. It now has 95 member countries. In its present form, as organized at the Atlantic City Convention of October 2, 1947, the ITU is the direct successor of the Telegraph Union and other international bodies with which it combined at various times to extend its responsibilities to radio (which now includes television) and telephone services.

The purpose of the ITU is to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds, and to promote the development and efficient operation of technical facilities.

The Plenipotentiary Conference, which usually meets about every five years, is the supreme authority of the ITU. The last Conference was held at Buenos Aires in 1952 and the next is expected to take place in 1959 in Geneva.

Between Conferences the affairs of the Union are managed by the Administrative Council which meets annually. Canada has been one of the 18 member countries on the Council since it was set up in 1947. Subordinate to the Council are the Secretariat and three permanent technical organs—the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) at Geneva, and two International Consultative Committees on Telegraph and Telephone (CCITT) and Radio (CCIR) which usually meet every three years. The next meeting of the CCITT will be held in Geneva late in 1958, and of the CCIR in 1959.



During 1957 progress continued to be made in implementing the Union's programmes for allocating international radio and television frequencies, and its long range plan of allocation, involving the closest co-operation among member governments, is expected to be complete by the next Conference in 1959. The ITU also continued to take an active part in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (ETAP).

### **World Meteorological Organization**

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), with headquarters in Geneva, came into existence as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations on December 20, 1951, its Convention having come into force previously on March 23, 1950. It is the successor of the International Meteorological Organization, a voluntary association of national weather services which had been founded in 1878.

The membership of WMO now stands at 75 states, including Canada, which was one of the original signatories of the Convention, and 24 non-self-governing territories which maintain their own weather services.

The purposes of the Organization are to facilitate co-operation among various meteorological services; to promote the establishment and maintenance of telecommunication system for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics; to further the application of meteorology in various fields including aviation, shipping and agriculture, and to encourage and assist in co-ordinating the international aspects of research and training in meteorology.

The supreme organ of the WMO is the Congress on which every member is represented by the director of its meteorological service. It normally meets every four years and between sessions the affairs of the Organization are managed by the Executive Committee, on which Canada is represented. There are seven technical commissions and six regional associations. The Director of the Canadian Meteorological Service is the President of the North and Central America Regional Association (RA IV).

In its report to the twenty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council, WMO referred to the organization's collaboration with the United Nations and other Agencies in the field of hydrology and water resources; with UNESCO in the arid-zone research programme; with FAO in the efforts being made to combat desert locusts; and with ICAO on problems relating to aeronautical meteorology. Although WMO has no regular technical assistance programme of its own, it participates in the Expanded Programme and during 1957 took part in projects involving expert missions to 20 countries, the award of 16 fellowships and one regional project in the form of a water resources training seminar in Belgrade.

WMO is actively collaborating in the International Geophysical Year which began on July 1, 1957 through the IGY Meteorological Data Centre in the WMO Secretariat and through other projects.

### **International Atomic Energy Agency**

In accordance with an earlier decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations, there took place in New York in October 1956 the "Conference on the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency". A proposal for such an agency, to be devoted to the co-operative development and application on a world wide basis of peaceful uses of atomic energy, had







View of the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, formerly the seat of the League of Nations and now the European Office of the United Nations and the headquarters of the World Health Organization, the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe and the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.



been put before the General Assembly in December 1953 by President Eisenhower. In the intervening period, through much discussion and negotiation inside and outside the United Nations, this proposal had come to command the support of almost all governments. In the spring of 1956 a "Working Level Conference" of eighteen governments, including Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union, had prepared a draft Statute for the consideration of the main Conference in October. Invitations to the latter were extended to all members of the United Nations or of any of the Specialized Agencies, and eighty-four countries in all were represented. The Conference approved the text of a Statute conforming closely to the eighteen-power draft, and this text was opened for signature on October 20, 1956. On that date or in the following few weeks some seventy governments signed the Statute.

Under its terms the Statute would enter into force and the Agency would formally come into existence when the Statute had been ratified by eighteen signatory governments, provided that of these at least three came from among Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Soviet Union. It was provided that in the intervening period a Preparatory Commission brought into existence by the signature of the Statute, should proceed with plans for an initial General Conference of the Agency (to be held as soon as convenient after the entry into force of the Statute) and should prepare for consideration at that Conference proposals for an initial programme of work and a staff establishment, and budget.

Canada was one of the signatory countries chosen by the Conference which approved the Statute, to serve on the eighteen-member Preparatory Commission. The Commission carried out its work for the most part at United Nations headquarters in New York, but in the last few weeks before the submission of its report it held a few sessions in Vienna which it had selected as the site for the Agency's first General Conference. This choice followed upon the recommendation of the Conference which had approved the Statute, to the effect that the Agency should accept the invitation of the Austrian Government to establish its permanent headquarters in that city. Meetings of the Commission took place at fairly regular intervals during the first half of 1957 and the Commission's proposals for the staff establishment, budget and initial programme of the Agency were completed prior to the move to Vienna at midsummer. The sessions which took place in Vienna were devoted to arrangements for the first General Conference itself, including negotiation on a number of administrative matters with Representatives of the Austrian Government.

While this work was proceeding in the Preparatory Commission, the process of ratification of the Statute was being pursued in the capitals of the various signatory states. The Statute came into force on July 29, 1957, at which time instruments of ratification had been deposited by some 25 signatory governments including Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union. On that particular date a number of instruments of ratification were deposited including those of each of the five named except the Soviet Union which had taken this step some weeks previously.

A further task of the Preparatory Commission under the terms of the Statute was to designate thirteen members to serve for a year on the Agency's Board of Governors, and to make provision for the election by the first General Conference of the additional member governments required to complete the membership of the Board. The provisions of the Statute concerning both designation and election to the Board of Governors specify several categories of membership, including the selection as designated members of



“the five members most advanced in the technical aspects of atomic energy including the production of source materials”; Canada, together with France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union achieved membership on the Board in this category.

The first General Conference of the Agency took place in Vienna October 1-23, 1957. The meetings technically consisted of a brief annual meeting of the General Conference as provided in the Statute, followed by a special session of the General Conference. This arrangement was adopted because the matters requiring decision involved recommendations to be submitted by the Board of Governors, while the latter could not come into existence until its elected members had been chosen by a regular General Conference session and had taken office, as provided in the Statute, at the end of that session. Accordingly the first days of the meetings were devoted to preliminary matters including in particular the election of ten members to complete the composition of the Board of Governors; after a brief interval a special General Conference session was then convened to consider recommendations put forward in the meantime by the newly established Board of Governors.

In the course of these meetings the various proposals prepared by the Preparatory Commission, and subsequently recommended by the Board of Governors for approval, were adopted by the General Conference in substantially their original form. In particular the General Conference approved the Board's nomination of Mr. Sterling Cole of the United States as the Agency's first Director-General, and its proposals on the budget, staff establishment and programme of work for the succeeding year. As these proposals were formulated just at the time when the Agency was coming into existence they were necessarily framed in fairly general terms, and it was left to the Board of Governors to spell out in greater detail in subsequent months the activities which the General Conference had decided that the Agency should undertake during its first year.

Accordingly the Board held several sessions during the closing months of 1957 devoted almost entirely to the taking of detailed decisions designed to carry out the general programme established by the first General Conference. In all of these various activities during and deriving from the General Conference session the Canadian Delegation played an active role, in fulfilment of the Government's view that the Agency gave every promise of becoming a valuable and constructive institution which deserved support by all countries anxious that the benefits to be derived from the peaceful application of atomic energy should become rapidly and widely available. The Czechoslovak member was chosen as Chairman, the Canadian member of the Board was elected to serve for the first year as one of its two Vice-Chairmen, and the Japanese member as the other Vice-Chairman.

## V

# DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

## Introduction

Chapters XI and XII of the Charter of the United Nations set out the obligations and responsibilities of the United Nations in regard to dependent territories. Dependent territories are of two types: non-self-governing territories and trust territories.

Members of the United Nations which administer non-self-governing territories, of which there are more than sixty, have accepted as a sacred trust the obligation to promote the well-being of their peoples' to develop self-government and ensure their political, economic and social advancement. They have agreed to transmit annual reports containing technical information on economic, social and educational conditions in the territories "subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require". Article 73(e) of the Charter, which sets forth the obligation to transmit this information to the Secretary-General, does not require that information on "political conditions" in the territories should be included in the annual reports. The General Assembly established a Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories which has been charged, in particular, with the examination of the information submitted in the reports as well as other studies.

When the United Nations established an international trusteeship system, eleven trust territories were placed under individual trusteeship agreements, the territories of Tanganyika under United Kingdom administration, Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration, Somaliland under Italian administration, Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, Cameroons under French administration, Togoland under United Kingdom administration, Togoland under French administration, Western Samoa under New Zealand administration, New Guinea and Nauru under Australian administration and the trust territory of the Pacific Islands under United States administration. The General Assembly approves the terms of the agreements between the United Nations and the administering powers and the Trusteeship Council supervises the administration of these agreements. This includes the consideration of the reports from the administering authorities, the examination of petitions from the inhabitants of the trust territories and the sending of periodic visiting missions to the different territories. The Trusteeship Council has also prepared a questionnaire to assist the administering authorities in establishing their reports. In 1957 one of the eleven trust territories, Togoland under United Kingdom administration, became an integral part of the new independent State of Ghana after a plebiscite under United Nations supervision had shown that this was the desire of its inhabitants.

The General Assembly considers the reports of the Trusteeship Council and the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Fourth Committee, where individual questions arising in connection with dependent territories may also be considered. At the twelfth session the Assembly, for example, considered in detail questions concerning the



possible abrogation of the Trusteeship Agreement for French Togoland and the delimitation of the frontier between Ethiopia and Somaliland under Italian administration. The discussions in the Fourth Committee are reported in more detail in the following sections of this chapter.

### **Trust Territories**

The Trusteeship Council held three sessions in the period under review, its regular nineteenth session from March 14 to May 15, 1957, its regular twentieth session from May 20 to July 12, 1957, and a special session to consider the report of the Commission to the Trust Territory of French Togoland from September 12 to 20, 1957. During this period the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, the Standing Committee on Petitions, the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories, the Committee on Communications from the Cameroons under French Administration, and the Committee on Procedures regarding Petitions also held meetings. (The Council had some 2,700 petitions on its agenda but was only able to dispose of slightly over 600 of them.)

The Council is composed of the seven members which administer trust territories, the permanent members of the Security Council which are not administering powers (China and the USSR) and as many other members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms as ensure that the total membership of the Council is equally divided between administering and non-administering powers.

During its regular sessions the Council discussed the annual reports submitted by the administering powers on the following territories: Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, Somaliland under Italian administration, Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, Cameroons under French administration, Togoland under French administration, Western Samoa, New Guinea and Nauru; it considered their political, economic, social and educational advancement and the establishment of intermediate target dates and final time limits for their attainment of self-government or independence.

During 1957 the Council arranged for a visiting mission to visit the three trust territories in East Africa—Somaliland under Italian administration, Tanganyika under United Kingdom administration and Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration. The report of this visiting mission, which was composed of Representatives of Australia, Burma, France and Haiti, will be considered at the twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the Council in 1958.

### **Trust Territories of the Cameroons**

In its consideration of the Council's report the Fourth Committee devoted considerable time to a detailed discussion of the conditions in the trust territories of the Cameroons, and particularly the Cameroons under French administration where there had been manifestations of active political unrest and a number of arrests. Petitioners from five political organizations in the territories were heard by the Committee. The most insistent demand made by the petitioners was for the eventual unification of the two territories. The Representatives of the United Kingdom and France reported on the progress which, in their estimation, had been made in the Cameroons. At present under the Trusteeship Agreement, the Northern Cameroons under United Kingdom administration is administered as an integral part of Nigeria and the Southern Cameroons is administered separately. Before Nigeria becomes an independent federation the peoples of both North and

South Cameroons will be given an opportunity to express their desires regarding their future status.

In summing up its discussions regarding the situation in the French Cameroons, the Assembly adopted a resolution which expressed the hope that as a result of the application of appropriate measures, and in particular, the early promulgation of an amnesty law by France and the renunciation of the use of violence by all political parties, it would be possible to achieve conditions conducive to an early restoration of a normal situation in the disturbed area and the furtherance of democratic process in political activities. It also expressed its confidence that the steps to be taken by the administering authorities would facilitate the realization of the final objectives of the trusteeship system in both territories in accordance with the free expression of the wishes of the populations concerned. This resolution, for which Canada voted, was adopted by a considerable majority.

Many members of the United Nations consider that the administering authorities should set target dates for the attainment of the goals of the trusteeship system. However, in the opinion of the authorities responsible for promoting the advancement of the peoples of the territories toward self-government and economic, social and educational independence, fixed target dates might hinder rather than accelerate this progress, which necessarily is interrelated. The Assembly adopted a resolution, which Canada voted against, requesting the administering authorities to estimate the period of time required for Tanganyika and the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, the Cameroons and Togoland under French administration, and Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration to attain self-government or independence.

The Assembly was able to find a large degree of agreement in the terms of a resolution for which Canada voted, which invited the administering authorities to ensure that the scholarships and training facilities offered to inhabitants of trust territories were utilized as fully as possible.

The Assembly also reached unanimous agreement in recommending to the Trusteeship Council that a study should be made of rural economic development, paying particular attention to the interrelated problems of land tenure, land utilization and land alienation in the trust territories.

### **Non-Self-Governing Territories**

In order to assist in its evaluation of the information contained in the reports transmitted to the Secretary-General by the administering powers under Article 73(e) of the Charter, the General Assembly in 1949 established for a three-year period, a Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The life of this Committee has been renewed twice; its present term will expire at the end of 1958. It is composed of the seven members of the United Nations which transmit information on their non-self-governing territories (Australia, Belgium<sup>1</sup>, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States) and seven non-administering members which are elected for three-year terms (China, Ceylon, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Peru and Venezuela).

Under the terms of Article 73(e) the administering powers transmit statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to the economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are responsible, subject to such limitation which may be required by security and constitutional reasons.

<sup>1</sup>Belgium does not participate in the work of the Committee.



The Committee on Information from Non Self-Governing Territories year by year examines one particular aspect of the reports transmitted to the Secretary-General; in its report (A/3647) to the twelfth session of the General Assembly the subject considered was the economic conditions in the territories in question. When the report was discussed in the Fourth Committee of the Assembly, attention was drawn to the possible effects of the European Common Market on the non-self-governing territories to be associated with it. The "six" (Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany<sup>1</sup>) through their spokesman, France, were of the opinion that it was not appropriate to discuss the possible effects of a treaty which was not yet in force, in the context of reports which were not yet submitted. (In 1957 the Assembly considered reports on conditions in the territories in 1955). Nevertheless the apprehensions of a number of countries that association with the Common Market would not be in the best interests of the dependent territories concerned led the Assembly to adopt a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the question for the thirteenth session, taking into account other relevant studies made by United Nations organs such as the Economic and Social Council, the Regional Economic Commissions and GATT. The resolution was adopted by 51 in favour, 13 against and 8 abstentions.

The Fourth Committee spent a great deal of time discussing whether or not the Assembly was competent to decide which territories should be classified as non-self-governing and thus subject to the provisions of Article 73(e). During the eleventh session of the General Assembly this question had also been debated at some length but in a slightly different context. The Secretary-General, by a letter dated February 24, 1956, had requested the sixteen members admitted to the United Nations in 1955 to indicate whether they had any territories under their administration which fell within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter (Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories). Fourteen of the sixteen new members had answered this letter in the negative and two had not replied. A draft resolution was tabled which would have set up an *ad hoc* committee "to study the application of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter in the case of members newly admitted to the United Nations" and to report on "explanations that may be given by the member states as to the status of territories under their administration". This draft resolution was approved by the Fourth Committee but was rejected in plenary session after the Assembly had decided that it was an "important question" in the terms of Article 18 of the Charter (Voting Procedures) and thus required a two-thirds majority for its adoption.

At the twelfth session the Representative of Mexico to the Fourth Committee raised the question as to whether or not a two-thirds majority should apply to all resolutions on non-self-governing territories and the issue of what general rule should apply to voting on matters in connection with Chapter XI of the Charter was referred to the Sixth (Legal) Committee with a request for its opinion.

The Fourth Committee, without waiting for the Sixth Committee's reply, considered a draft resolution which would have established a six-member committee to be elected by the Fourth Committee to report to the General Assembly at the thirteenth session on the transmission of information under Article 73(e). To aid the committee in making its study the Secretary-General was requested to prepare summaries of the opinions furnished by member states and of discussions which had taken place in organs of the United Nations in connection with the whole problem of the

<sup>1</sup>Non-member of the United Nations.

responsibilities devolving on members of the United Nations from the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter. Although the submission of reports by new members was not explicitly referred to in the draft resolution at the twelfth session, it was in fact the controversy which had arisen as to whether the Assembly or the administering member state, and in particular the new member states, should determine which dependent territories fell under Article 73(e) of the Charter which had motivated its submission. The resolution was approved by the Fourth Committee by 43 in favour, 29 against (Canada) and 5 abstentions. Canada voted against it in the belief that the best results could be obtained by the voluntary co-operation of the administering powers in transmitting information.

Before the report on non-self-governing territories was considered by the plenary session, the Sixth Committee informed the Fourth Committee that it was unable at the twelfth session to give a reply to its request regarding voting. In plenary the Assembly once again decided that the resolution on transmission of information was an "important one" and required a two-thirds majority. When it was put to the vote it received 41 votes in favour, 13 against (Canada) and 10 abstentions, and therefore did not carry.

The Fourth Committee was, however, able to find a large measure of agreement when it came to the discussion of offers of study and training facilities for the inhabitants of the non-self-governing territories. While the importance of providing opportunities for higher education for qualified students was generally recognized, it was argued that it might be preferable for higher education to be made available to students in their own or adjoining territories, where the handicap of working in an unfamiliar tongue would not arise. Difficulties of adjusting to new cultures and ways of life were also referred to. The Assembly adopted by 61 (Canada) to 0 with 6 abstentions a resolution which noted the response to the invitation to extend offers of facilities for study and training to inhabitants from non-self-governing territories, referred to the interest in offers for scholarships for students from non-self-governing territories shown by the steadily increasing number of applicants and urged member states submitting observations on the candidates and other members offering facilities to consider applications with all possible speed and the Secretary-General to give all assistance possible to offering states and to the applicants.

### **South West Africa**

The international status of South West Africa which South Africa administered under a League of Nations Mandate granted in 1920 has been in dispute since the dissolution of the League of Nations and the formation of the United Nations after the Second World War. South Africa has refused to place the territory under a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations, and since 1949 has refused to supply to the United Nations the annual reports required under the League Mandate.

The question was referred to the International Court of Justice, which on July 11, 1950, gave an advisory opinion to the effect that the United Nations was legally qualified to exercise the supervisory functions previously exercised by the League of Nations, that the Union of South Africa was obliged to render annual reports to the Assembly, that Chapter XII of the Charter provided a means whereby the territory could be brought under a trusteeship agreement but that the Union was not legally obliged to place the territory under trusteeship, and finally that the Union, acting alone, did not have competence to modify the international status of the territory.



Since December 1950 the Assembly has maintained an *ad hoc* Committee on South West Africa which was set up to find ways and means of implementing the Court's opinion and to examine reports on the territory. Lacking the co-operation of South Africa, the Committee has been able to exercise very little influence on the administration of the territory.

At the eleventh session the Committee on South West Africa was instructed to study what legal action could be taken to ensure that the Union of South Africa fulfilled its obligations under the Mandate<sup>1</sup>.

In its consideration of this item at the twelfth session the Fourth Committee had before it the regular report of the Committee on South West Africa, and a special report concerning the legal questions which had been referred to it. While resolutions arising out of these reports were under consideration the Chairman of the Fourth Committee, Mr. Khoman of Thailand, introduced a draft resolution proposing the establishment of a three-member Good Offices Committee, consisting of the United Kingdom, the United States and a third member to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly, to discuss with the Government of the Union of South Africa a basis for an agreement which would continue to accord to the territory an international status, and to report to the thirteenth session.

The Canadian Delegation warmly supported the Chairman's initiative, because it felt that a lasting solution to the problem could be obtained only with the full co-operation of the Government of South Africa, which the Good Offices Committee might be able to enlist. An amendment to elect the third member of the Committee was defeated, and the Chairman's resolution was approved by 52 in favour (including Canada), 10 against, and 17 abstentions. Subsequently, the President of the Assembly appointed Brazil to be the third member of the Good Offices Committee.

Because of its desire not to prejudice the success of the Good Offices Committee, the Canadian Delegation argued that no other resolutions on South West Africa should be pressed to a vote. When this suggestion was not accepted, the Delegation abstained on the remaining resolutions. These included a resolution approving the report of the Committee on South West Africa, and a further resolution concerning legal action to ensure the fulfilment of South Africa's obligations in respect of the territory, by which the Assembly agreed to consider again the special report of the Committee on legal action at the next session, and requested the Committee on South West Africa to consider the possibility of referring further questions concerning South West Africa to the International Court.

### **The Future of Togoland under French Administration**

A Special Commission established by the eleventh session of the General Assembly under Resolution 1046 (XI) visited the territory of French Togoland in June 1957. France, under a new Statute passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1956, had transferred certain powers to the Togolese Government which made it, in the French view, autonomous, and the Commission's terms of reference were . . . "to examine the political situation in the Territory resulting from the practical application of the recently adopted Statute and the conditions under which that Statute was being applied". The Commission was requested to submit its report, with its observations and suggestions, to the Trusteeship Council for its consideration. The

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, page 105.

Council was in turn requested to study the question, taking into account the report of the Commission, and to transmit the results of its study to the Assembly at its twelfth session. The Commission was composed of the following members: Canada, Denmark, Guatemala, Liberia, Philippines and Yugoslavia. Mr. Delisle of the Department of External Affairs represented Canada.

During its stay in French Togoland the Commission travelled extensively in the territory and interviewed and consulted representatives of the administering authority, France, members of the Togolese Government, of the opposition parties and many individual Togolese. In its report, which it adopted unanimously, the Commission concluded that as a result of the new Statute the Togolese possess a large measure of internal autonomy and that a very significant and indeed an irreversible step had been taken towards the attainment of the final goals of the Trusteeship System, i.e. independence or self-government. Before the Trusteeship Agreement was abrogated, the Commission believed that the Togolese people should be consulted by an appropriate means concerning their desires for the future status of the territory and that this consultation should be undertaken in full agreement with the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Trusteeship Council held a special session in September 1957 to consider the Commission's report. In its Resolution S.7 it transmitted the report to the General Assembly "in order to set in motion an appropriate procedure for the early attainment of the final objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement, which it felt should be based on the findings contained in the report and the statements made to the Council by the Representatives of the Togolese Government and France".

The Fourth Committee of the General Assembly held three weeks of debate on the subject. It heard Representatives of the Governments of France and Togoland and representatives of the three opposition parties in Togoland. The Representative of France, Mr. Jacques Kosciuszko-Morizet and the Minister for Overseas France, Mr. Gerard Jacquet, spoke at length on the degree of internal autonomy which the territory had achieved and guaranteed the transfer of certain residual powers which would leave only external affairs, defence, and currency and foreign exchange under French control. Mr. Kosciuszko-Morizet, speaking before the Trusteeship Council, had already stated that "should the Trusteeship System be terminated and should the duly elected Assembly of Togoland express the wish to leave the French Union, the Government and Parliament of France would undoubtedly have no choice but to accept and to meet by due legal procedures the expressed wishes of the Togoland Assembly".

The President of the Togolese Legislative Assembly, Mr. Ajavon, and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Apedo-Amah gave evidence of the degree of autonomy of the Government which they led, but consented in a spirit of conciliation, to hold elections on a basis of universal adult suffrage to a new Legislative Assembly in 1958, although under the Statute this was not obligatory before 1960. They also agreed to the United Nations Assembly electing a Commissioner to "supervise" the elections which in their view might constitute the "appropriate means of consultation" called for by the Special Commission. The Representatives of the Togolese Government stressed the desirability of maintaining close links with the government of the country which had led them so far along the path to nationhood and to attainment of the goals of the trusteeship system. In this stage of their



development, they continued to believe that the retention by France of certain powers on their behalf was to their mutual advantage.

Members of the opposition parties were insistent that only full independence, on a par with that enjoyed by other newly-emerging states in Africa, particularly Ghana, which includes the former trust territory of British Togoland, would fulfil the goals of the trusteeship system and the desires of the majority of the Togolese people. The position of the Government of Togoland and of the administering authority was that after the elections and the transfer of powers referred to above, the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement would have been fulfilled and might then be terminated.

It became evident during the debate that the Assembly would not commit itself to any final course of action regarding the abrogation of the Trusteeship Agreement until the elections had been held and the new Legislative Assembly of the Government of Togoland had expressed its desires in this regard.

Taking the above considerations into account Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ireland and Liberia co-sponsored a resolution which provided for United Nations supervision of elections to the Togolese National Assembly, and for further consideration by the Trusteeship Council and by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session. If after the elections the administering authority and the new Togoland Assembly and the Togoland Government requested the termination of Trusteeship Agreement, the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, and in the light of circumstances then prevailing, would be able to recommend appropriate action. The resolution, the operative part of which is given below, was approved by the Fourth Committee by 50 in favour, none against and 26 abstentions and adopted by 50 votes in favour (including Canada) to 1 against with 29 abstentions by the General Assembly.

*The General Assembly:*

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Commission on Togoland under French administration for its valuable report and draws the attention of the Administering Authority and the Togoland Government to the observations and suggestions contained therein;

2. *Notes* the statement of the Administering Authority that the Legislative Assembly to be elected by universal adult suffrage in 1958 and the Togoland Government will be asked to formulate, in consultation with the Administering Authority, proposals for the early attainment of the final objective of the Trusteeship System;

3. *Accepts*, having regard to the responsibilities of the new Legislative Assembly mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the invitation of the Government of Togoland, transmitted by the Administering Authority, to make the necessary arrangements, in consultation with the Administering Authority, for supervision of the elections by the United Nations;

4. *Decides* to elect a Commissioner who shall supervise the elections to the Legislative Assembly and who shall be assisted by observers and staff to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with him;

5. *Requests* the Administering Authority and the Government of Togoland to make in consultation with the United Nations Commissioner the arrangements for the organization and conduct of the elections to the Legislative Assembly;

6. *Requests* the Commissioner to submit a report on the organization, conduct and results of the elections to the Trusteeship Council for its consideration, and for transmission to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session;

7. *Invites* the Administering Authority to inform the Trusteeship Council concerning the carrying out of the above-mentioned transfer of powers, the results of the elections, the convening of the new Togoland Legislative Assembly, and regarding any wishes which may have been expressed by the Legislative Assembly concerning the new Statute and the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of Togoland under French administration;

8. *Requests* the Trusteeship Council to consider these matters and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, so as to enable it, if so requested by the new Togoland Legislative Assembly and the Administering Authority, to reach a decision, in the light of the circumstances then prevailing, concerning the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement in accordance with Article 76(b) of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Assembly subsequently elected Ambassador Max D'Orsinville of Haiti to supervise the elections on its behalf. The election in Togoland will be held in May 1958 and Mr. D'Orsinville's report will be considered by the Trusteeship Council and by the Assembly at its thirteenth session.

### **The Somaliland-Ethiopia Frontier Question**

When the territory of pre-war Italian Somaliland was placed under United Nations trusteeship with Italy as the administering authority, Article I of the Agreement specified that the boundaries of the territory should be those fixed under international agreement.

In its resolution 392 (V) of December 15, 1955, the General Assembly recommended that the boundary should be delimited by bilateral negotiations between the administering authority and Ethiopia. Failing such agreement, either party might request mediation under United Nations auspices, and if mediation proved fruitless, resort to a procedure of arbitration. The General Assembly's opinion, expressed at the eleventh session in resolution 1068 (XI) was that if negotiations had yielded no results before its twelfth session, the Italian and Ethiopian Governments should accept the mediation procedure recommended in its previous resolution.

At the twelfth session of the General Assembly the Ethiopian Government made it plain that it sought a juridical settlement and wished to proceed directly to arbitration. It took the position that the only valid basis for this arbitration was the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1908 and that it did not wish to take into account any treaties to which Ethiopia had not been party, such as the Anglo-Italian Agreement of 1891 and the Tripartite Agreement of 1906. The Governments of Italy and Somaliland, however, believed that the possibility of successful mediation in delimiting the future frontier should not be ignored, and in addition to the terms of the existing treaties, desired that considerations concerning the welfare and the peace and order of the populations concerned be taken into account.

In view of the urgency of fixing the Ethiopian-Somaliland boundary before Somaliland became an independent state in 1960, the Assembly finally agreed upon a compromise, and recommended unanimously that an



arbitration tribunal be established. This tribunal was to consist of three jurists, one appointed by Ethiopia, one by Italy and the third by mutual agreement between these two jurists, or failing their agreement, the King of Norway. The tribunal will have as its task the delimitation of the frontier in accordance with terms of reference to be agreed upon between the two Governments with the assistance of an independent person to be appointed by agreement between them.

At the thirteenth session the Assembly will receive a report on how the recommendations have been implemented.

## VI

### FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

#### Introduction

It is the responsibility of each regular session of the General Assembly to review the financial and administrative aspects of the work of the United Nations and to approve the budget for the forthcoming year. Under its rules of procedure the Assembly is assisted in this task by an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions composed of nine members including at least two financial experts of recognized standing. At the beginning of a regular session the Committee submits to the Assembly a detailed report on the budget and on the accounts of the last financial year and this report is studied by the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. In addition to its budgetary duties the Fifth Committee was faced at the twelfth session with administrative questions in connection with conference arrangements, documentation, staff pensions and other personnel matters.

The constant expansion of the activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies has increased the complexity of problems and particularly the problem of co-ordination. Canada has, therefore, taken an active interest in this phase of the United Nations administration.

#### Finance

##### Examination of the Budgets

United Nations gross budget appropriations for 1957 were \$53.17 million including further supplementary estimates of \$2.36 million. At the time of passing these final supplementaries on December 14, 1957, it was estimated that miscellaneous income for 1957 would amount to \$3.15 million, leaving a net budget of \$50.02 million. Canada's assessment of 3.15 per cent for 1957 amounted to \$1.58 million.

The 1958 gross budget was set at \$55.06 million and estimated miscellaneous income at \$3.25 million, or a net budget of \$51.81 million. Canada's assessment for 1958, which is at 3.09 per cent, is therefore \$1.60 million.

From the above it will be seen that the net budget for 1958 is approximately \$1.79 million over that of 1957. It may be assumed that before the 1958 financial year is finished there will be further supplementary estimates presented at the thirteenth session, which will increase further the excess of \$1.79 million for 1958 over the 1957 total. While this increase was a cause of considerable concern at the twelfth session of the General Assembly, the growth in the membership of the United Nations and a tendency towards higher costs for goods and services, explains the bulk of the increase in the budget. With, however, the increased membership to share the cost, most of the substantial contributing countries had a lower assessment for 1958 than for 1957.

The budget of the United Nations is prepared by the Secretariat and presented to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General, but before it is considered by the plenary sessions of the Assembly it is examined in detail



and reported on by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. As one of the items on the agenda of a regular session of the General Assembly, the budget, as presented and explained by the Secretary-General, together with the report and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, is given to the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee for detailed examination and discussion. The Fifth Committee's recommendation is then considered in plenary session where final approval is given to the budget, which, because of changes made and agreed to during the various stages of study, is usually for a somewhat different amount than that originally submitted. As might be expected with a budget being reviewed by some 80 member delegations, many divergent opinions are expressed and emphasis is placed on a wide variety of items by the different members and groups. There is therefore a very careful and thorough scrutiny of the budget.

A matter of considerable interest in relation to the budget is the new form in which it is presented for 1958<sup>1</sup>. This change was approved at the eleventh session in 1957 on an experimental basis for two years. While it makes a detailed comparison with 1957 by section impracticable, it is considered to have many technical advantages over the old form, which should simplify the accounting to some extent.

During the twelfth session the Fifth Committee gave more than the usual amount of attention to the public information activities of the United Nations with the result that a group of six experts is to be set up to undertake an objective study of the work of the Department of Public Information and to appraise and report on the effectiveness of its results. The countries designated to nominate experts to this group were Egypt, India, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

Provision was made in the 1958 budget for a small group of staff to review the administrative and financial aspects of the activities of the several United Nations offices in various parts of the world.

Another matter which received special attention at the twelfth session was the planning of meetings and conferences of the United Nations. A resolution deciding to set up a fixed pattern of conferences from January 1, 1958 for a period of five years and to hold conferences and meetings in most cases at the headquarters of the bodies concerned was adopted on December 13, 1957. It is expected that this will result in a more rational and economical use being made of the resources of the United Nations.

An item of sufficient importance to attract considerable discussion at the twelfth session was that of the substantial increase in the production of documentation which had been taking place for several years and which reached a record peak in 1957. By resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to present documents as concisely as possible, and to set as a target for 1958 a reduction of 25 per cent from the 1957 volume.

As a further means of reducing costs through increased efficiency, it was agreed at the twelfth session to establish a small staff in the office of the Controller to strengthen control over branch offices and missions of the United Nations.

In the field of capital and maintenance costs it was also agreed that the Secretary-General would develop a long-range plan for capital improvements including estimates of costs and that this plan would be examined at

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix V for the 1957 Budget and Appendix VI for the 1958 Budget in the new form.

the thirteenth session. By this means it is hoped to avoid the need for urgent measures to meet unexpected costs.

The drain on the Working Capital Fund of \$22.00 million has been so heavy during May, June and July each year, that the Secretary-General found it necessary to seek some way of preventing a complete exhaustion of the Fund during this period as has happened in the past. This Fund provides the Secretariat with the necessary cash to meet regular expenditures during the first several months of each year pending receipt of the annual budgetary assessments from members. The suggestion made by the Secretary-General was to have September 1 substituted for July 1 as the due date for the annual payment of \$2.00 million to the United States for the repayment of the Headquarters loan. This is the loan made by the United States at the time the present Headquarters building was constructed in New York. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary-General to conclude an agreement with the United States modifying the original agreement as indicated above.

### Scale of Assessments

Members of the United Nations contribute to the expenses of the budget on a scale determined by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions and the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee. With the admission of new members the scale of assessments is reviewed and adjusted. The eleventh session (1956-57) had, however, deferred until the twelfth session a decision on the scale of assessments for 1958 for the six new members admitted in 1957. It was understood also that the United States would request a review at the twelfth session of the principles of assessment.

The principles governing the scale of assessments therefore received careful study by the Fifth Committee at the twelfth session. A resolution (1137 (XII)) was adopted which provided that in principle the maximum contribution to be paid by any member was not to exceed 30 per cent of the total; that the percentage contributions of the new members for 1956 and 1957 should constitute miscellaneous income but for 1958 should be incorporated into the scale of assessments by the application of *pro rata* reductions of the percentage contributions of all members except those assessed at the minimum rate; and that during the three-year period 1959-61 further steps be taken to reduce the share of the largest contributor. The maximum percentage contribution has thus successively been reduced from 39.89 per cent in 1946 and 33.33 per cent in 1948 to the projected 30 per cent. The rate set for Canada for 1958 is 3.09 per cent reduced from 3.15 per cent.

In the debate on this question the United States took the position that capacity to pay was not the sole criterion for assessing the highest contributor but that the Assembly had established that size of membership and the sovereign equality of member states were also important factors. The successive reductions in percentages with the increase in membership, it was argued, confirmed these factors. A number of countries considered that capacity to pay was the principal criterion and that a reduction of the percentage of the highest contributor (the United States) would increase the burdens of countries with lower per capita incomes. A compromise was worked out, in which Canada was a co-sponsor, whereby a *pro rata* reduction was provided in the assessment of members as a result of the admission of new members.



## Extra-Budgetary Funds

The four programmes coming under the above heading, together with Canada's contributions to them for 1956, 1957 and 1958, are as follows:

|   | 1956              | 1957                 | 1958 <sup>1</sup> |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| U.N. Children's Fund  | \$ 650,000        | \$ 650,000           | \$ 650,000        |
| U.N. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance                                   | 1,800,000         | 2,000,000            | 2,000,000         |
| U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East <sup>2</sup> | 500,000           | 750,000 <sup>3</sup> | 500,000           |
| U.N. Refugee Fund   | 125,000           | 200,000              | 200,000           |
|   | <hr/> \$3,075,000 | <hr/> \$3,600,000    | <hr/> \$3,350,000 |

On February 27, 1957, during the eleventh session of the General Assembly, it was agreed that for receiving voluntary pledges to U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and U.N. Refugee Fund (UNREF), an *ad hoc* Committee of the whole Assembly would be convened during the twelfth session.

When the Fifth Committee considered the report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds it expressed the opinion that this new pledging procedure seemed to be more satisfactory than the old, and well worth continuing, although no significant increase in contributions had resulted. On the recommendations of the Negotiating Committee and of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly passed a resolution providing for the convening of another *ad hoc* pledging conference of the whole Assembly at the thirteenth session of the Assembly in 1958, and for the continuance of the Negotiating Committee at its present strength of ten members, to serve from the end of the twelfth session to the close of the thirteenth session. Canada is a member of this Negotiating Committee. States which are not members of the United Nations, but are members of one or more of the Specialized Agencies, are invited to attend meetings of the *ad hoc* Committee for the purpose of announcing their pledges to the two refugee programmes.

At the eleventh session of the General Assembly opposition was raised to including the Children's Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in the joint pledging meetings of the *ad hoc* Committee of the whole. Consequently the pledging for these two funds is carried on as before, as separate programmes.

## Administration

### Joint Staff Pension Fund

During the twelfth session the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was added to the membership of the Fund, bringing to eight the total number of member organizations. They are the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ICAO, WMO and IAEA. The total active membership in the Fund on September 30, 1956 was 9,328, while 367 were receiving benefits as of that date.

The Fund once more showed substantial gains for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1956. The principal of the Fund increased by \$8.52 million,

<sup>1</sup>These 1958 contributions are subject to the appropriation of the funds by Parliament.

<sup>2</sup>A further amount of \$1.50 million was provided in the 1957-58 fiscal year for the purchase of flour to be given to this Agency.

The 1957 contribution of \$750,000 was for a period of 18 months.







The main public entrance of the General Assembly building of the United Nations Headquarters, New York.  
*United Nations.*

from \$51.74 million to \$60.26 million. The increase represented the excess of all income (including contributions) over all expenditures (including benefits paid). The three major items in the total income for the year of \$10.42 million were contributions by staff \$2.91 million, contributions by participating organizations \$5.82 million, and investment income \$1.41 million.

Under the Regulations of the Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Joint Staff Pension Board is required to make actuarial valuations of the Fund at stated intervals (at least every three years) and to make proposals to the General Assembly and to member organizations for any action to be taken as a result of the valuations. Such a valuation was made by the Board as of September 30, 1956.

Several amendments to the Regulations were proposed by the Pension Board as a result of their valuation, reviewed and reported on by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, considered by the Fifth Committee and voted on by the General Assembly.

Among the amendments approved by the General Assembly, effective January 1, 1958, were the following:

- (a) That the annual retirement benefit payable monthly to a participant who reaches the age of sixty shall be equal to one-fifty-fifth of his final average remuneration multiplied by the number of years of his contributory service not exceeding thirty years. The retirement benefit was formerly based on one-sixtieth of the average remuneration for each year of contributory service.
- (b) An increase in death benefits for widows, whereby they will receive either \$750 per annum or twice the determined benefit they would be entitled to under the former regulation, whichever is the smaller.
- (c) An increase in the rate of regular interest used in all actuarial calculations from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 3 per cent. This was to bring the rate used for calculating purposes closer to the actual yield on the investment of the Fund's assets which had reached 3.48 per cent by early 1957.
- (d) The addition of a new supplementary article whereby every full-time member of the staff of each member organization whose contract of employment is for at least one year and less than five years and who is not eligible as a regular participant, will enjoy "associate participation", providing limited coverage for death and disability. The rate of contribution for this associate participation was set at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of pensionable remuneration and is to be paid entirely by the member organizations.

### **Salary, Allowance and Benefits System**

In a group of organizations such as the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies with large staffs located in various parts of the world, it is inevitable that personnel matters must receive constant and careful attention and that many problems, some rather complex, should arise at frequent intervals.

On December 13, 1955, the General Assembly established a Salary Review Committee consisting of experts from eleven countries. This Committee made an exhaustive study of the many problems and submitted a comprehensive report. This report received very careful attention at the eleventh session in 1956-57, and on February 27, 1957, the General



Assembly adopted a resolution instructing the Secretary-General to implement many improvements in pay, dependency allowances and other related items<sup>1</sup>.

With only eleven years experience, it is also to be expected that adjustments and refinements in the areas of salary, allowances and benefits must be made on the basis of that experience, and that the need for this will continue for some time to come. One such adjustment agreed to at the twelfth session was to add two further increments at \$10,540 and \$10,920, at two-yearly intervals, to staff in the Second Officer level who have remained in that level for at least five years and who are, in the opinion of the Secretary-General, qualified for promotion.

Another matter which received attention at the twelfth session was a clarification of the definition of dependency. This was achieved by an appropriate amendment in Staff Regulations and is to be examined further after the benefit of a full year's experience of its application.

Studies are continuing on the extension of the general service category for staff and the machinery necessary for dealing with certain pay and personnel problems. Reports on these studies are expected to be ready for consideration at the thirteenth session.

A subject of interest and concern to United Nations members is the question of the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat. The Charter refers to this important matter in Article 101 which reads: "The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible". As a guide to establishing this geographical basis the scale of assessments for member countries has been generally accepted although it has never been established by resolution. Whatever the distribution is at any particular time, the Secretary-General is restricted in bringing about rapid changes, partly by reason of the fact that most of the staff are employed on a career basis and partly because turnover is comparatively small.

Some countries make claims for greater representation on the basis that population should be taken into account. Some also feel that the geographical basis is of equal importance to that of standards of efficiency.

The outcome of lengthy discussions on this subject at the twelfth session was the adoption of a resolution expressing appreciation of the action already taken by the Secretary-General regarding changes in the geographical distribution of staff and requesting him when making future appointments, at all levels, to continue his efforts to ensure the fullest possible conformity to recommendations to this end made in the past. Related to geographical distribution is the question of the breakdown of the Secretariat into the two categories of career staff and fixed term staff. An objective set at the 1956-57 eleventh session was 20 per cent of the total to be fixed term. This has never been reached but efforts are being made in that direction.

The powers of the Secretary-General in the matter of staff dismissals, which are defined in the Staff Regulations, receive careful attention when staff matters are under review.. In this same general field the function and authority of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal come up for consideration from time to time. This body hears complaints from staff who feel they have been aggrieved through unjust dismissal or related action, and has the duty of awarding compensation when it finds in favour of the complainant.

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, p. 112.

## VII

### LEGAL

#### The International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It functions in accordance with a statute which forms an integral part of the United Nations Charter. The International Court was constituted in 1945 as successor to the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was established under the auspices of the League of Nations in 1921. All members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the Court. In addition, Switzerland, San Marino, Liechtenstein and the Federal Republic of Germany, although not members of the United Nations, are parties to the Statute.

#### Elections

The Court consists of fifteen judges chosen from a list of persons of high legal qualifications nominated by national groups in all countries which are parties to the Statute. In order to be elected a judge must obtain a majority of votes in both the Security Council and the General Assembly acting independently of each other. According to the Statute of the Court, its members are to be chosen "regardless of their nationality" but the "main forms of civilization", and "principal legal systems of the world" are to be represented. Judges are elected to the Court for a period of nine years at the conclusion of which they are eligible for re-election for a similar term.

At the twelfth session of the General Assembly, elections were held to fill vacancies to be created by the expiration, on February 5, 1958, of the term of office of five judges. Three judges were re-elected for another term: Mr. A. H. Badawi of Egypt; Mr. M. B. Winiarski of Poland; and Mr. V. K. W. Koo of China. Elected to the Court for the first time were Sir Percy Spender of Australia and Mr. J. Spiropoulos of Greece. Mr. John E. Read of Canada, who was a member of the Court from 1946 until the expiration of his current term of office on February 5, 1958, did not seek re-election.

#### Cases

During the period under review, the International Court had under consideration more contentious cases than during any other year since its inception. Of the following eight cases before the Court in 1957, no final decisions have as yet been handed down in cases numbered 2 to 8:

##### (1) France v. Norway (Norwegian Loans Case)

On July 6, 1955, France instituted proceedings against Norway concerning the payment of certain loans issued in France. On July 6, 1957, the Court, by a majority of twelve votes to three, found that it was without jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the dispute.

##### (2) Portugal v. India

On December 22, 1955, Portugal filed an application before the Court concerning a right of passage which it claims over Indian territory between the Portugese territory of Daman and the enclaved territories of Duda and



Nagar-Aveli as well as between each of the two last-mentioned territories. On November 26, 1957, the Court issued a Judgment dismissing, by a large majority, four objections made by India to the jurisdiction of the Court and postponing a consideration of two other objections made by India to the Court's jurisdiction until it deals with the merits of the dispute.

(3) *The Netherlands v. Sweden*

On July 9, 1957, the Netherlands instituted proceedings against Sweden in the matter of the guardianship of an infant.

(4) *Switzerland v. the United States*

On October 1, 1957, Switzerland filed an application against the United States by which the Court was asked to declare that the United States was under an obligation to restore certain assets to Interhandel, a company registered in Switzerland, and to provide certain interim measures for the protection of the property pending a final decision on the merits of the case. On October 24, the Court handed down an order which provided that, in the light of information furnished to the Court, there was no need to indicate interim measures of protection.

(5) (6) and (7). *Israel v. Bulgaria, the United States v. Bulgaria, the United Kingdom v. Bulgaria*

On October 9, 1957, Israel filed an application against Bulgaria regarding the destruction, on July 27, 1955, by Bulgarian anti-aircraft defence forces, of an aircraft belonging to El Al Israel Air-Lines Ltd. On October 24 and November 19, the United States and United Kingdom instituted proceedings against Bulgaria with regard to damages suffered by the nationals of each country who were passengers on the destroyed aircraft.

(8) *Belgium v. the Netherlands*

On November 26, 1957, a Special Agreement concluded between Belgium and the Netherlands on March 7, 1957, was referred to the Court. By the terms of this Agreement the Court was requested to determine whether the sovereignty over certain parcels of land belongs to Belgium or the Netherlands.

## **International Law Commission**

The International Law Commission held its ninth session at the European Office of the United Nations, in Geneva, from April 23 to June 28, 1957. The Commission dealt with the subjects of state responsibility, arbitral procedure and diplomatic intercourse and immunities. A majority of the Commission's meetings at this session were devoted to drawing up 37 draft articles and commentaries on diplomatic privileges and immunities. These articles, covering such topics as diplomatic intercourse in general, mission premises and archives, personal privileges and immunities and termination of the functions of a diplomatic agent, have now been circulated to the member states of the United Nations for comments. In the light of these comments, the articles will again be examined by the International Law Commission at its tenth session in 1958 and, as subsequently revised, will be submitted to the General Assembly for consideration by the Legal Committee.

At the twelfth session of the General Assembly, the Legal Committee considered briefly the International Law Commission's Report<sup>1</sup> containing the draft articles on diplomatic privileges and immunities. The discussion concerned various draft articles and such general subjects as relations between

<sup>1</sup>Document A/3623.

states and international organizations, the laws relating to “*ad hoc diplomacy*” and the relationship between the rules governing diplomatic intercourse and immunities and those relating to consular intercourse and immunities.

### **The Question of Defining Aggression**

The question of defining aggression has been before the General Assembly since 1950 when the subject was first introduced by the Soviet Union. Originally discussed in the International Law Commission which was unable to agree upon a definition, the question was thereafter studied by the Legal Committee of the General Assembly and by two special committees set up in 1953<sup>1</sup> and 1956<sup>2</sup>, neither of which were able to agree on any one definition of the term.

At the twelfth session another attempt to agree on a definition was made by the Legal Committee. While during the course of the six weeks debate over fifty-five delegations participated, only two formal definitions of aggression were submitted, one by the Soviet Union and the other jointly by Iran and Panama. The Soviet bloc and several Middle Eastern, Asian and Latin-American states argued strongly that the adoption of a definition was both desirable and possible. However, even the advocates of a definition were unable to agree on such fundamental questions as whether a definition should be limited to armed aggression or should include “economic” and “ideological” aggression, or whether it should name as an aggressor that country which first commits a stated act. Several European delegations were in favour of the Committee concentrating their efforts not on defining aggression but the term “armed attack” in relation to the right of self-defence provided for in Article 51 of the Charter. Other delegations were either opposed to a definition of aggression (for example, the United States, Australia and Brazil) or were sceptical about whether a really satisfactory definition could be agreed upon. In the latter group were a number of Commonwealth countries (Canada, United Kingdom, New Zealand, India and Pakistan), as well as several European and Latin American states. These delegations considered that it was not possible in the present international situation to reach agreement on a satisfactory definition of aggression and that, in any case, a definition would not necessarily be of assistance to the organs of the United Nations in the performance of their functions of settling disputes and restoring international peace. In fact, by the end of the debate, it appeared that many delegates in favour of defining aggression had come to accept the view that the possibility of a definition being agreed upon was intimately connected with the international political situation.

The Canadian Representative in the Sixth Committee pointed out that as the record of discussion on the question of the definition of aggression testified to wide and seemingly irreconcilable disagreement on whether and how aggression should be defined, his Delegation concluded that the attempt to attain agreement on this matter should, for the time being, at any rate, be set aside. Even if it were possible to reach agreement on a definition, his Delegation had serious doubts as to whether it might help further the aims of the Charter, particularly in view of the fact that a definition might limit the discretion of the competent United Nations organs to determine the existence of aggression in the light of all the circumstances surrounding a particular case.

As it became evident during the course of the debate that it would not be possible to reach an agreement on a definition, several proposals were

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1954-55*, p. 105.

<sup>2</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, pp. 120-121.



put forward for postponing the discussion of the item. Thus it was proposed that the 1956 Special Committee on aggression be reconstituted and asked to attempt once more to draw up a definition of aggression, reporting back their results to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. A proposal was also put forward to place the item on the agenda of the fourteenth session, without reconstituting the 1956 Special Committee. However, as neither of these proposals found sufficient support to be adopted, the majority of the Legal Committee agreed upon a somewhat different approach to the problem, which had been proposed jointly by the United States, six Latin American countries and the Philippines. The resolution sponsored by these eight countries and adopted by the Legal Committee called for the establishment of a committee, composed of member states, the representatives of which had served on the General Committee of the most recent regular session of the General Assembly, which would study the views of members (to be communicated to the Secretary-General), for the purpose of determining at what time not earlier than the fourteenth session it would be appropriate for the General Assembly to consider once again the question of a definition. This resolution of the Legal Committee was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly by a vote of 42 in favour (including Canada), 24 against with 15 abstentions.

### **The Draft Code of Offences**

The General Assembly, at its first session in 1946, adopted a resolution affirming the principles contained in the Charter and Judgment of the Nuremberg Tribunal. At the following session of the General Assembly, the formulation of these principles was entrusted to the International Law Commission, which was also requested to prepare a draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind. The International Law Commission submitted to the General Assembly at its fifth session in 1950, its formulation of the Nuremberg principles, comprising seven basic propositions concerning international crimes and the personal responsibility of individuals who commit them<sup>1</sup>. Two drafts of a code of offences were prepared by the Commission, the first of which was submitted to the General Assembly in 1951<sup>2</sup> and the second, which was a revised version of the earlier draft prepared after comments had been received from governments, was submitted to the Assembly in 1954<sup>3</sup>. The basic offence in the draft code is that of aggression and many acts which the Commission considered to constitute aggression are also listed as separate offences in the Code.

At its ninth session, the General Assembly, recognizing the close relationship between the question of defining aggression and of a draft code of offences, adopted a resolution, co-sponsored by Canada, which postponed the question of defining aggression until a special committee, established at that session to draft a definition of aggression<sup>4</sup> had reported to the General Assembly.

The draft code of offences was again considered by the Legal Committee at its twelfth session, but the debate did not touch upon the substantive provisions of the code. It seemed generally agreed that while it might be theoretically possible to dissociate the draft code from the question of defining aggression, any attempt to proceed with the code must almost inevitably involve a consideration of many of the basic problems arising in connection with the definition of aggression. The Committee considered

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1950*, pp. 139-141.

<sup>2</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1951-52*, p. 133.

<sup>3</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1954-55*, pp. 106-7.

<sup>4</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, pp. 120-121.

that in view of the decision taken by the Assembly at its ninth session linking together the two questions, and of the fact that the item concerning aggression was again postponed at the twelfth session, the attempt to establish a draft code should also be postponed until such time as the Assembly takes up once more the question of defining aggression. The General Assembly, by an almost unanimous vote (74 in favour, including Canada, 1 against, with 3 abstentions) adopted a resolution to this effect.

### **International Criminal Jurisdiction**

In 1948 the General Assembly requested the International Law Commission to study the desirability and possibility of establishing an international judicial organ for the trial of persons charged with genocide or other crimes over which jurisdiction would be conferred by international agreements. Subsequently two special committees were set up by the General Assembly, the first to draw up a draft statute of an international criminal jurisdiction<sup>1</sup>, and the second to explore the implications of establishing a court and methods by which this might be accomplished. The reports of these committees were examined by the General Assembly in 1952 and again in 1954<sup>2</sup>; on the latter occasion the General Assembly decided to postpone the question of an international criminal jurisdiction until it took up the report of a special committee established in 1954, to study the question of defining aggression<sup>3</sup>. The Canadian view, as expressed at the time, was that it would not be practicable, during a period of international tension, to establish an international criminal court.

The subject was taken up again at the twelfth session of the General Assembly. During the course of a very brief debate in the Legal Committee, it was generally agreed that as the Committee had again postponed consideration of the draft code of offences, which, to a large extent would be the law which the proposed court would apply, it would be logical, particularly in view of the Assembly's decision in 1954 linking together the questions of an international criminal court, draft code of offences and a definition of aggression, to postpone also the question of establishing an international judicial organ. The General Assembly therefore decided by an almost unanimous vote (74 in favour, including Canada, 2 against with 4 abstentions), that the question of an international criminal jurisdiction be deferred until such time as it takes up again the questions of defining aggression and of a draft code of offences.

### **Interpretation of Voting Procedures in the General Assembly**

The Fourth Committee, in connection with its consideration of the subject of information transmitted from non-self-governing territories under article 73(e) of the Charter, requested the Legal Committee to give an opinion on the voting majority that is applicable to resolutions of the General Assembly on matters concerning non-self-governing territories. This request involved an analysis of Article 18, paragraphs two and three, of the Charter<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1951-52*, p. 135.

<sup>2</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1954-55*, p. 107.

<sup>3</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, pp. 120-121.

<sup>4</sup>Article 18, paragraphs 2 and 3 read as follows:

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

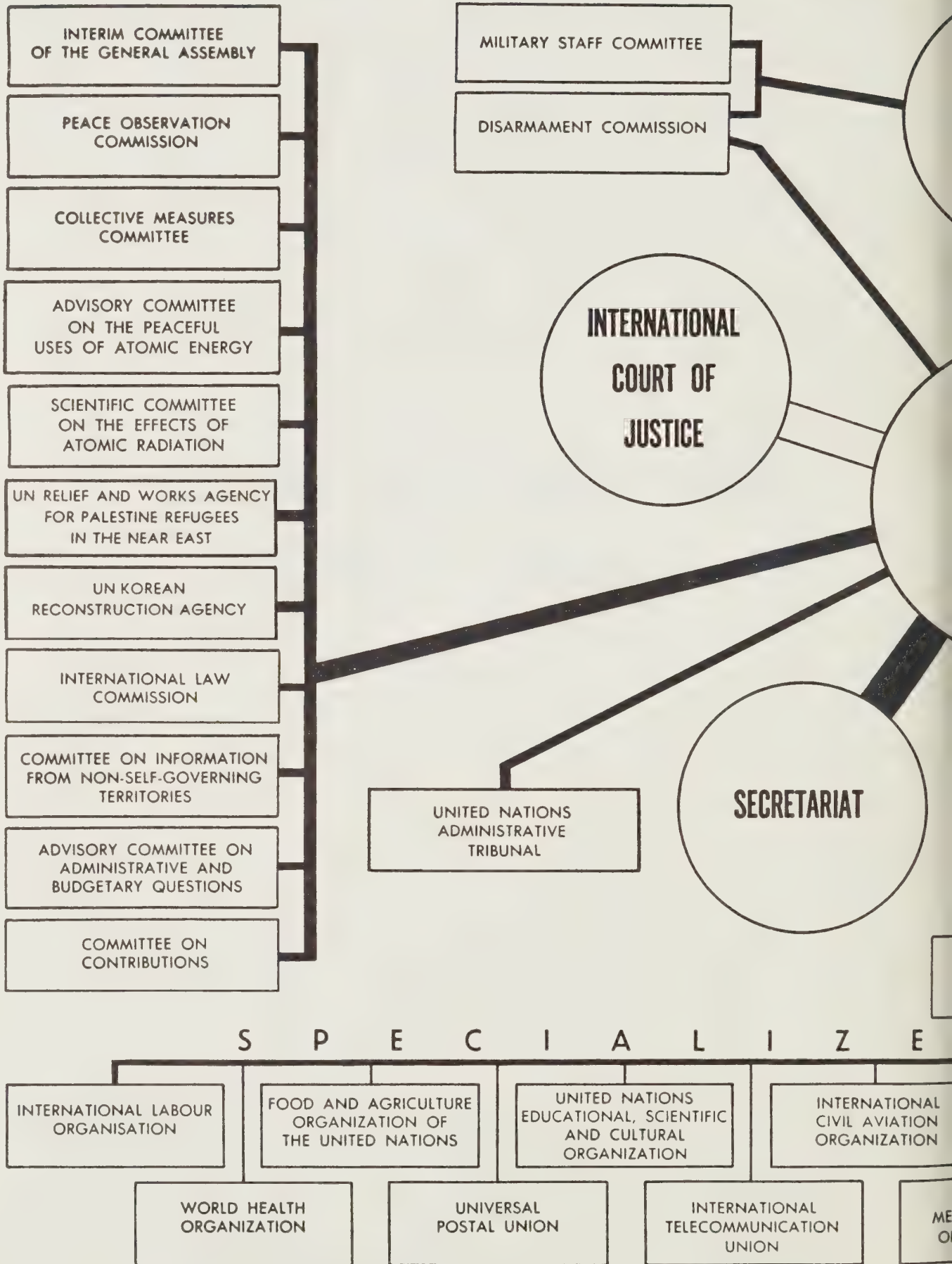


The essential problem before the Legal Committee was whether the General Assembly could decide that a particular decision must be made by a two-thirds majority vote of the members, although involving a question not listed among the "important questions" in Article 18(2) and although no "additional category" concerning the question had been established by the General Assembly under Article 18(3). In past debates in the General Assembly the view had been put forward that the list of important questions contained in Article 18(2) was exhaustive and that hence the Assembly could not decide that a two-thirds majority vote was required for a particular question not contained in this list unless it first establishes an "additional category" pursuant to Article 18(3). On the other hand, it had also been argued that under Article 18(2) the General Assembly was always free to require a two-thirds majority for a decision concerning a particular question which it considered important. In the debate on this question in the Legal Committee, discussion centred almost entirely on whether the Committee was competent to deal with the Fourth Committee's request, and only a few delegates touched on the substance of the request. While the Legal Committee was debating the question and before most countries had participated in the debate, the agenda item under which the request by the Fourth Committee was made was disposed of by the General Assembly in plenary session. As a result, the discussion of the matter in the Legal Committee was closed, and the Committee, by an almost unanimous vote, then resolved that, under these circumstances, it was not opportune at the present session of the Assembly to give an opinion on the Fourth Committee's request.

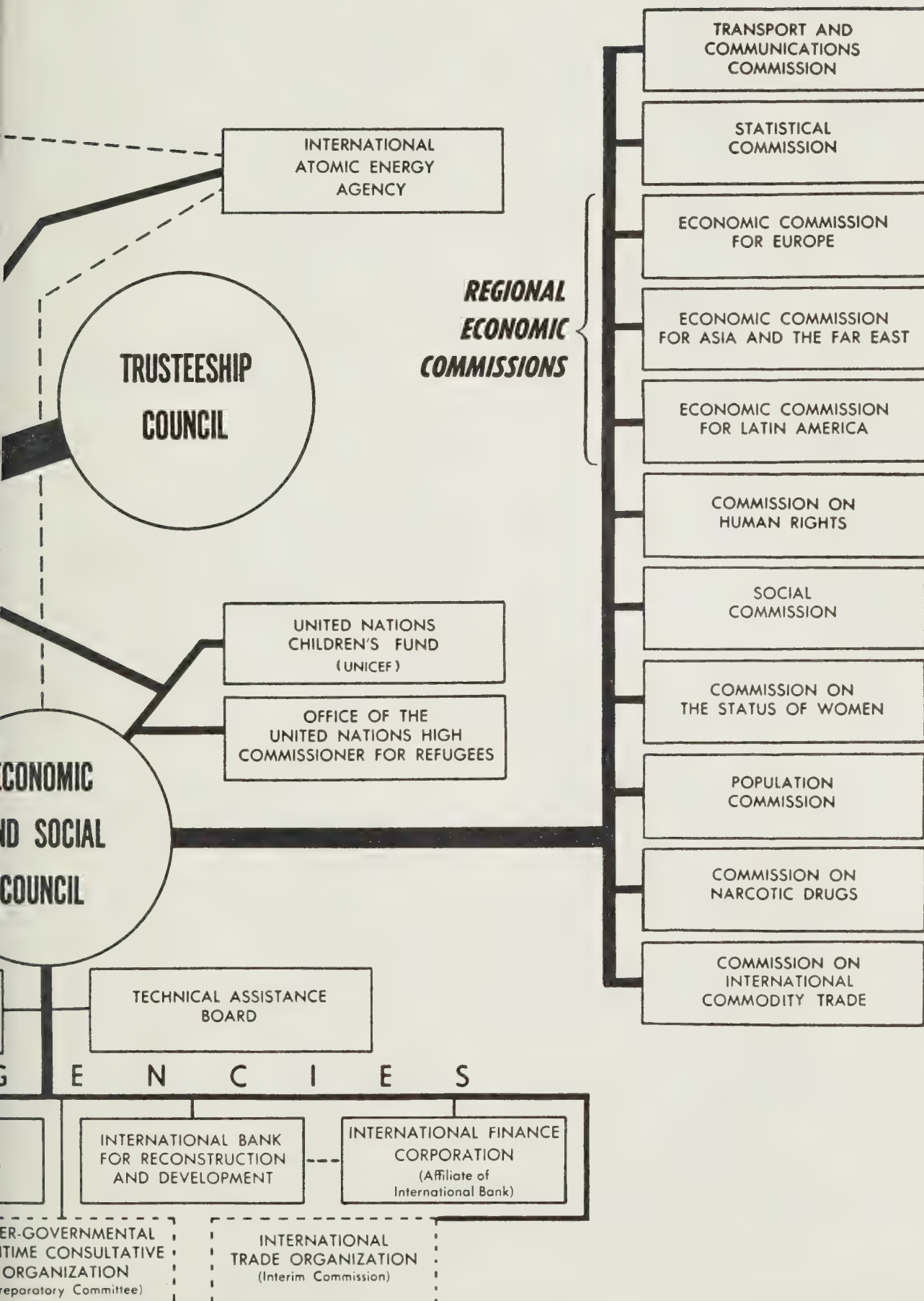
# The Structure of the United Nations



# ORGANS OF THE



# UNITED NATIONS





## Appendix I

### Membership of the United Nations and other United Nations Bodies at December 14, 1957

#### United Nations

|                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| Afghanistan    | Italy            |
| Albania        | Japan            |
| Argentina      | Jordan           |
| Australia      | Laos             |
| Austria        | Lebanon          |
| Belgium        | Liberia          |
| Bolivia        | Libya            |
| Brazil         | Luxembourg       |
| Bulgaria       | Malaya,          |
| Burma          | Federation of    |
| Byelorussian   | Mexico           |
| S.S.R.         | Morocco          |
| Cambodia       | Nepal            |
| Canada         | Netherlands      |
| Ceylon         | New Zealand      |
| Chile          | Nicaragua        |
| China          | Norway           |
| Colombia       | Pakistan         |
| Costa Rica     | Panama           |
| Cuba           | Paraguay         |
| Czechoslovakia | Peru             |
| Denmark        | Philippines      |
| Dominican      | Poland           |
| Republic       | Portugal         |
| Ecuador        | Romania          |
| Egypt          | Saudi Arabia     |
| El Salvador    | Spain            |
| Ethiopia       | Sudan            |
| Finland        | Sweden           |
| France         | Syria            |
| Ghana          | Thailand         |
| Greece         | Tunisia          |
| Guatemala      | Turkey           |
| Haiti          | Ukrainian S.S.R. |
| Honduras       | Union of         |
| Hungary        | South Africa     |
| Iceland        | U.S.S.R.         |
| India          | United Kingdom   |
| Indonesia      | United States    |
| Iran           | Uruguay          |
| Iraq           | Venezuela        |
| Ireland        | Yemen            |
| Israel         | Yugoslavia       |

#### Security Council

##### *Permanent Members*

China  
France  
Union of Soviet  
Socialist  
Republics  
United Kingdom  
United States

##### *Non-Permanent Members*

(2-year term)  
Serving until  
December 31, 1957:  
Australia  
Cuba

Philippines (served  
during 1957 only)

Serving until  
December 31, 1958:

Colombia  
Iraq  
Sweden

Serving until  
December 31, 1959:

Canada  
Japan  
Panama

#### Economic and Social Council (3-year term)

Serving until December 31, 1957:

Argentina  
China  
Dominican  
Republic  
Egypt  
France  
Netherlands

Serving until December 31, 1958:

Brazil  
Canada  
Greece  
Indonesia  
United States  
Yugoslavia

Serving until December 31, 1959:

Finland  
Mexico  
Pakistan  
Poland  
U.S.S.R.  
United Kingdom

Serving until December 31, 1960:

Chile  
China  
Costa Rica  
France  
Netherlands  
Sudan

#### Trusteeship Council

Administering Trust Territories:

Australia  
Belgium  
France  
Italy  
New Zealand  
United Kingdom  
United States

Permanent Members of the Trusteeship  
Council not Administering Trust  
Territories:

China  
U.S.S.R.

Elective Members (3-year term):

Serving until December 31, 1958:

Syria  
Burma  
Guatemala

Serving until December 31, 1959:

Haiti  
India

## International Court of Justice

The Court consists of fifteen judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, proceeding independently. They serve nine years and are eligible for re-election. To provide for rotation, however, the Statute of the Court states that of the members elected at the first election, the terms of office of five judges should expire at the end of three years, and the terms of five more at the end of six years. The judges who were to serve the initial three and six-year periods were chosen by lot. The terms of office began on the date of the first election, February 6, 1946. The present judges of the Court, with the year their term of office ends, are as follows:

| <i>Judge</i>  | <i>End of term</i> |
|---|--------------------|
| Green H. Hackworth, President, of the United States ..... | 1961               |
| Abdel Hamid Badawi, Vice-President, of Egypt .....        | 1967               |
| Helge Klaestad, of Norway .....                           | 1961               |
| Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, of Pakistan .....                 | 1961               |
| Feodor Ivanovich Kozhevnikov, of the U.S.S.R. ....        | 1961               |
| E. C. Armand-Ugon, of Uruguay                             | 1961               |
| L. M. Moreno Quintana, of Argentina .....                 | 1964               |
| José Gustavo Guerrero, of El Salvador .....               | 1964               |
| Jules Basdevant, of France .....                          | 1964               |
| Roberto Cordova, of Mexico ....                           | 1964               |
| Hersch Lauterpacht, of the United Kingdom .....           | 1964               |
| Sir Percy C. Spender, of Australia .....                  | 1967               |
| Wellington Koo, of China .....                            | 1967               |
| Bohdan Winiarski, of Poland .....                         | 1967               |
| Jean Spiropoulos, of Greece .....                         | 1967               |

## Disarmament Commission<sup>1</sup>

| <i>Permanent Members<sup>2</sup></i> | <i>Non-Permanent Members for the year under review</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Canada                               |  |
| China                                | Australia  |
| France                               | Colombia   |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  | Cuba   |
| United Kingdom                       | Iraq   |
| United States                        | Philippines  |
|                                      | Sweden   |

## Appendix II

### Principal Meetings of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, March 9, 1957 to December 14, 1957 and Canadian representation at the resumed eleventh session and twelfth regular session of the General Assembly

#### General Assembly

*Resumed eleventh session*, New York. September 10-14, 1957. Representative: Dr. R. A. MacKay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations.

*Twelfth regular session*, New York. September 17-December 14, 1957. Representatives: Chairman of the Delegation: Hon. S. E. Smith, <sup>3,4</sup> Secretary of State for External Affairs; Vice-Chairman: Mr. W. B. Nesbitt, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Prime Minister; Dr. R. A. MacKay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations; Mrs. H. S. Quart; Mr. F. E. Lennard, M.P.; Alternate Representatives: Mr. H. O. White, M.P.; Mr. T. Ricard, M.P.<sup>4</sup>; Mr. E. M. Reid; Mr. W. D. Matthews, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. E. Benjamin Rogers, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Peru; Mr. D. Jung, M.P.

#### Economic and Social Council

*Twenty-third session*, New York, April 16-May 2, 1957.

*Twenty-fourth session*, Geneva, July 2-August 2, 1957.

*Resumed twenty-fourth session*, New York, December 10 and 13, 1957.

#### Trusteeship Council

*Nineteenth session*, New York, March 14-May 15, 1957.

*Twentieth session*, New York, May 20-July 12, 1957.

*Seventh special session*, New York, September 12-20, 1957.

#### Food and Agriculture Organization

*Ninth session of the Conference*, Rome, November 2-22, 1957.

*Twenty-sixth session of the Council*, Madrid, June 2-16, 1957.

#### International Atomic Energy Agency

*First General Conference*, Vienna, October 1-23, 1957.

<sup>1</sup>This Commission was established on January 11, 1952 by the General Assembly to function under and report to the Security Council. See *Canada and the United Nations 1951-52*, Appendix 5, pp. 157-158. A change in the composition of the Commission, to take effect January 1, 1958, was recommended at the twelfth session of the General Assembly and a resolution to this effect was adopted which called for the expansion of the Commission by fourteen members. For details see article on disarmament pp. 5-8

<sup>2</sup>The Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission is composed of Representatives of five countries: Canada, France, U.S.S.R., U.K. and U.S.A.

<sup>3</sup>The Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister, served as Chairman of the Delegation *ex officio* during his presence at the session.

<sup>4</sup>In the absence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Ricard served as Representative.



**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation**

*Annual Meetings*, Washington, September 23-27, 1957.

**International Civil Aviation Organization**

*The eleventh session of the Assembly* will be held in Montreal, on May 20, 1958.

**International Labour Organization**

*Fortieth session of the General Conference*, Geneva, June 5-27, 1957.

**International Telecommunication Union**

*The Third Plenipotentiary Conference* will be held in Geneva, in October, 1959.

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

*The Conference* is held every second year and will meet in Paris in November 1958.

**Universal Postal Union**

*Fourteenth Universal Postal Congress*, Ottawa, August 14-October 3, 1957.

**World Health Organization**

*Tenth World Health Assembly*, Geneva, May 7-25, 1957.

**World Meteorological Organization**

*The Congress* is held every fourth year and will meet again in 1959.

### Appendix III

#### Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

##### Category A<sup>1</sup>

International Chamber of Commerce  
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
International Co-operative Alliance  
International Federation of Agricultural Producers  
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
International Organisation of Employers  
Inter-Parliamentary Union  
World Federation of Trade Unions  
World Federation of United Nations Associations  
World Veterans Federation

##### Category B<sup>2</sup>

Agudas Israel World Organization  
All India Women's Conference (India)  
All Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan)  
Anti-Slavery Society, The (United Kingdom)  
CARE (Co-operative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc.) (United States of America)  
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States of America)  
Catholic International Union for Social Service  
Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America (United States of America)  
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The  
Confédération internationale du crédit populaire  
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations  
Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations  
Friends World Committee for Consultation  
Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)  
Indian Council of World Affairs (India)  
Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production  
Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs

<sup>1</sup>Organizations in category A are those which have a basic interest in most of the activities of ECOSOC and are closely linked with the economic or social life of the areas which they represent. For a detailed account of the consultative relationships of non-governmental organizations with ECOSOC see ECOSOC Official Records E/1661, April 19, 1950.

<sup>2</sup>Organizations in category B are those which have a special competence in, and are concerned specifically with, only a few of the fields of activity of ECOSOC.

Inter-American Press Association  
 Inter-American Statistical Institute  
 International Abolitionist Federation  
 International African Institute  
 International Air Transport Association  
 International Alliance of Women—Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities  
 International Association of Juvenile Court Judges  
 International Association of Penal Law  
 International Association of Schools of Social Work  
 International Automobile Federation  
 International Bar Association  
 International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons  
 International Catholic Child Bureau  
 International Catholic Migration Commission  
 International Catholic Press Union  
 International Commission against Concentration Camp Practices  
 International Commission of Jurists  
 International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage  
 International Committee of Scientific Management  
 International Committee of the Red Cross  
 International Conference of Catholic Charities  
 International Conference of Social Work  
 International Congresses for Modern Architecture  
 International Co-operative Women's Guild  
 International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation  
 International Council of Women  
 International Criminal Police Organization  
 International Federation for Housing and Town Planning  
 International Federation for the Rights of Man  
 International Federation "Amies de la jeune fille"  
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women  
 International Federation of Journalists  
 International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (Proprietors and Editors)  
 International Federation of Settlements  
 International Federation of University Women  
 International Federation of Women Lawyers  
 International Fiscal Association  
 International Institute of Administrative Sciences  
 International Institute of Public Finance  
 International Islamic Economic Organization  
 International Labour Assistance  
 International Law Association, The  
 International League for the Rights of man, The ;  
 International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples  
 International Organization for Standardization  
 International Road Federation  
 International Road Transport Union  
 International Social Service  
 International Society for Criminology  
 International Society for the Welfare of Cripples  
 International Society of Social Defence  
 International Statistical Institute  
 International Thrift Institute  
 International Touring Alliance  
 International Union for Child Welfare



International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources  
 International Union for Inland Navigation  
 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population  
 International Union of Architects  
 International Union of Family Organizations  
 International Union of Local Authorities  
 International Union of Marine Insurance  
 International Union of Official Travel Organizations  
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power  
 International Union of Public Transport  
 International Union of Railways  
 International Union of Socialist Youth  
 Junior Chamber International  
 League of Red Cross Societies  
 Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations  
 Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs  
 National Association of Manufacturers (United States of America)  
 Nouvelles équipes internationales—Union des démocrates chrétiens  
 Pan Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association  
 Pax Romana—International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs  
 Pax Romana—International Movement of Catholic Students  
 Rotary International  
 Salvation Army, The  
 Société belge d'études et d'expansion (Belgium)  
 Society of Comparative Legislation (France)  
 South American Petroleum Institute  
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations  
 World Assembly of Youth  
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession  
 World Council for the Welfare of the Blind  
 World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls  
 World Jewish Congress  
 World Movement of Mothers  
 World Power Conference  
 World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union  
 World Union for Progressive Judaism  
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations  
 World Young Women's Christian Association  
 Young Christian Workers

The total number of organizations listed above is 121; of these, 10 are in category A and 111 in category B. The organizations are all international unless otherwise indicated. In addition, 179 organizations are on the Register<sup>1</sup> of the Secretary-General for *ad hoc* consultations.

<sup>1</sup>See Report of ECOSOC, Supplement No. 3(A/3613) 1957, pp. 86-87, for a list of non-governmental organizations on the Register of the Secretary-General.

## Appendix IV

### Regular Administrative Budgets of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies<sup>1</sup> and Canadian Assessments

| Organization        | Administrative Budgets                               |        |         | Canadian Assessments |       |       |
|---------------------|--|--------|---------|----------------------|-------|-------|
|                     | 1956   | 1957   | 1958    | 1956                 | 1957  | 1958  |
|                     | (Appropriations)<br>(Gross)                          |        |         | (Net)                |       |       |
|                     | (In Thousands of United States Dollars) <sup>2</sup> |        |         |                      |       |       |
| United Nations..... | 50,509   | 53,175 | 55,062  | 1,596                | 1,581 | 1,601 |
| FAO.....            | 6,600  | 6,800  | 8,500   | 278                  | 306   | 339   |
| ICAO.....           | 3,439  | 3,660  | 3,565   | 134                  | 133   | 127   |
| ILO.....            | 7,488  | 7,717  | 8,074   | 268                  | 257   | 269   |
| ITU.....            | 1,698  | 1,487  | 1,752   | 58                   | 41    | 42    |
| UNESCO.....         | 11,319   | 11,651 | 11,744  | 291                  | 312   | 319   |
| UPU.....            | 412  | 407    | 543     | 12                   | 13    | 15    |
| WHO.....            | 10,779   | 12,910 | 14,412  | 327                  | 383   | 426   |
| WMO.....            | 399  | 425    | 425     | 10                   | 10    | 10    |
| IAEA.....           | —  | —      | 4,089   | —                    | —     | 123   |
| TOTALS.....         | 92,643   | 98,232 | 108,166 | 2,974                | 3,036 | 3,271 |

<sup>1</sup>Exclusive of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, whose operations are financially self-sustaining.

<sup>2</sup>Because the budgets of most organizations are expressed in United States dollars all the amounts in the table are shown in that currency for purposes of comparison.



## Appendix V

**Budget Appropriations of the United Nations  
for the Financial Year 1957**

| <i>Section</i>  | <i>Dollars<br/>(US)</i> |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. The General Assembly, commissions and committees .....   | 738,200                 |
| 2. The Security Council, commissions and committees .....   | 215,500                 |
| 3. The Economic and Social Council, commissions and committees .....  | 140,500                 |
| (a) Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body ..  | 29,400                  |
| (b) Regional economic commissions .....   | 77,500                  |
| 4. The Trusteeship Council, commissions and committees .....  | 50,000                  |
| 5. Special missions and related activities .....  | 2,047,200               |
| (a) United Nations Field Service .....  | 780,700                 |
| 6. Offices of the Secretary-General .....   | 2,308,200               |
| (a) Office of Under-Secretaries without Department .....  | 234,400                 |
| 7. Department of Political and Security Council Affairs .....   | 619,800                 |
| (a) Secretariat of the Military Staff Committee .....   | 107,500                 |
| 8. Department of Economic and Social Affairs .....  | 3,593,600               |
| 9. Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-<br>Governing Territories .....  | 822,500                 |
| 10. Department of Public Information .....  | 2,484,500               |
| 11. Department of Conference Services .....   | 6,944,000               |
| (a) Library .....   | 534,400                 |
| 12. Office of General Services .....  | 3,264,000               |
| 13. Temporary assistance and consultants .....  | 730,000                 |
| 14. Travel of staff .....   | 1,190,000               |
| 15. Common staff costs .....  | 4,208,500               |
| 16. Common services .....   | 4,168,500               |
| 17. Permanent equipment .....   | 272,600                 |
| 18. United Nations Office at Geneva (excluding direct costs, chapter III,<br>joint secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and<br>the Drug Supervisory Body) ..... | 5,534,700               |
| Chapter III, joint secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board<br>and Drug Supervisory Body .....  | 70,200                  |
| 19. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees .....   | 862,800                 |
| 20. Information Centres (exclusive of the Geneva Information Centre) ..   | 1,206,500               |
| 21. Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East ..   | 1,452,800               |
| 22. Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America .....  | 1,499,300               |
| 23. Special payments under annex I, paragraph 2, of the Staff Regulations   | 50,000                  |
| 24. Hospitality .....   | 20,000                  |
| 25. Contractual printing (excluding chapter I, article (v), permanent<br>Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body) .....   | 1,423,625               |
| Chapter I, article (v), Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug<br>Supervisory Body .....  | 9,975                   |
| 26. Technical Assistance Administration .....   | 386,700                 |
| 27. Economic development .....  | 479,400                 |
| 28. Social activities .....   | 925,000                 |
| (a) Human rights activities .....   | 55,000                  |
| 29. Public administration .....   | 300,000                 |
| 30. Transfer of the assets of the League of Nations to the United Nations   | 649,500                 |
| 31. Amortization of the Headquarters construction loan .....  | 2,000,000               |
| 32. Joint Staff Pension Board and United Nations Staff Pension<br>Committee .....   | 142,200                 |
| 33. The International Court of Justice .....  | 652,700                 |
| Less General Reduction .....  | (107,200)               |
| Grand Total .....   | 53,174,700              |

## Appendix VI

**Budget Appropriations of the United Nations  
for the Financial Year 1958**

| <i>Section</i>  | <i>Dollars<br/>(US)</i> |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Travel of representatives, members of commissions and committees ....          | 638,800                 |
| 2. Special meetings and conferences .....   | 2,250,000               |
| 3. Board of Auditors .....  | 53,000                  |
| 4. Special missions and related activities .....                                  | 2,082,900               |
| 5. United Nations Field Service .....   | 893,600                 |
| 6. Salaries and wages .....   | 27,685,250              |
| 7. Common staff costs .....   | 5,830,000               |
| 8. Travel of staff .....  | 1,422,200               |
| 9. Hospitality .....  | 20,000                  |
| (a) Payments under annex I, paragraphs 2 and 3,<br>of the Staff Regulations ..... | 65,000                  |
| 10. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees .....             | 739,700                 |
| 11. Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body .....                 | 99,200                  |
| 12. Joint Staff Pension Board and United Nations Staff<br>Pension Committee ..... | 134,600                 |
| 13. General expenses .....  | 5,026,100               |
| 14. Printing, stationery and library supplies .....                               | 2,169,900               |
| 15. Permanent equipment .....   | 507,000                 |
| 16. Technical Assistance Administration .....                                     | 386,700                 |
| 17. Economic development .....  | 479,400                 |
| 18. Social activities .....   | 925,000                 |
| (a) Human rights activities .....   | 55,000                  |
| 19. Public administration .....   | 300,000                 |
| 20. Special expenses .....  | 2,649,500               |
| 21. The International Court of Justice .....                                      | 650,000                 |
| Grand Total .....   | <u>55,062,850</u>       |



## Appendix VII

### Percentage Scale of Contributions to the United Nations and Certain Specialized Agencies for Fourteen Contributing Countries

Fiscal Year 1957

|                             | United Nations | FAO   | ICAO <sup>1</sup> | ILO   | UNESCO | WHO <sup>1</sup>  | WMO <sup>1</sup> |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|--------|-------------------|------------------|
| United States of America... | 33.33          | 31.50 | 33.33             | 25.00 | 31.30  | 29.96             | 15.35            |
| U.S.S.R.....                | 13.96          | —     | —                 | 10.00 | 13.11  | 9.86              | 6.10             |
| United Kingdom.....         | 7.81           | 10.87 | 9.67              | 10.44 | 7.33   | 9.34              | 5.75             |
| France.....                 | 5.70           | 7.91  | 7.40              | 6.18  | 5.35   | 5.59              | 4.13             |
| China.....                  | 5.14           | —     | .67               | 3.04  | 4.83   | 5.37 <sup>2</sup> | 2.87             |
| German Federal Republic...  | —              | 5.85  | 4.53              | 4.35  | 3.94   | 3.57              | 4.31             |
| Canada.....                 | 3.15           | 4.61  | 4.20              | 3.60  | 2.93   | 3.71              | 2.42             |
| India.....                  | 2.97           | 4.13  | 2.87              | 3.38  | 2.79   | 3.01              | 2.87             |
| Italy.....                  | 2.08           | 2.88  | 2.53              | 2.48  | 1.95   | 2.01              | 2.51             |
| Japan.....                  | 1.97           | 2.75  | 2.33              | 2.00  | 1.84   | 1.80              | 2.60             |
| Ukrainian S.S.R.....        | 1.85           | —     | —                 | 1.00  | 1.74   | 1.30              | 1.53             |
| Australia.....              | 1.65           | 2.29  | 2.40              | 1.92  | 1.55   | 1.69              | 2.06             |
| Poland.....                 | 1.56           | —     | 1.67              | 1.24  | 1.46   | 1.23              | 1.16             |
| Belgium.....                | 1.27           | 1.75  | 1.53              | 1.42  | 1.19   | 1.25              | 1.52             |

Fiscal Year 1958

|                             |       |       |       |       |       |                   |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| United States of America... | 32.51 | 33.33 | 33.33 | 25.00 | 31.30 | 33.33             | 15.48 |
| U.S.S.R.....                | 13.62 | —     | —     | 10.00 | 13.11 | 10.89             | 6.16  |
| United Kingdom.....         | 7.62  | 10.42 | 9.67  | 10.24 | 7.33  | 7.85              | 5.80  |
| France.....                 | 5.56  | 7.60  | 7.40  | 6.14  | 5.35  | 5.15              | 4.17  |
| China.....                  | 5.01  | —     | .67   | 2.04  | 4.83  | 4.75 <sup>2</sup> | 2.90  |
| German Federal Republic...  | —     | 6.15  | 4.53  | 4.35  | 3.94  | 3.45              | 4.35  |
| Canada.....                 | 3.09  | 4.20  | 4.20  | 3.56  | 2.93  | 2.91              | 2.45  |
| India.....                  | 2.90  | 3.96  | 2.87  | 3.35  | 2.79  | 2.70              | 2.90  |
| Italy.....                  | 2.03  | 2.78  | 2.53  | 2.45  | 1.95  | 1.84              | 2.54  |
| Japan.....                  | 1.92  | 2.87  | 2.33  | 2.00  | 1.84  | 1.70              | 2.63  |
| Ukrainian S.S.R.....        | 1.80  | —     | —     | 1.00  | 1.74  | 1.42              | 1.54  |
| Australia.....              | 1.61  | 2.20  | 2.40  | 1.90  | 1.55  | 1.53              | 2.08  |
| Poland.....                 | 1.52  | —     | 1.67  | 1.24  | 1.46  | 1.24              | 1.18  |
| Belgium.....                | 1.24  | 1.70  | 1.53  | 1.41  | 1.19  | 1.13              | 1.54  |

<sup>1</sup>Assessment rate is based on a unit scale but for comparison purposes these have been worked out to the closest percentage.

<sup>2</sup>China no longer considers itself a member of WHO but is still regarded as a member of the Organization.

## Appendix VIII

### United Nations Documents

Printed documents of the United Nations may be obtained in Canada at the following addresses: Agents: The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. W., Toronto; Sub-Agents: Book Room Ltd., Chronicle Building, Halifax; McGill University Bookstore, Montreal; Magasin des Etudiants de l'Université de Montréal, Montreal; University of Manitoba Bookstore, Winnipeg; University of Toronto Press and Bookstore, Toronto; University of British Columbia Bookstore, Vancouver.

Mimeographed United Nations documents are available to the general public

by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat, New York; and to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations from the United Nations Department of Public Information, New York.

Complete sets of United Nations documents may also be consulted at the following centres in Canada:

University of Alberta (English printed documents).

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents; also English and French mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed documents).

University of Montreal (French printed and mimeographed documents).

University of New Brunswick (English printed documents).

Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

The United Nations Association in Canada, 237 Queen Street, Ottawa, operates an unofficial United Nations information service. Introductory material on the United Nations is sent, free of charge, on request; questions about the United Nations are answered; and pamphlets of general interest are sold. Price lists enumerating the publications available can be obtained on request.

## Appendix IX

### Publications of the Department of External Affairs

The following is a list of publications relating to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies issued by the Department of External Affairs during the period reviewed by this work of reference:

1. *Canada and the United Nations 1956-1957*, 132 pp.; Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada; 50 cents. (Editions for the years 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 are still available from the Queen's Printer at 50 cents each although the English edition for 1946 and the French edition for 1954-55 are out of print.)

2. *Statements and Speeches*

(Obtainable from the Information Division,  
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.)

- 57/25 Searching for Peace in Palestine. Address by Mr. L. B. Pearson in Montreal.
- 57/26. The Present Position of the United Nations. Address by Mr. L. B. Pearson to Women's Canadian Club, Saint John, N.B., April 4, 1957.
- 57/27 The United Nations, the Middle East and Canadian Foreign Policy. Address by Mr. Pearson to Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs, Halifax, April 5, 1957.
- 57/31 Statement on Hungary by Dr. MacKay in the UN General Assembly, September 12, 1957.
- 57/33 Canada and the United Nations—Statement by Mr. J. G. Diefenbaker in the UN General Assembly, September 23, 1957.
- 57/37 Economic and Financial Questions in the United Nations. Statement by Mr. Theogene Ricard at the UN, October 9, 1957.
- 57/39 Disarmament. Statement by Mr. Sidney E. Smith at the UN, October 23, 1957.
- 57/40 Syrian Situation. Statement by Mr. Wallace Nesbitt in the UN General Assembly, October 30, 1957.
- 57/42 Canada's Views on UN Technical Assistance Programmes. Statement by Mr. Benjamin Rogers in UN General Assembly, November 5, 1957.
- 57/43 Statement on UNEF by Mr. Sidney E. Smith at the UN, November 22, 1957.
- 57/44 Aspects of Canadian Foreign Policy. Statement by Mr. Sidney E. Smith in the House of Commons, November 26, 1957.

3. *Supplementary Papers*

(Obtainable from the Information Division,  
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.)

A number of statements made at the General Assembly appear in this series. They deal mostly with specialized subjects, and supplement information found in the Statements and Speeches series.

4. *External Affairs*

Monthly Bulletin of the Department of External Affairs. Obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa; annual subscription \$1.00 per year, students 50 cents. Most issues contain a section on current developments in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. In addition, special articles on subjects relating to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies appear from time to time.











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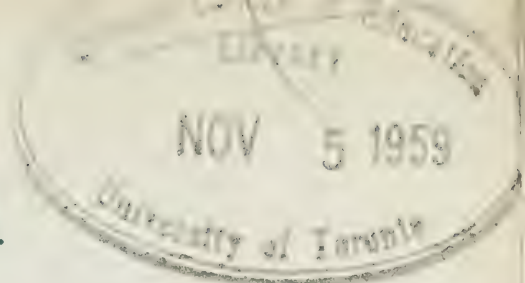
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
OTTAWA, CANADA

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QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1959



Price 50 cents      Cat. No. E4-591  
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## FOREWORD

The activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies during 1958 and the part played in them by Canada are reviewed in the following pages. I hope that the reader will find, as I do, much reason for encouragement and hope in the record which is presented here.

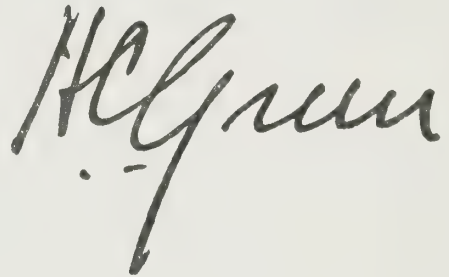
In the United Nations we find a mirror of our times. There are occasions when the picture may seem to recall the primitive morality of a previous age when civilizations and peoples could afford to work out their problems alone, and isolation could be practical international politics. Yet it would be mistaken to allow such an impression to blur the achievements of the Organization or to overshadow its purpose of bringing into being the single world society which the growing interdependence of nations in our modern age demands.

The United Nations cannot do more nor move more quickly than its members will permit. Nevertheless, the record of recent years has shown that the United Nations has effective means of its own for drawing its membership into greater co-operative effort. It can organize significant moral pressure by providing the means for the creation and expression of international opinion. By requiring the governments of the world to consult together at regular and frequent intervals, it provides both the opportunity and the necessary facilities for fruitful negotiation. Its procedures are available to any member state which may feel its security threatened by the actions of another state. Through the process of its debates, it can assist in defining problems which are at issue and in making clear the respective positions and interests of the parties concerned. Whenever its resources are utilized to deal with dangerous problems, the United Nations provides the whole of its membership with opportunities to encourage and contribute to the search for peaceful solutions.

The United Nations is already operating over wide areas of human activity. Demands arise on all sides for expansion of its functions, and it is increasing in many ways the scope and effectiveness of its efforts. This was particularly so during 1958 with regard to activities both of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies in the economic, social and cultural fields, and in the encouragement of respect for human rights. This work, while not directly related to grave political and security problems, must be in the long run a significant factor in the improvement of the conditions which give rise to international conflict.



In all of this diverse and widespread activity there remains for us the opportunity as well as the obligation to contribute as best we can towards increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations as an instrument of human progress and towards strengthening the complex structure of international co-operation which it is in the process of creating.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H.C. Gray". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial "H" and a long, sweeping underline.

Secretary of State  
for External Affairs

Ottawa, July 6, 1959.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| ACC    | — Administrative Committee on Co-ordination                                      |
| CCIF   | — International Telephone Consultative Committee                                 |
| CCIR   | — International Radio Consultative Committee                                     |
| CCIT   | — International Telegraph Consultative Committee                                 |
| CCITT  | — International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee                   |
| ECAFE  | — Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East                                  |
| ECA    | — Economic Commission for Africa   |
| ECE    | — Economic Commission for Europe   |
| ECLA   | — Economic Commission for Latin America  |
| ECOSOC | — Economic and Social Council  |
| ETAP   | — Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance                                    |
| FAO    | — Food and Agriculture Organization  |
| GATT   | — General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade   |
| IAEA   | — International Atomic Energy Agency   |
| IBRD   | — International Bank for Reconstruction and Development                          |
| ICAO   | — International Civil Aviation Organization                                      |
| IFC    | — International Finance Corporation  |
| ILO    | — International Labour Organization  |
| IMCO   | — Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization                          |
| IMF    | — International Monetary Fund  |
| ITO    | — International Trade Organization   |
| ITU    | — International Telecommunication Union  |
| OEEC   | — Organization for European Economic Co-operation                                |
| OTC    | — Organization for Trade Co-operation  |
| UNCIP  | — United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan                               |
| UNCURK | — United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea      |
| UNEF   | United Nations Emergency Force   |
| UNESCO | — United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization               |
| UNHCR  | — United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees                                  |
| UNICEF | — United Nations Children's Fund   |
| UNKRA  | — United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency                                    |
| UNOGIL | — United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon                                    |
| UNREF  | — United Nations Refugee Fund  |
| UNRWA  | — United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East |
| UNTAA  | — United Nations Technical Assistance Administration                             |
| UNTAB  | — United Nations Technical Assistance Board                                      |
| NUTAC  | — United Nations Technical Assistance Committee                                  |
| UNTSO  | — United Nations Truce Supervision Organization                                  |
| UPU    | — Universal Postal Union   |
| WHO    | — World Health Organization  |
| WMO    | — World Meteorological Organization  |

## EDITORIAL NOTE

The present volume, the twelfth in the Canada and the United Nations series, reports on the thirteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, held from September 16 to December 14, 1958, and on other activities of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies during the calendar year 1958. The agenda of the thirteenth session will be found in Appendix I.





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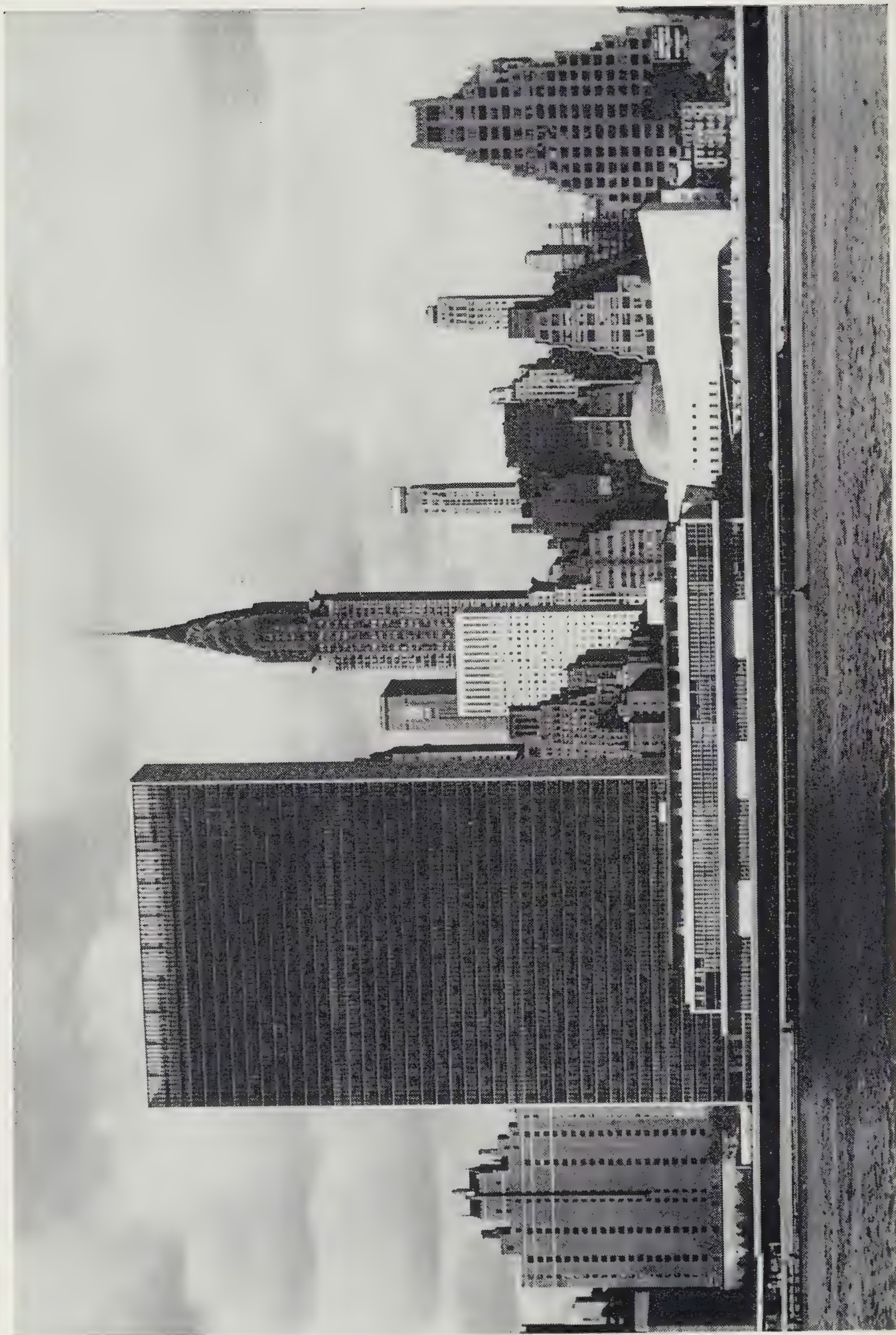
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View of the United Nations buildings across the East River.



# I

## GENERAL SURVEY

In the course of the year under review the activities of the United Nations continued to demonstrate the essential role which this Organization is capable of playing as an instrument for international co-operation. There remain limits to the effectiveness and authority of the United Nations, arising out of the sovereign equality of its member states and from prevailing antagonisms and tensions which affect international relations within as well as outside of the United Nations. It remains unrealistic to expect that at this stage the membership of the United Nations will accord to the Organization such responsibility and authority that the United Nations could, within the foreseeable future, achieve constructive and final solutions to all the problems which now threaten international peace and security. Nevertheless, by requiring its members to consult together at regular intervals, by providing the opportunity and the facilities for fruitful negotiation, and by bringing to bear the overwhelming interest of its membership in the promotion of peace and well-being, the United Nations is making a continuing and effective contribution to the improvement of international relations and human welfare generally.

One of the chief accomplishments of the Organization during 1958 was the successful intervention of the Security Council in the political situation of the Middle East. In June the Council was called upon to consider the complaint of Lebanon concerning intervention in its internal affairs by the United Arab Republic. In accordance with a formal decision of the Council, an observation group (UNOGIL) was sent to Lebanon with a view to ensuring that there was no illegal infiltration of personnel or arms across the Lebanese borders. Canada, which as a member of the Security Council had put forward this plan, was called upon, with a number of other countries, to provide officers for the new United Nations body. The Canadian contribution eventually rose to 78 out of a total of 591 officers and men from 19 countries. UNOGIL wound up its activities some five months later having made a significant contribution towards tranquillity in the area throughout the critical events of the summer.

On July 14 the situation in the Middle East had been further disturbed by a sudden and violent revolution in Iraq, which led to the overthrow of the monarchy, the proclamation of a republic, and Iraq's withdrawal from the newly-formed Arab Union. In the following days, at the urgent request of the Governments of Lebanon and Jordan, the United States landed forces in Lebanon and the United Kingdom in Jordan, to assist the local governments to preserve their territorial integrity and political independence, pending United Nations action which would achieve this end.

An emergency special session of the General Assembly was summoned on August 8, 1958, to consider urgently these developments, in accordance with a resolution submitted to the Security Council by the United States. This session adopted unanimously a resolution presented by all the Arab members of the United Nations, which re-affirmed Arab League pledges of



mutual respect and non-interference, and requested the Secretary-General to make practical arrangements to help in upholding the Charter in relation to Lebanon and Jordan and thereby to facilitate United States and United Kingdom withdrawal. The resolution embodied, in slightly different form, most of the significant features of a resolution which Canada and six other countries had submitted earlier for the consideration of the Assembly, but which had not been voted on.

The trend in the area was thereafter towards improvement. On September 30, the Secretary-General was able to report to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly on the arrangements he had made for special United Nations representation in Jordan and elsewhere in the area in implementation of the August 21 resolution. On October 25 and November 2 respectively, the last United States and United Kingdom forces left Lebanon and Jordan.

On another matter concerning the Middle East the thirteenth session of the General Assembly decided, in accordance with a recommendation by General E. L. M. Burns of Canada, Commander of the force, to extend for a further year the operations of the United Nations Emergency Force, so that UNEF might continue its work of maintaining quiet and preventing frontier incidents on the Egyptian-Israeli armistice demarcation line. However, serious difficulties were met in the Assembly regarding the financing of the force.

On October 15 the Secretary-General tabled in the Assembly a useful report on the experience derived from the operation of UNEF and the implications of possible standby arrangements for United Nations action to meet further emergencies. In this document Mr. Hammarskjöld invited the Assembly to endorse a set of basic principles and rules that could provide a framework for further operations where the United Nations might be called on to intervene with military personnel. However, there was opposition from the U.S.S.R. and some other countries, and the Secretary-General advised the Assembly on November 5 that the United Nations should not take any action at the present time; he recommended that it should wait until it faced a concrete situation when the political issues involved in a United Nations field operation would have to be resolved.

In consequence of the refusal of the U.S.S.R. at the end of 1957 to participate in negotiations in the United Nations Disarmament Commission or its Sub-Committee, negotiations which took place in 1958 on disarmament subjects resulted from direct arrangements between the governments principally involved, although the services and facilities of the United Nations in Geneva were used for the conferences. Technical talks during July and August, in which Canadian scientists participated, resulted in an agreed report on the technical acceptability of a system for the detection and identification of nuclear explosions. Political negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests and the establishment of a control system opened on October 31, and after some encouraging progress, were still going on by the end of the year. A technical meeting of experts from ten countries, including Canada, convened on November 10 to explore the practical aspects of safeguards against surprise attacks but adjourned without achieving any agreement.

The discussion of disarmament questions at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly was lengthy and involved, occupying 27 meetings

of the First Committee. Four resolutions were adopted. Canada joined with sixteen other countries in sponsoring a resolution dealing with a number of aspects of the disarmament problems. Two other resolutions expressed hopes of success for the prospective negotiations on nuclear tests and surprise attack, and were supported by Canada. The fourth resolution, deciding that for 1959 the Disarmament Commission should be composed of all the members of the United Nations, was adopted unanimously. The Assembly also decided to establish a Committee to study how outer space may be best utilized for peaceful purposes, but the Soviet Union disagreed with the composition of the Committee, and warned that it would not participate. A more encouraging achievement was the Assembly's unanimous decision to continue the useful work of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

The question of Hungary, Algeria and Cyprus were also considered by the thirteenth session. The Assembly again took no decision regarding the credentials of the Hungarian Representatives. It adopted a resolution denouncing the execution of Nagy and the Soviet policy of repression, and appointing Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand to represent the United Nations for the purpose of reporting on significant developments relating to the implementation of the Assembly's resolutions on Hungary. On Algeria, a resolution presented by the Political Committee failed to receive in the Assembly the requisite two-thirds majority. As for Cyprus, the Assembly expressed confidence that the parties would continue their efforts in order to reach a peaceful solution in accordance with the Charter.

Probably the most significant accomplishments of the thirteenth session were in the economic and social fields. The debates demonstrated, in encouraging fashion, the desire of the greater part of the membership to achieve the extensive international collaboration and co-ordination of policies which present day circumstances require. Members which have lagged behind in the development of their economic and social potentialities continued to make clear their urgent desire to catch up, or at least to make rapid progress. For their part the more industrially developed members gave evidence of an increasing willingness to assist in this. A decision in which Canada took a particular interest was that approving arrangements for the Special Fund for economic development. The Fund, which was to begin operations in January 1959, will enable the United Nations to extend its activities to the border line between capital and technical assistance, and to participate in projects in fields such as resources surveys and housing. The Canadian Delegation contributed significantly to the discussions and pledged, subject to the approval of Parliament, a contribution of \$2 million for the first year of operation of the Special Fund, in addition to Canada's contribution of \$2 million to the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Also of significance was the Assembly's decision to make provision for an international administrative service whose members will work for the national governments of countries needing trained administrators, until these countries are able to create an adequate civil service from among their own peoples.

The progressive development of dependent peoples towards self-government or independence continued to receive great attention and sympathy at the thirteenth session. The session was remarkable in that the administering authorities of five United Nations trust territories announced that these territories have now reached the stage in their political development where the granting of independence or self-government is foreseeable in the



next few years. These are the United Nations trust territories of the Cameroons under French and British administration, of Togoland under French administration, of Somaliland under Italian administration, and of Western Samoa under New Zealand administration. The Assembly decided to reconvene on February 20, 1959, to consider the political future of the two trust territories of the Cameroons. In the case of the trust territory of Togoland, the Assembly was able to agree on arrangements for the abrogation of the trusteeship agreement with France when Togoland becomes independent in 1960. The Assembly welcomed into United Nations membership the newly-independent state of Guinea. It was also informed of the approaching independence of Nigeria on October 1, 1960.

On the whole the events described in this general survey and in the following articles indicate that the United Nations' record of progress during 1958 was uneven. Although some of the Organization's efforts at conciliation in the field of peace and security were not successful, at least they encouraged, in several cases, the search for peaceful solutions in other contexts. Despite existing difficulties, the Assembly continued to be available as an accepted and useful forum for negotiations and settlement of disputes between nations. The significant progress made during the year on questions in the social and economic fields and on questions related to the movement of dependent peoples towards control of their own affairs constituted one of the most encouraging features of the international scene. This progress gives reason to hope that continuing and patient effort through the United Nations towards solving the more important political problems may also meet with success in future, provided a sufficient number of member nations are prepared to display in this field the necessary spirit of conciliation and co-operation.

## II POLITICAL AND SECURITY

### Disarmament

Because of Soviet refusal to participate in the work of the Disarmament Commission either in its original composition or as expanded by resolution 1150 (XII) of November 19, 1957, disarmament proceedings in 1958, apart from the General Assembly discussions and a Security Council debate on a related question, took place either outside the framework of the United Nations disarmament machinery entirely or with only an indirect and administrative connection.

The main series of exchanges have been: (a) correspondence from January to July between the Western powers and the Soviet Union concerning a possible summit conference, for the agenda of which both sides suggested certain disarmament questions; (b) technical discussions in Geneva in July and August to study ways of detecting violations of a possible agreement on the suspension of nuclear tests; (c) political discussions in Geneva, begun on October 31 and still continuing, among the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, to negotiate an agreement for the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests and the actual establishment of an international control system; (d) the conference of experts in Geneva during November and December to study possible measures which might be helpful in preventing surprise attack; and (e) the disarmament debates in the General Assembly.

### Summit Conference Correspondence

A Soviet communication on December 10, 1957, proposed for a summit conference agenda: (a) a ban on the use of nuclear weapons; (b) the suspension of nuclear tests for a period of 2-3 years; (c) an "atom-free" zone in central Europe; (d) after the establishment of confidence: (i) a cut in armed forces; (ii) complete prohibition of nuclear weapons; (iii) withdrawal of foreign troops from the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, and (iv) the establishment of a system of collective security. On March 31 the Soviet Union announced the unilateral cessation of nuclear tests and called upon the United States and United Kingdom to follow suit; if they failed to do so, the Soviet Union would consider itself free to resume tests. In a memo of May 6 the Soviet views on the agenda items were elaborated. In addition to the above topics, the memo dealt with the problems of outer space and safeguards against surprise attack.

In the summit conference correspondence the Western powers adhered essentially to the four-power proposals of August 29, 1957\*. However, they showed readiness to deal with certain aspects of these proposals at the summit and to that extent departed from the concept of a "package". In a three-power memo to Moscow on May 28 concerning the summit agenda, the disarmament topics included were: (a) measures to control production of fissionable materials for weapons and to reduce existing military stocks of

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\*See *Canada and the United Nations*, 1957 p. 6



such materials; (b) linked with and conditional upon (a), the suspension of nuclear tests; (c) the reduction and limitation of conventional arms and manpower; (d) measures to guard against surprise attack; and (e) the use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

### **Suspension of Nuclear Tests**

In response to proposals by the President of the United States, the Soviet Union agreed on May 9 to participate in a technical study on the means of control for supervising a suspension of nuclear tests. At the same time the Soviet Union sought a commitment in advance to agree in principle to suspend tests, in the event that there was technical agreement on the possibility of control. On July 1 experts from Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States met in Geneva at the Palais des Nations with experts from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania. By August 21 they had reached agreed conclusions on the applicability of various methods of detecting nuclear explosions: (a) acoustic and hydro-acoustic techniques; (b) the collection and analysis of radio-active debris; (c) the registration of seismic waves; and (d) the registration of radio signals. There were agreed conclusions regarding the technical equipment to be used at the control posts and on the requirement for on-site inspection in cases of unidentified events which could be suspected of being nuclear explosions. There was agreement also that the network of control posts should include 160-170 land-based posts and about 10 ships, and an agreement on their approximate location over the globe.

On August 22, the President of the United States welcomed the successful conclusion of the experts' talks. He stated the United States was ready to negotiate an agreement for the suspension of tests and the actual establishment of a control system, and offered to withhold testing for a year from the beginning of negotiations in order to facilitate those negotiations, if the Soviet Union would do likewise. He said the United States would be prepared to continue suspension on a year-by-year basis, subject to annual confirmation that the inspection system was working effectively, and that satisfactory progress was being made towards other measures of disarmament. He also proposed that negotiations begin on October 31. The United Kingdom issued a similar statement.

The Prime Minister of Canada welcomed the United States and United Kingdom statements and gave assurances of Canadian co-operation. He also indicated that at the proper time Canada expected to put forward detailed views with respect to the location of control posts and the administration of inspection teams within Canada.

The Soviet Union accepted October 31 for the start of negotiations. The first four weeks were devoted to attempts by the Soviet Union to secure agreement to cease nuclear tests before beginning the discussion of the control system. However, by December 19 when the session recessed, agreement had been reached on the first four articles of a draft treaty. These concerned: (1) the broad undertakings to prohibit and refrain from nuclear testing; (2) the establishment of a control organization; (3) definition of the four main elements of the control organization; and (4) the composition of the control commission.

### **Surprise Attack**

On April 18 the Soviet Union lodged a complaint against the United States in the Security Council, demanding that urgent measures be

taken by the Council to put an end to United States military aircraft armed with nuclear weapons flying in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union, and maintaining that the policies followed by the United States Strategic Air Command constituted a danger to world peace (see page 31).

The debate focused attention on the problem of surprise attack and the dangers of accidental war. Surprise attack had been on the "summit agenda" lists of both sides. On April 28 the United States again suggested that technical discussions be held. The Soviet Union dealt with the matter in communications dated May 9 and July 2. The latter suggested that appropriate expert representatives of both sides meet for a joint study of the practical aspects of the problem.

Subsequent correspondence led to agreement to meet in Geneva at the Palais des Nations beginning November 10, when experts from Canada, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States met with experts from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and Albania. The Conference held thirty meetings, the last of which was on December 18. Throughout the discussions the Soviet side attempted to secure the consideration of a number of political proposals relating to certain measures of disarmament which ostensibly were designed to reduce the danger of surprise attack. The Western side maintained that the conference was intended to examine measures of observation and inspection from the technical point of view.

The two sides failed to agree on an agenda for the conference. However, the Western side presented a series of explanatory documents illustrating their proposed plan of work: (a) a survey of the relevant technical aspects of possible instruments of surprise attack; (b) a survey of techniques which would be effective in the observation and inspection of the instruments of surprise; (c) an illustrative outline of possible systems for observation and inspection of long-range aircraft; (d) a similar outline concerning ballistic missiles; (e) a similar paper concerning ground forces; and (f) an explanatory statement regarding factors involved in planning an integrated observation and inspection system.

The proposals put forward by the other side included; (a) a draft recommendation for an undertaking not to carry out flights of aircraft with nuclear weapons over the territories of other states or over the open seas; (b) a proposal regarding the establishment of ground control posts, the taking of aerial photographs and the adoption of certain disarmament measures to reduce the danger of surprise attack (reduction by at least one-third of foreign armed forces in the European zone of control and the exclusion of nuclear rocket weapons from the two parts of Germany); and (c) a proposal regarding the tasks and functions of the ground control posts and aerial inspection.

As stated in the final report of the conference, the meetings were helpful in clarifying for each side the views of the other. When the meetings were suspended, the participants agreed in expressing the hope that discussions on the problem of preventing surprise attacks would be resumed as early as possible.

## **General Assembly**

The disarmament debate revolved around four items on the agenda: (a) "The question of disarmament" (agenda item 64), an item submitted by the Secretary-General, with a memorandum expressing his concern over the



by-passing of the United Nations on this subject, although welcoming the approach through technical discussions; (b) and (c), items proposed by the Soviet Union on the discontinuance of atomic and hydrogen weapons tests and on the reduction of the military budgets of the Soviet Union, the United States, the United Kingdom and France by 10-15% and the use of part of the savings so effected for assistance to the under-developed countries (agenda items 70 and 72); and (d) appointment of members of the Disarmament Commission (agenda item 19).

The debate resulted in the adoption of four resolutions: (a) a resolution co-sponsored by 17 powers (including Canada) which set forth certain aspects of the Western position, adopted by a vote of 49 in favour, 9 against with 22 abstentions; (b) an Indian-Yugoslav resolution expressing hope for agreement in the talks on surprise attack, adopted by a vote of 75 in favour, none against with 2 abstentions; (c) a resolution submitted by Austria, Japan and Sweden expressing hope for agreement in the political discussions on the discontinuance of nuclear tests, adopted by a vote of 55 in favour, 9 against with 12 abstentions; (d) an Indian-Yugoslav resolution setting up on an *ad hoc* basis for 1959 a disarmament commission of all members of the United Nations, adopted by a vote of 75 in favour, none against with 3 abstentions.

Five other draft resolutions were discussed and met varying fates: (a) a Soviet proposal for the unconditional cessation of nuclear tests was withdrawn; (b) a Soviet proposal concerning the reduction of military budgets was defeated; (c) an Arab-Asian-African proposal concerning the cessation of nuclear tests was defeated; (d) an Irish proposal to curtail the spread of nuclear weapons was withdrawn after a partial vote; and (e) a Mexican proposal for meetings of the nuclear powers with the First Committee Chairman to consider negotiating procedures was withdrawn.

The discussion in the First Committee, which took place between October 8 and November 4, was strongly affected by the imminence of the political negotiations on nuclear tests and of the technical talks on surprise attack. These two problems tended to be uppermost in the minds of most delegations, but there was a reluctance in the General Assembly to adopt recommendations which might appear to prejudge the issues. Thus, despite the pre-occupation of many delegations with nuclear tests, the Soviet Union did not succeed in marshalling support outside the Soviet bloc for its proposal for the unconditional cessation of tests.

The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs expressed on October 20 his conviction of the inadvisability of passing a resolution on tests suspension with any support short of virtual unanimity. It was, he suggested, the Committee's duty to seek common ground in the aims expressed by each delegation, not to underline differences; there did appear to be agreement on the goal to be sought, namely, the discontinuance of nuclear tests. Mr. Smith continued by underlining the Western position that the indefinite continuation of test suspension should be conditional on progress towards general disarmament. Nuclear warfare is not an independent evil, he stated, and indeed the development and refinement of nuclear weapons had been themselves necessitated by the accumulation and threatening use of conventional armament by the Soviet Union and its allies, in the face of which the offer of the United States and the United Kingdom to suspend further testing under a separate and prior agreement was a courageous concession. But, while thus insisting on the importance of balanced disarmament, the Canadian Delegation recognized the need of proceeding by stages, and endorsed the suspension of nuclear tests as an initial measure.

Canada, he observed, did not make or possess nuclear weapons, and devoted its considerable atomic energy industry to peaceful uses. However, this country was linked defensively with powers who did possess nuclear weapons, and did not question their justification for so doing; the dilemma facing the nuclear powers should be recognized, and not treated as a miasma exorcisable by rhetoric. He joined the Foreign Minister of Ireland in emphasizing the danger involved in the indiscriminate release of nuclear weapons to countries not now possessing them, but rejected absolute prohibition of any such transfer. Mr. Smith concluded his remarks with a renewed plea for a practical approach to disarmament divorced from Utopian wishful-thinking, and expressed the satisfaction of the Canadian Government at the wide measure of basic agreement already evidenced in spite of obvious differences of approach to the goals of disarmament.

The Canadian Delegation's hope that the differences between draft resolutions tabled could be bridged in a compromise resolution was widely shared. The sponsors of the 17-power draft resolution\* showed a willingness to revise their text. The Soviet Delegation, however, remained adamant in its insistence on an isolated, unqualified, and perpetual ban on nuclear tests, and hope for unanimous support for a resolution had to be abandoned. The Arab-Asian-African group, which had proposed immediate suspension of tests pending agreement on controls, abstained from voting on the 17-power proposal in recognition of the spirit of concession shown by the sponsors.

The final version of the resolution took into account the Secretary-General's emphasis in his memorandum on the importance of the Geneva talks in leading towards progressive openness of information concerning technologies and armaments. It urged the parties in Geneva to make every effort towards the suspension of nuclear tests under effective international control, and enjoined them not to make further nuclear tests while these negotiations were in progress. It urged agreement at the surprise attack conference and expressed determination that recent initiatives, including the technical approach, should continue with a view to a balanced and effective world-wide system of disarmament. On the United Nations role the resolution confined itself to an offer of the services of the Secretary-General to the Geneva conferences, and requested that the records of the First Committee discussions on disarmament be transmitted to the participants in the two Geneva conferences. Finally, it reiterated the proposition that in due course funds made available by disarmament might contribute to the improvement of living conditions throughout the world, especially in the less developed countries.

### **Effects of Atomic Radiation**

In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 913 (X) of December 3, 1955 the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation\* devoted its efforts during 1958 to producing a report (dated July 1) summarizing and evaluating the information it had collected concerning the effects of ionizing radiation on man and his environment. The Committee had earlier appointed working groups to draft sections of the report, which was largely prepared at the Committee's fourth session, January 27 to February 28, 1958, and given final approval at the

\*Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Iran, Italy, Laos, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

\*The Committee is composed of representatives of: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.



fifth session, June 9-13. The report was based upon 213 reports received by the Committee from twenty-nine governments, five Specialized Agencies, the International Commission on Radiological Protection and the International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements.

The Committee unanimously agreed upon its report with the exception of one passage in its conclusions. There was general agreement that all steps designed to minimize irradiation of human populations would act to the benefit of human health. However, the majority of the Committee considered that effective control of sources of radiation involved national and international decisions which lay outside the scope of its work. The Soviet Union, with the support of Czechoslovakia and the United Arab Republic, took the position that the data presented in the report enabled the Committee to draw the conclusion that there should be an immediate cessation of test explosions of nuclear weapons.

The thirteenth session of the General Assembly had the above report on its agenda. In addition, pursuant to resolution 1147 (XII) of November 14, 1957, it had for consideration a report from the Secretary-General on the question of strengthening and widening scientific activities in the field of the effects of atomic radiation (agenda item 25).

When the First Committee considered these matters between December 5 and 8 it had before it a draft resolution co-sponsored by Canada and eleven other members of the Scientific Committee\* on which substantial agreement had been reached in advance with other members of the Assembly. In addition to commending the Scientific Committee for its valuable report, the draft resolution requested the Committee to continue its work and to report as appropriate, asked the Committee to consult with other agencies and organizations to ensure effective co-ordination, and called upon all concerned to assist the Committee by making available relevant reports and studies and by pursuing such investigations as might broaden world scientific knowledge in this sphere. This resolution was unanimously approved by the General Assembly on December 13.

### **Peaceful Use of Outer Space**

The first proposals for ensuring that outer space would be used only for peaceful and scientific purposes were made by the United States in January 1957, during the debate on a series of disarmament measures before the General Assembly. The United States proposed that the testing of objects projected into outer space should be a matter for international participation, and should come under international inspection. When this concept was discussed in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission a few months later, the Soviet Union responded by proposing that there be international control over guided rockets, to ensure that all types suitable for use as atomic and hydrogen weapons should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, provided such control could be instituted simultaneously with the elimination of atomic and hydrogen weapons from the armaments of states. The disarmament proposals presented to the Sub-Committee on August 29, 1957 by Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States included a provision that, under the terms of a disarmament agreement, a technical committee should be established to study the design of an inspection system which would make it possible

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\*Argentina, Australia, Belgium, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.

to assure that outer space would be used exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes. A clause in similar terms was included in General Assembly resolution 1148 (XII) adopted on November 14, 1957.

The Prime Minister of Canada, in a speech on February 8, 1958, urged that an international space agency be set up to ensure that jurisdiction in the matter would be vested in the United Nations. The agency would have inspection and control powers to police all operations in outer space and would ensure its use for scientific and peaceful purposes only. The Prime Minister also proposed that a declaration be made that all nations should have equal rights in outer space.

On March 15, 1958, the Soviet Union requested the inscription on the agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly of the item "The banning of the use of cosmic space for military purposes, the elimination of foreign bases on the territories of other countries and international co-operation in the study of cosmic space". The communication making the request included proposals for (a) a ban on the use of space for military purposes and pledges to launch rockets into space under an agreed international programme; (b) the elimination of foreign military bases; (c) the establishment of international control over the two above measures; and (d) the establishment of a United Nations agency for international co-operation in the study of cosmic space which could: (i) work out and supervise an international programme for launching rockets to study space; (ii) continue permanently the space research begun under the International Geophysical Year; (iii) provide a centre for the exchange of information; and (iv) co-ordinate and assist national programmes.

On September 2 the United States requested the inclusion in the agenda of the item "Programmes for international co-operation in the field of outer space". In an explanatory memorandum the United States took the position that peaceful use of outer space should be dealt with separately from its disarmament aspects and that a committee should be established to study specific steps which the General Assembly might take to promote international co-operation.

The First Committee devoted fifteen meetings between November 11 and 24 to the concurrent consideration of the United States and Soviet items (agenda item 60). Initially the Soviet Union submitted a draft resolution which in effect reproduced its proposals of March 15. With nineteen other delegations,<sup>1</sup> including the United States, Canada co-sponsored a draft resolution providing for the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee which would report to the fourteenth session on: (a) the activities and resources of the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space; (b) the area of international co-operation and programmes in the peaceful uses of outer space which could appropriately be undertaken under United Nations auspices; (c) the future United Nations organizational arrangements to facilitate international co-operation in this field; and (d) the nature of legal problems which may arise in the carrying out of programmes to explore outer space. In the course of the debate the Soviet Union revised its proposals to omit the clauses relating to disarmament and to provide that a preparatory group should draft a programme and rules for an international committee with functions similar to points (ii), (iii) and (iv) above in its proposal for an agency.

<sup>1</sup> Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Denmark, France, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.



The twenty powers proposed that the *ad hoc* committee be composed of the following eighteen states: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, the Soviet Union, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Soviet Union proposed that the preparatory group should consist of Argentina, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States. Although agreement on the remaining aspects of the twenty-power draft resolution appeared to be attainable after its revision to include certain features of the Soviet draft, it was not possible to reach agreement on the question of membership. The twenty-power draft resolution, as revised, was then adopted by 54 votes to 9 with 18 abstentions on November 24.

Further efforts were made to find agreement on the question of membership of the *ad hoc* committee, but without success. The General Assembly then adopted the proposal transmitted by the First Committee by 53 votes to 9 with 19 abstentions on December 13. Shortly before the vote the Soviet Representative declared that the composition of the Committee would not ensure fruitful co-operation and that the Soviet Union would not participate in its work.

### **A United Nations Peace Force—Standby Arrangements**

Repeated efforts since 1945 to establish a force capable of acting as the enforcement agency of United Nations decisions have failed. Similarly, attempts to develop even a modest para-military arm of the United Nations have been frustrated. The thirteenth session of the General Assembly witnessed a somewhat different approach to the problem of how to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining or restoring international peace. For the first time proposals did not centre on the establishment of a force as such, or even on the earmarking of national units for service with a force. At this session emphasis was placed on the need for flexible planning to meet a variety of possible situations and on the importance of general agreement on certain basic principles which should govern the creation, composition, deployment and operation of whatever United Nations instrument might be created to deal with a specific situation (agenda item 65).

In the introduction to the Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization, submitted to the United Nations in June 1957, Mr. Hammarskjöld wrote: "There is need for careful analysis and study of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) experience in all its aspects in order to give the United Nations a sound foundation, should the Organization wish to build an agreed standby plan for a United Nations Peace that could be activated on short notice in future emergencies to serve in similar ways. Steps have been taken for such a study to be undertaken in the Secretariat". Through the following year this study proceeded and on October 9, 1958, the Secretary-General presented to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly a summary study which contained a condensed history of the various aspects of the operation of UNEF since its inception. Its concluding chapter, however, contained a summary of observations and principles which should, in the Secretary-General's view, be borne in mind by members of the United Nations when considering any plans for United Nations action to meet future emergencies.

The need for flexibility in the planning of standby arrangements was emphasized by the Canadian Representative (the Secretary of State for

External Affairs) at both the special emergency session of the General Assembly in August and at the thirteenth session in September. Attention was drawn to the necessity of considering not only UNEF experience but also that derived from such United Nations operations as the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon and the United Nations Military Observers Group in India and Pakistan. This need was recognized by the Secretary-General in his report of the study made of UNEF experience. In it he observed that "in considering general standby arrangements of the kind envisaged in this report, a course should be followed which would afford a considerable degree of flexibility in approaching the varying needs that may arise".

When the Secretary-General's Report was received by delegations to the thirteenth session, it was clear that many of them considered the implications of some of the recommendations were so far reaching that discussion of his report at that session would be undesirable. Some delegations were flatly opposed to a debate on the matter. In the circumstances, therefore, the Secretary-General, in introducing his Report to the Special Political Committee concluded: "The political issues involved have to be resolved if and when the United Nations face a concrete situation in which the members wish to decide on a field operation by the United Nations of the kind considered here. That would also be the best time for a consideration of the principles that should apply in a particular case. In these circumstances I feel no need for the General Assembly to take any action at the present time".

The General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report but made no observations on the section dealing with proposals for a standby force.

## **The Middle East**

For the past decade, the Middle Eastern problem with which the United Nations has been chiefly concerned has been that of Arab-Israeli relations. In 1958, by contrast, the focus of international attention shifted for the first time to inter-Arab issues, as a result of the crisis which developed with respect to Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq during the middle of the year. New methods and new types of approach were devised by the United Nations to meet the situation, and by the end of 1958, in large measure as a result of the efforts of the Arab states themselves, the immediate inter-Arab problems had been solved. Certain tensions in the Arab world remained unresolved however, and no specific progress was made during the year towards a general Arab-Israeli settlement. United Nations efforts were nevertheless generally successful in preventing the various Arab-Israeli border incidents which occurred from developing into a dangerous cycle of increasing tension, such as that which preceded the 1956 crisis.

### **The Lebanese and Jordanian Complaints**

The involvement of the United Nations in the major Middle East dispute of the year began on May 22, when the Government of Lebanon requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider its complaint "in respect of a situation arising from the intervention of the United Arab Republic (U.A.R.) in the internal affairs of Lebanon, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security." It was stated that this intervention included the infiltration of armed



bands, the participation of U.A.R. nationals in acts of terrorism and rebellion against the established authorities, the supply of arms from Syria, and the waging of a violent radio and press campaign in the U.A.R. calling for the overthrow of the established authorities in Lebanon. The complaint was made some two weeks after the outbreak of widespread disorders in Lebanon, as a result of which a considerable proportion of Lebanese territory, including a district of the capital and many frontier areas, passed out of the control of the central government and into that of various opposition groups.

Consideration of the Lebanese complaint by the Security Council was temporarily deferred in order to give the Arab League an opportunity to settle the dispute at the special meeting held in Benghazi for the purpose. The League, however, found itself unable to reach agreement, and the Council therefore began substantive discussion of the matter on June 6, hearing first a detailed exposition of the complaint by the Representative of Lebanon, and then a statement by the U.A.R. Representative rejecting categorically Lebanon's assertion of U.A.R. interference in its affairs, and claiming that the Council was confronted with a purely internal Lebanese problem. Statements of concern by most members of the Council followed, and on June 10 the Representative of Sweden submitted a draft resolution of which the following was the main operative paragraph:

"The Security Council . . . decides to despatch urgently an observation group to proceed to Lebanon so as to ensure that there is no illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms or other *matériel* across the Lebanese borders".

This resolution, which was in some respects a compromise between differing opinions concerning the validity of the Lebanese complaint, won the immediate support of most members of the Council. The Canadian Representative said that it was axiomatic that the United Nations' response to appeals from the smaller countries should be particularly sympathetic, and expressed the hope that the action proposed in the Swedish draft resolution could be taken swiftly and efficiently and that it would help to avert the spreading disorder in Lebanon, which might have dangerous implications not only for that country but for the area as a whole. The resolution was adopted on June 11 by 10 votes in favour, and none against, with the Soviet Union abstaining.

The Secretary-General took immediate steps to establish the new United Nations body, known as the "United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon" (UNOGIL), which was to consist of three members (a former President of Ecuador, an Indian diplomat and the Norwegian Air Force commander) assisted by a staff of military observers and other personnel. The first observers reached Beirut within 24 hours of the passing of the resolution, and reconnaissance operations began on the morning of June 13. On June 17 the Canadian Government announced that it had agreed, in response to an urgent appeal from the Secretary-General, to supply ten observers from Canada for UNOGIL, and the build-up of the Group's observer strength from Canada and other countries proceeded rapidly. UNOGIL's first report, submitted on July 3, outlined its problems and methods of observation, reviewed the difficulties encountered in penetrating opposition-held territory, and indicated that it had not been possible to establish where the arms so far seen by the observers had been acquired, or whether any of the armed

men observed had infiltrated from outside\*. The Lebanese Government, however, in written comments dated July 8 on the report, expressed the view that the information in the report substantiated the charge that the infiltration of armed men and smuggling of arms was a reality.

Early on the morning of July 14 came a sudden new development — a revolution in Baghdad which resulted in the swift overthrow of the Iraqi government and monarchy. The Lebanese crisis at once took on far wider proportions. Within a few hours the President of Lebanon directed to the United States “an urgent plea”, in President Eisenhower’s words, “that some United States forces be stationed in Lebanon to help maintain security and to evidence the concern of the United States for the integrity and independence of Lebanon”, and next day, July 15, United States marines began to land in Lebanon. The Security Council met on the morning of the landings, in response to an urgent request from the United States Representative, who informed the Council that United States troops had been despatched to Lebanon, as he said, “for the sole purpose of helping the Government of Lebanon, at its request, in its efforts to stabilize the situation brought on by the threats from outside, until such time as the United Nations can take the steps necessary to protect the independence and political integrity of Lebanon”. In the debate which followed on July 15 and 16, firm support was voiced for the position of the United States by the United Kingdom, France, and other members of the Council. The Canadian Representative said that, in the Canadian view, there was no reason why the United States action should not be considered as complementary to the mission which the United Nations had already inaugurated, and added that it was clear that the rights of states and the rights of persons were threatened by the violent disturbances shaking the area; if United States intervention, at the request of the duly established government of Lebanon, could check the disorders and enable the United Nations to help the Lebanese people to find political rather than military solutions to their troubles, it would, he believed, serve the purposes of the United Nations. Opposition to the United States move was expressed by the Soviet Union and also by the United Arab Republic. The Representative of Japan stated that his government had misgivings concerning the circumstances which made the landing of United States forces necessary, and the Swedish Representative expressed the opinion that the proper course might be to suspend UNOGIL’s activities, the conditions of which, he argued, had been substantially altered by the United States action.

On July 16 the Secretary-General communicated to the Security Council a report indicating that on the previous day UNOGIL had completed the task of obtaining full freedom of access to all sections of the Lebanese frontier, and plans for a considerable expansion of UNOGIL’s activities were also outlined.

Then on July 17 came news of the despatch of a force of United Kingdom troops to Jordan, in response to an urgent appeal by King Hussein for military assistance to forestall what he stated was an imminent attempt by the United Arab Republic to create internal disorder and overthrow his regime. On the same day, the Representative of the Jordanian Government submitted an urgent complaint to the Security Council regarding interference by the United Arab Republic in its domestic affairs. In a

\*The texts of this and other United Nations documents on UNOGIL during the period June 16 to July 17 were reproduced as appendices in the *Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence* (No. 1) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs of the Canadian House of Commons (issue covering meetings of June 12, July 29 and July 30).



statement on the complaint the United Kingdom Representative on the Council made it clear that United Kingdom forces would remain only until the Security Council had itself taken the measures necessary to maintain peace and security in the area. The Canadian Representative made no statement, but the Prime Minister indicated in the House of Commons that afternoon that Canada appreciated the United Kingdom had no alternative but to act as it had done, and that Canada would support "any resolution which would meet those United Nations aspects which . . . have been an important element in the United Kingdom decision to intervene . . .".

Debate continued on July 18 in the Council but there was no agreement on any of the three draft resolutions which had been submitted to it: a United States draft resolution inviting UNOGIL to continue to develop its activities and calling for consultations with member states regarding additional United Nations measures for Lebanon, "including the contribution and use of contingents" — vetoed by the Soviet Union, with 9 votes in favour and 1 abstention (Sweden); a U.S.S.R. draft resolution calling upon the United States and United Kingdom to "cease armed intervention in the domestic affairs of the Arab states" and withdraw their troops immediately — rejected by 8 votes against to 1 in favour (the U.S.S.R.), with 2 abstentions (Japan and Sweden); and a Swedish draft resolution requesting the Secretary-General to suspend the activities of UNOGIL — rejected by 9 votes against to 2 in favour (Sweden and U.S.S.R.). On July 21 and 22, the Council held further discussions on a Japanese draft resolution requesting the Secretary-General to make immediate arrangements for Lebanon which would be additional to those envisaged by the June 11 Council resolution and which would "serve to ensure Lebanon's territorial integrity and independence so as to make possible the withdrawal of United States forces". Canada considered this compromise a positive and constructive approach in the circumstances, and the draft resolution also won support from all other members of the Council save the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Representative voted against it on the ground that the resolution did not specifically provide for the withdrawal of foreign forces.

### **Proposal for Heads of Government Meeting**

Meanwhile, on July 19, Premier Khrushchev had proposed the convening of a conference of the heads of government of the U.S.S.R., the United States, the United Kingdom, France and India, with the participation of the United Nations Secretary-General, which should "work out concrete recommendations for the cessation of the military conflict in the Near and Middle East and submit them to the Security Council".\* The Canadian Prime Minister said to the House of Commons on July 21 that "much of the language in which the Soviet invitation is couched is so provocative in tone that it tends to add yet another complicating factor at an already very serious moment in world affairs . . .". He added, however, "I still believe that no nation should or dare shut the door on any matter that offers the prospect of any solution or even a diminution of international tensions", and went on to say that "in view of the recent developments in the Middle East I believe that the problems of that region should be discussed at the highest level, and that such talks should be held as soon as possible because of the present perilous situation . . . Over the weekend I personally addressed

\*The text of this and subsequent Soviet Communications on the proposed conference during the period July 19—August 5, as well as the texts of the replies of the United Kingdom, French and United States Governments and of the Secretary-General, may be found in documents S/4059, S/4062, S/4064, S/4067, S/4071, S/4074, S/4075, and S/4079.

urgent messages to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, to the Prime Minister of India and to President Eisenhower, suggesting that there be a positive and immediate response to the Khrushchev message". Such a response was in fact forthcoming. During the fortnight of negotiations which followed, Canada gave active encouragement to the efforts of the Western powers to ensure that the proposed conference would take place within a United Nations context, with suitable means of taking into account the views of the smaller powers, the procedure suggested being to have the private heads of government conference initiated by a full Security Council meeting. To this end, Canada formally associated itself on August 1 with a proposal made the same day by the United Kingdom Representative that a special Council meeting, to be attended by heads of government or other specially designated representatives, be held to discuss Middle East problems on August 12, if other members of the Council agreed; and the Canadian Prime Minister said he was ready to attend. He added, in a statement on July 31, "If Canada can make any contribution to the success of the proposed conference, and that includes the convening of the meeting of the security council at the summit, that contribution will be made willingly and with full confidence that it will have the approval of all those who are sincerely dedicated to the cause of peace." These plans were brought to naught, however, by Premier Khrushchev's call on August 5 for an emergency General Assembly meeting in place of the proposed conference. The Soviet leader argued that this original proposal for a five-power meeting had been obstructed by Western delay and nullified by the insistence that the conference be held within the Security Council, which, he said, was not in a position to solve the Middle East problem objectively.

### **Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly**

The United States, and subsequently the Soviet Union, had already submitted draft resolutions to the Security Council for transferring the discussions to the General Assembly, but these had been left in abeyance since July 18. Now the Council speedily and unanimously passed, on August 7, a resolution for the summoning of an emergency special session of the Assembly, which met, as required, within twenty-four hours — i.e. on August 8. The Secretary-General himself set the keynote for the session on the opening day with what, in the Canadian view, was a helpful and able statement in which he drew the attention of the Assembly to the important truth that the key to the Middle East's problems lay largely in the hands of the states of the area — a fact that was substantially borne out by the developments of the session. President Eisenhower, in a major address to the Assembly on August 13, translated a number of the principles enunciated by the Secretary-General into positive proposals, and laid similar emphasis on the need to recognize the right of the people of the Arab nations to determine their own destinies. He also discussed measures which might be taken to assist the states of the area with respect to such issues as arms limitation and Arab economic development plans, and stated his belief that recent developments had demonstrated the need for a United Nations standby peace force.

The Soviet Union then submitted a resolution recommending the withdrawal of United States and United Kingdom forces from Lebanon and Jordan, instructing the Secretary-General to strengthen UNOGIL, and proposing the establishment of a similar observation group for Jordan, for the purpose of supervising the withdrawals. This resolution did not win the



necessary support, since most delegations realized that something more than the mere substitution of United Nations action for United States and United Kingdom action in Lebanon and Jordan was required, and that the Secretary-General should be given an opportunity to eliminate some of the underlying causes of tension. For this reason the Delegations of Canada and Norway, later joined as co-sponsors by Colombia, Denmark, Liberia, Panama and Paraguay, developed and presented to the Assembly a draft resolution which it was hoped would win the active co-operation of the Arab states as well as the complementary support — deemed equally necessary — of the great powers. The proposed resolution was intended to provide a reasonable solution to the problem of troop withdrawal and related issues, with the Secretary-General assigned a central role. Possible United Nations assistance regarding collective Arab economic development was also mentioned. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, in his address to the Assembly on the draft resolution, laid particular emphasis on the need for the nations concerned to exercise self-denial and restraint, and, after noting the right of the United States and United Kingdom Governments under international law to respond to the Lebanese and Jordanian appeals for help, described the special factors relevant to the evolving relations between the Arab states, and made it clear that United Nations efforts should be directed towards ensuring that any changes which took place occurred peacefully. He also expressed Canada's hope for a network of interlocking non-aggression pacts in the area, and stated that although the immediate situation with which the United Nations was faced might not require the kind of action for which a United Nations standby peace force might be designed, it might give renewed impetus to the creation of such a force.

No vote was taken on the Canadian-Norwegian draft resolution, since on August 21 all the Arab delegations, after a sudden reconciliation of opinion, presented a new draft resolution. In many particulars, it corresponded closely to the Canadian-Norwegian draft, but, using language drawn from the Charter of the League of Arab States (1945) and the principles adopted at the Asian-African Conference of 1955, at Bandung, it reaffirmed the obligations of the Arab states to "respect the systems of government established in the other member States", and called on all members of the United Nations to act "in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity . . . (and) of strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs . . .". The draft resolution went on to request the Secretary-General

"to make forthwith . . . such practical arrangements as would adequately help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter in relation to Lebanon and Jordan in the present circumstances, and thereby facilitate the early withdrawal of the foreign troops from the two countries",

invited him to continue his studies . . . with a view to possible assistance regarding an Arab development institution" and asked him to report to the Assembly by September 30. The resolution (1237 (ES-III)) was adopted immediately and unanimously, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs summed up a widely held view in describing this outcome of the session as "eminently satisfactory".\*

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\*A fuller account of the proceedings of the emergency special session may be found in *External Affairs*, September 1958 (pp. 207-215).

## **Lebanon and Jordan—Later developments**

The Secretary-General at once left for the Middle East to consult with the governments of the area on the resolution, and in a report of September 29 to the ordinary session of the Assembly\* outlined the "practical arrangements" which he proposed to make under the August 21 resolution as a result of his trip. These arrangements included the appointment of a "special representative" of the United Nations in Amman, with an appropriate staff, the possible establishment of supporting "liaison offices" in Beirut and Damascus, and a suggestion regarding the designation of a diplomatic representative at United Nations headquarters for contacts with other Arab governments. No special arrangements were considered necessary for Lebanon beyond the planned expansion of UNOGIL, the strength of which was subsequently increased to a total of 591 men from 19 countries, including 73 military observers from Canada. The Secretary-General's report also included memoranda from the United States and United Kingdom Governments regarding their intentions, in the light of the arrangements made, to begin the withdrawal of their forces in the near future, in agreement with the Lebanese and Jordanian Governments respectively. A few days later definite announcements were made regarding the withdrawals, which were completed without delay: the last United States forces left Lebanon on October 25, and the last United Kingdom forces left Jordan on November 2, after the United Nations had given assistance in facilitating an airlift over territory of the U.A.R.

UNOGIL, in its report of September 29, covering the period August 11 — September 20, had stated that if any infiltration was still taking place, its extent could be regarded as insignificant. Now, on November 17, the Group submitted a final report stating that its task might be regarded as completed, in view of the absence for some time of reports of infiltration or arms smuggling and the improvement in the Lebanese security situation. On the same day the Secretary-General circulated a letter from the Lebanese Foreign Minister requesting the deletion of the Lebanese complaint from the Security Council agenda, and the Council signified its agreement on November 25. The withdrawal of the main body of UNOGIL from Lebanon was completed by December 9.

## **The Sudanese Complaint**

Another inter-Arab issue was aired in the Security Council early in 1958, when the Sudanese Government requested, on February 20, an urgent meeting of the Council to discuss "the grave situation existing on the Sudanese-Egyptian border, resulting from the massed concentration of Egyptian troops moving towards the Sudanese frontiers."

The complaint arose out of a boundary dispute between Egypt and the Sudan, which was brought to a head in February as a result of two impending developments, both of which had a bearing on the position of the parties in the boundary dispute: the plebiscite on Egyptian-Syrian union, scheduled for February 21, and the elections which were to be held in the Sudan on February 27. Notification by the Egyptian authorities in mid-February that they intended to send election committees and frontier guards into the disputed territories, in order to hold the plebiscite there, caused considerable concern in the Sudan. An Egyptian compromise proposal that neither the plebiscite nor the elections be held in the disputed areas proved unacceptable to the Sudanese authorities. Conversely, the Egyptian Govern-

\*—Doc. A/3934/Rev. 1.



ment was unwilling to accept a Sudanese suggestion that only the Sudanese elections should be conducted in these areas, but without prejudice to the position of Egypt in the boundary dispute.

Shortly before the Council meeting on February 21, the Egyptian authorities, which had denied Sudanese charges concerning troop concentrations, made public their intention not to press for a settlement of the dispute until after the Sudanese elections and the formation of a new Sudanese Government. In the course of its meeting the Council invited the parties concerned to participate in the discussion. The Representative of the Sudan pointed out that the boundary question, and the Egyptian intention to hold a plebiscite in areas which had for fifty years been undisputed Sudanese territory, had only recently been raised by Egypt. The Sudanese Government could not take a decision on such important matters at short notice, especially in view of the impending Sudanese elections. His Government was willing to negotiate with Egypt on the question, but had requested that the discussion be deferred until after the elections. The Representative of Egypt regretted the hasty submission of the question to the Security Council. Although Egypt had well-founded rights to the disputed territories, it had preferred at all times to adopt an attitude of friendliness towards the Sudan. In that spirit his Government had decided to postpone discussion of the frontier question until after the Sudanese elections.

Since it appeared likely that Egypt and the Sudan would be able to find a solution through bilateral negotiations, the Council simply noted the statements made, declared itself still seized of the matter, and adjourned without a vote.

### **Arab-Israeli Relations**

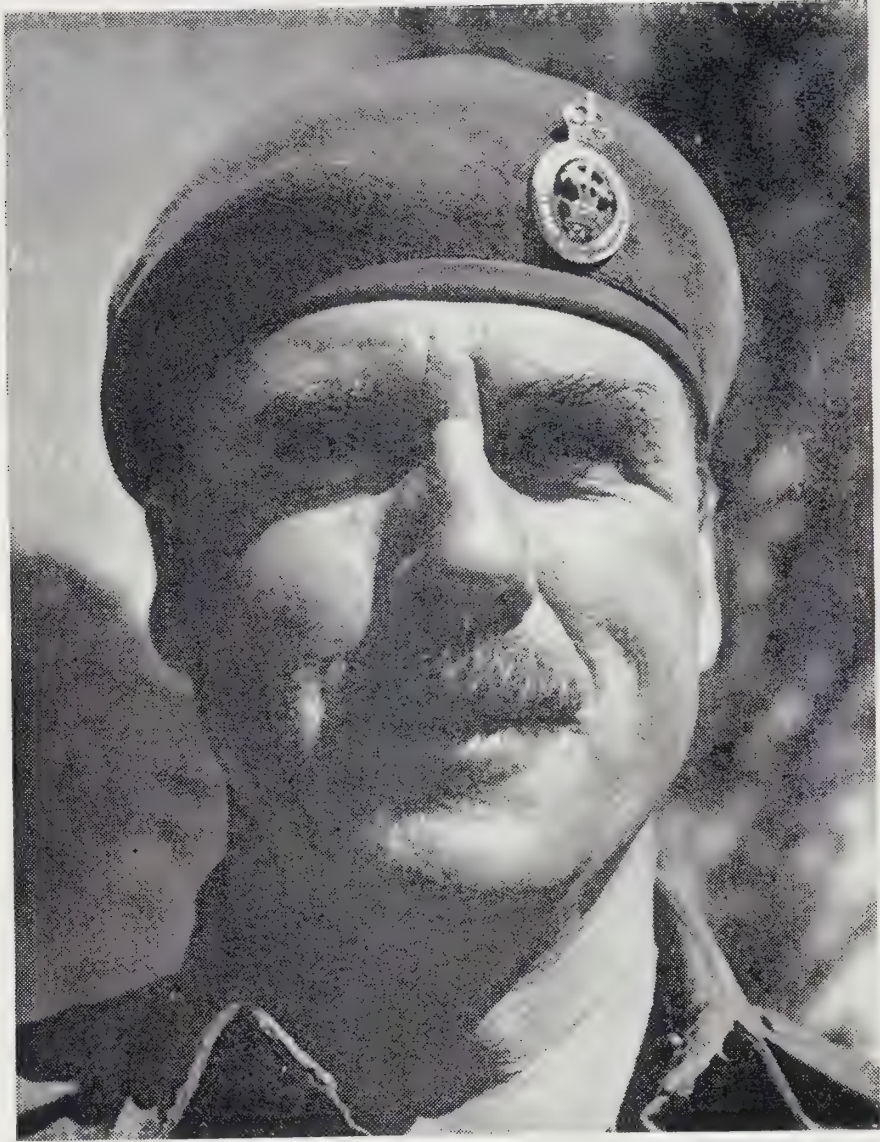
Fundamental Arab-Israeli issues were not considered during the year by the General Assembly except to a limited extent during the annual debate on assistance to Palestine Arab refugees (see Chapter III, page 46), but various other organs of the United Nations — in all of which Canada played a part — continued to exert their efforts to prevent conditions which might lead to a renewal of general hostilities.

Two questions concerning Arab-Israeli frontier problems were debated by the Security Council in 1958. The first of these concerned a Jordanian complaint, submitted in September, 1957, that Israel was violating provisions of the armistice agreement in the zone between the armistice demarcation lines in the area around Government House in Jerusalem. The Council had considered this complaint, as well as an Israeli complaint of Jordanian violations of the agreement, at meetings during the fall of 1957, and had received reports on the complaints from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO): On January 22, 1958, the Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution which directed the Chief of Staff of the UNTSO "to regulate activities within the zone . . . bearing in mind ownership of property there" and to conduct a survey of property records; and recommended suspension of "activities in the zone such as those initiated by Israelis on 21 July 1957" pending completion of the survey and adoption of provisions for the regulation of activities in the zone.

Conditions on the Israeli-Syrian frontier were disturbed during much of the year, and on December 8 and 15 the Security Council debated an Israeli complaint concerning a particularly serious incident on December 3 in which artillery fire by both sides followed the wounding of an Israeli







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shepherd. The President of the Council summed up the discussion by expressing concern at the incident and urging respect for the authority of the United Nations and continuation of co-operation with the Chief of Staff of the UNTSO.

The Truce Supervision Organization, in which approximately 17 Canadian officers are serving, had to deal with a number of other incidents along the Israeli-Syrian and Israeli-Jordanian borders during the year. One of the most difficult issues concerned the demilitarized area on Mount Scopus at Jerusalem, an enclave entirely surrounded by Jordanian territory and divided, under a 1948 agreement, into two zones (the boundaries of which are disputed), guarded respectively by Jewish and Arab armed civilian police, with the United Nations having general responsibility for the area's security. On May 26 the Canadian Chairman of the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission, Lieutenant-Colonel George Flint, was killed while attempting to rescue members of an Israeli patrol wounded during a clash on Mount Scopus, and four Israelis also lost their lives. Deep regret for this tragic incident was expressed by the United Nations Secretary-General, and the Canadian Prime Minister spoke in similar terms, describing Colonel Flint as a brave and conscientious Canadian officer whose death represented a grievous loss both to the United Nations and the Canadian army. UNTSO reports subsequently indicated that Colonel Flint was probably shot by a bullet from Jordanian-controlled territory, and also described the background of the incident; an expansion of Israeli patrolling activities had resulted in increased contacts and conflicts between Arabs and the Israeli police on Mount Scopus, and it was therefore recommended that in order to reduce tension pending full implementation of the 1948 agreement, the parties should observe "the *status quo* of 1954", whereby no one on either side was allowed to develop, work or move in disputed areas. Other aspects of the Mount Scopus problem, involving Israeli access to and United Nations inspection of the area, were the subject of protracted negotiations during the year, conducted with the governments of Israel and Jordan by specially designated representatives of the Secretary-General.

## UNEF

One formerly troubled section of the Arab-Israeli frontiers, that between Israel and the Egyptian Region of the United Arab Republic, enjoyed a period of virtually unbroken quiet during the year, according to a report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly. This was to a very large extent a result of the presence along the Egyptian side of the line, in partial fulfilment of General Assembly resolution 1125 (XI) of 2 February 1957, of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)\*. The basic strength of the force was maintained at approximately 5400 men from eight contributing countries, including 975 officers and other ranks from the Canadian Army and the R.C.A.F. According to the Secretary-General, the Force, under the continued command of Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, is well organized and functions smoothly, and no major changes were introduced in its structure or its method of operation during the year.

During the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, as during the twelfth, the chief problem faced by the United Nations in connection with UNEF was that of finance. In his report of August 27, 1958 on the progress

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\*UNEF's establishment and development were described in the 1956-57 and 1957 volumes of this series, and also, in considerably greater detail, in the two papers entitled *The Crisis in the Middle East* (one covering the period October-December 1956 and the other the period January-March 1957), Queen's Printer, Ottawa.



of the Force, the United Nations Secretary-General drew attention to the failure of a number of member states to pay their assessed contributions for the 1957 and 1958 financial periods. He pointed out that, "unless substantial payments are received in the near future, the Organization may not be in a position to honour promptly or in full its obligations relating to the Force."

Difficulties relating to UNEF financing stem from two sources. The countries of the Soviet bloc refuse to take part in UNEF financing on the grounds that the General Assembly exceeded its powers in establishing the Force. In addition, a number of other countries, while recognizing the Assembly's right to create UNEF and the useful role carried out by the Force, take issue with the method of financing it through a general assessment on all United Nations members, in accordance with the scale of contributions to the regular United Nations budget. The position taken by the Canadian Government is that, since UNEF was set up to enable the United Nations to fulfil its obligations in regard to the maintenance of international peace and security, the Force is an expression of the collective will of the United Nations, and it is therefore the collective responsibility of all member states to cover the cost of maintaining the Force.

On November 14 the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report and requested the Fifth Committee to recommend such action as might be necessary to finance the continuing operation of the Force. At its 699th meeting, the Fifth Committee recommended the adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution confirming its authorization to the Secretary-General to spend up to \$25 million for the operation of the Force during 1958, and authorizing him to expend up to \$19 million for its continuing operation in 1959. The draft resolution provided that these expenses, less any amounts pledged or contributed by member governments as special assistance prior to December 31, 1958, should be borne by United Nations members in accordance with the scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly for the financial year 1959. It also requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of member states on the manner of financing the Force in the future, and to submit their replies and a report to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session. This resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on December 13, by a vote of 42 in favour, including Canada, 9 against, with 27 abstentions. The resolution, while allowing for full consideration, at the next session, of the views of member states concerning the method of financing UNEF, maintained the important principle of collective responsibility of United Nations members for the maintenance of the Force.

### Algeria

Despite a number of new developments, hostilities in Algeria continued during 1958, and on July 16, twenty-four African and Asian states requested that the question of Algeria be discussed at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly. The problem had been discussed at the tenth and eleventh sessions, and at the twelfth session the General Assembly had unanimously approved a resolution which expressed "the wish that in a spirit of effective cooperation, *pourparlers* will be entered into and other appropriate means utilized, with a view to a solution, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations." In explanation of the request for renewed consideration of the problem, it was stated that hostilities in Algeria continued unabated and that there had been no concrete steps towards implementation of the resolution adopted at the twelfth session.

In the General Committee, the French Delegation opposed the inscription of this item on the grounds that the General Assembly was not empowered to deal with the Algerian problem, since it was entirely a domestic matter. Mr. Couve de Murville, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that the action taken by the United Nations up until then with regard to Algeria had been "not only ineffective but harmful." He pointed out that during the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the General Assembly the French Delegation had agreed to explain at considerable length the particulars of the Algerian problem and the manner in which the French Government intended to give this problem "a peaceful, democratic and just solution". The reopening of "a vain and harmful discussion" would be even more inopportune at a time when "the French Government has shown, in the clearest possible manner, its determination to devote all its efforts to the indispensable solution, and when it is making ready to translate this determination into acts". For this reason, he said, the French Delegation would not take part in any debate on Algeria.

The General Committee decided, without voting, to recommend inclusion of the item on Algeria, and after approval of this recommendation by the General Assembly, the item was assigned to the First Committee. (agenda item 63).

Events moved quickly during the next few weeks. On September 17, the rebel National Liberation Front proclaimed a "provisional government of the Algerian Republic". Towards the end of September 95 percent of the Algerian voters supported the new constitution of the Fifth Republic of France. In a press interview on October 10, Mr. Ferhat Abbas, leader of the "provisional government" was reported to have offered to negotiate with France, and on October 23, Premier Charles de Gaulle offered safe conduct guarantees to leaders of the Algerian revolt if they would come to Paris to negotiate an effective cease-fire. The National Liberation Front, however, rejected this offer on the grounds that Premier de Gaulle's offer was in effect a demand for unconditional surrender. The National Liberation Front also refused to recognize the validity of the elections held towards the end of November, in which sixty-seven Algerian Representatives to the French National Assembly were elected.

Debate on the Algerian item commenced in the First Committee of the General Assembly on December 8, with a statement by the Tunisian Representative Mr. Mongi Slim, who contended that the results of both the constitutional referendum and the elections did not reflect the true feelings of Algerians. He stated that the only conceivable method of ending the war in Algeria was by political negotiations between the two parties to find a political solution. He expressed the opinion of his delegation that it was "the duty of the United Nations to advise negotiations as the most peaceful method of putting an end to a bloody conflict."

Representatives of African and Asian nations argued generally that it was the duty of the United Nations not only to urge negotiations on the parties concerned but also to outline a solution which would be in harmony with the right of the Algerian people to independence. Other representatives contended that the United Nations was not entitled to define a final solution of the Algerian question because this was a matter of domestic jurisdiction to be decided in negotiations between the French Government and the Algerians. Therefore, the General Assembly should use its moral authority merely to make an appeal that a peaceful and just solution should be negotiated.



During the debate in the First Committee, a draft resolution was sponsored by seventeen Asian and African countries. After recalling previous United Nations action, the resolution recognized the right of the Algerian people to independence, expressed deep concern with the continuance of the war, considered that the present situation in Algeria constituted a threat to international peace and security, took note of the willingness of the provisional government of the Algerian Republic to enter into negotiations with the Government of France, and urged negotiations "between the two parties concerned with a view to reaching a solution in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations."

The Canadian Delegation voted against the 17-power resolution. In explaining the Delegation's position, the Canadian Representative stated that the Canadian Government had no self-interested motive, but only wanted to see "the free development of the people of Algeria along lines which will ensure their good fortune, liberty and happiness." He recognized the need for negotiations, but doubted whether a resolution of the First Committee laying down the objectives of negotiations would help this aim. He also pointed out that the resolution's reference to "the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic" carried an implication of recognition, and the Canadian Government did not recognize the provisional government.

The draft resolution was adopted in the Committee by a roll-call vote of 32 in favour and 18 against, with 30 abstentions. When the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee was discussed in plenary session, it became evident that the resolution would not command the required two-thirds majority. The co-sponsors of the resolution, therefore, agreed to a proposal by the Representative of the Federation of Malaya that the passage taking note of "the willingness of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic to enter into negotiations with the Government of France", should be deleted, but even with this amendment the resolution failed to pass. The decision was close, however, for the resolution obtained only one vote less than the required two-thirds majority.

### **Complaints by Tunisia and France Concerning an Incident at Sakiet-Sidi-Yousseff**

On February 8, 1958, French aircraft bombed the Tunisian frontier village of Sakiet-Sidi-Yousseff which, the French authorities alleged, was being used by Algerian rebels for raids into Algeria and attacks on French aircraft. The Tunisian Government, in protests against the bombing, recalled its Ambassador in Paris, forbade all movements by French troops in Tunisia, demanded the evacuation of French troops and on February 13, complained to the Security Council about this "act of aggression." On February 14, the Permanent Representative of France informed the President of the Security Council of the "situation resulting from the aid furnished by Tunisia to rebels enabling them to conduct operations from Tunisian territory directed against the integrity of French nationals." At the February 18 meeting of the Security Council the Representatives of Tunisia and France confirmed that their governments had accepted an offer by the United States and the United Kingdom to exercise their good offices in resolving the dispute. In the light of this development, the Security Council adjourned.

Negotiations carried on through the Anglo-American "good offices" mission continued during the next seven weeks. President Bourguiba agreed to exclude the Algerian problem from the scope of the talks, not to insist on

the immediate evacuation of the French naval base at Bizerta and to accept neutral supervision of the airfields occupied by French forces. Although the French Government at first agreed to accept these concessions, together with the evacuation of French garrisons from Tunisia, as a basis for the resumption of direct negotiations, on April 15 the National Assembly in Paris refused to give its consent. Prime Minister Felix Gaillard thereupon tendered his resignation. On June 2, the Security Council met once more to consider new complaints by both Tunisia and France. The former had informed the Secretary-General of "acts of armed aggression committed against it since May 1958 by the French military forces stationed in its territory and in Algeria." The Representative of France called attention to the complaint which had been brought by France against Tunisia on February 14, and to "the situation arising out of the disruption, by Tunisia, of the *modus vivendi* which had been established since February 1958 with regard to the stationing of French troops at certain points in Tunisian territory." The Representative of Tunisia asked the Council to direct the French troops stationed in Tunisia to respect the preventive security measures taken by the Government of Tunisia in February 1958, including in particular the prevention of any movement of French troops in Tunisia. The Tunisian Delegation also asked that measures be taken "aimed at making all French forces observe the prohibition, which was made on February 8, of any access of units of the French Navy to Tunisian ports, of any landing or reinforcement of paratroop units, as well as all flights over Tunisian territory." The Representative of France stated that Sakiet-Sidi-Yousseff was not an open city at the time of the incident of February 8 but "was an armed garrison supported by the Tunisian Army which carried out aggression against a part of the French troops." He claimed that the support given by Tunisia to the National Liberation Front constituted aggression. He stated that the contacts which had been made between the Government of France and that of Tunisia had not been interrupted and that it was the will of the French Government, clearly reaffirmed by General de Gaulle to settle the differences that had arisen between France and Tunisia. He concluded by asking for an adjournment of two weeks in order to enable French and Tunisian negotiators to reach the end of their task. On June 18, the Representatives of Tunisia and France reported to the Security Council that their respective governments had exchanged letters resulting in an agreement on the evacuation within four months of all French forces in Tunisia, with the exception of those stationed in Bizerta. The Representative of France, after describing the agreement as "a favourable omen as to the future development of our conversations" went on to say that France and Tunisia "have too many interests in common to allow themselves to be separated by any momentary difficulties that may cloud their relations." The Representative of Tunisia stated his hope that the arrangement might "open the way to the settlement of all outstanding issues between France and Tunisia."

### Cyprus

For the fifth consecutive year Greece proposed the inscription of self-determination for Cyprus on the General Assembly's agenda, after it had been hoped, earlier in the year, that a compromise solution to this long-standing problem might be reached through direct negotiations between the parties primarily concerned.

The Cyprus dispute had continued to trouble relations between the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey during the first half of 1958. In June the



United Kingdom Government announced its intention to introduce on October 1 the Macmillan Plan (the so-called "partnership plan") which called for increased Greek-Turkish participation in the administration of the island but without prejudice to the ultimate political pattern, which would not be determined until after a "cooling off" period of seven years. When it became evident that the implementation of the Macmillan Plan might well intensify the violence in Cyprus, and cause a strong reaction against NATO in Greece, an effort was made to promote a solution of the dispute within the framework of NATO.

Mr. Spaak, the Secretary-General of NATO, sought to arrange a conference of representatives of the United Kingdom, Greek and Turkish Governments, and of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, and it appeared for a time that he would be successful. Greece, however, eventually announced that she could not agree to attend such a conference, on the grounds that, were it to fail to achieve a settlement, the situation would be worse than if no conference had been convened. Instead, Greece decided to appeal once again for United Nations' support of self-determination for Cyprus (agenda item 68).

In the debate in the First Committee, the Representatives of the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey reiterated, with minor modifications, what had become their traditional positions on the Cyprus question. These were as follows:

- (a) The United Kingdom, while endorsing the idea of a negotiated solution acceptable to all parties concerned (including one which would encompass self-government), rejected a solution which would be based entirely on the principle of self-determination. For the time being, the United Kingdom considered that the Macmillan Plan should be put into effect.
- (b) Greece maintained her demand for the self-determination of the people of Cyprus, and contended that Turkey had no real claim to an active partnership in the discussion of the future of Cyprus, because she had abandoned her rights in the island in the Treaty of Lausanne signed in 1923.
- (c) Turkey, concerned with the status of the Turkish Cypriots, again emphasized that the rights of the *peoples* of Cyprus was the most important factor in the problem, claiming that the recognition of such rights was expressed in Article 73(b) of the United Nations Charter.

The debate was characterized by a certain moderation and restraint on the part of the three countries most directly concerned. There appeared to be a general desire for the achievement of some concrete settlement during this session, but this hope was disappointed.

Several resolutions calling for renewed negotiations between the parties concerned were tabled in the First Committee, but were either defeated, or withdrawn by their sponsors because of lack of support. Finally Mexico proposed a compromise resolution in the plenary session of the Assembly, which merely recalled the resolution adopted by the General Assembly in 1957 and expressed confidence that continued efforts would be made by the parties to the dispute to reach a peaceful, democratic and just solution in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The Mexican resolution was adopted unanimously without a formal vote.

## Hungary

The Hungarian uprising of October 1956 was discussed at length at the eleventh session of the General Assembly. A special Committee was established to investigate the situation. The Committee's report, which was unanimous, was published on June 20, 1957, and fully confirmed the Western view of the Soviet intervention in Hungary. The report was considered at the resumed eleventh session of the Assembly in September 1957 which adopted a resolution (1133 (XI) ) co-sponsored by 36 nations, including Canada, condemning the Soviet Union for its action in Hungary and calling upon the Soviet and Hungarian Governments to desist from oppressive measures. It further requested Prince Wan of the Thailand to act as Special Representative of the General Assembly to make recommendations concerning the situation in Hungary.

There was a brief and inconclusive discussion of the Hungarian question during the Assembly's twelfth session. Prince Wan's efforts to carry out his mandate had been completely unsuccessful and he finally reported that he had "not been able to find an opportunity for negotiations". As no resolution was proposed, resolution 1133 (XI) remained in effect and Prince Wan's mandate continued.

On June 17, 1958, the Hungarian News Agency announced the execution of Mr. Imre Nagy, General Maleter and two associates of Nagy who, despite a pledge of safe-conduct, had been abducted eighteen months earlier. The Special Committee was speedily reconvened and on July 14 issued a supplementary report summarizing information given in the Hungarian press on repressive activities of the Hungarian Government culminating in the execution of Nagy.

In December 1958 the Hungarian question was considered at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly. (agenda item 69). A resolution (1312 (XIII) ), co-sponsored by 37 nations, including Canada, expressed the General Assembly's thanks to Prince Wan and to the Special Committee, deplored the continuing repression in Hungary and the continued refusal of the Soviet and Hungarian Governments to co-operate with the Special Committee, denounced the execution of Mr. Nagy and others, declared that the United Nations continues to be seized of the situation in Hungary and appointed Sir Leslie Munro as the United Nations Representative to report on the Hungarian question. The resolution, which was supported in the debate by the Canadian Representative, was adopted by 54 votes in favour, 10 against (the Soviet bloc and Yugoslavia) with 15 abstentions (Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Republic, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco).

## Chinese Representation

The issue of Chinese representation was brought up once again at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly against the background of the crisis in the Formosa Straits. As in recent years the issue was dealt with by means of a procedural motion designed to postpone consideration of the problem for the duration of the session. It has not been dealt with as a substantive measure since 1950, when an Indian motion to replace Nationalist Chinese with Communist Chinese Representatives was heavily defeated.



The votes for the procedural motion in the past three years have been as follows:

| <i>Session</i> |      | <i>For</i> | <i>Against</i> | <i>Abstained</i> |
|----------------|------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| Eleventh       | 1956 | 47         | 24             | 8                |
| Twelfth        | 1957 | 48         | 27             | 6                |
| Thirteenth     | 1958 | 44         | 28             | 9                |

The majorities in favour of the motion to postpone consideration of the question of Chinese representation have declined steadily in recent years. Whereas these motions were at one time adopted by majorities of two-thirds or more, at the eleventh and twelfth sessions they received only 59 percent and 58 percent of the total vote respectively. At the thirteenth session this proportion fell to 55.5 percent. The twenty-eight countries that opposed the motion of postponement at the thirteenth session were: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian S.S.R., Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, United Arab Republic, Ukrainian, S.S.R., U.S.S.R., Yemen, Yugoslavia. Of these Iraq and Cambodia voted against the motion for the first time. One negative vote of the United Arab Republic replaced the previous session's two negative votes of Syria and Egypt. South Africa, which was absent at the twelfth session, recorded a vote in favour. The nine countries abstaining were: Austria, Greece, Iceland, Libya, Israel, Laos, Portugal, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. Austria, Greece, Iceland and Libya had voted for the motion prior to their abstention at this session.

The issue was discussed at a time when tension in the Straits of Formosa had been heightened by the bombardment of Quemoy which began on August 23. Commenting on the Canadian vote, the Secretary of State for External Affairs said that it would not be timely for the General Assembly to consider the question of Chinese representation because the tension which had resulted from the pressing by military means of the dispute over the Chinese offshore islands would not afford a proper atmosphere for a discussion of the matter. Consequently, the Canadian Delegation supported the procedural motion of postponement (which requires only a simple majority vote) as it has ever since the intervention of Communist Chinese troops in Korea late in 1950.

### **Korea**

In February 1958 the North Korean authorities proposed a Korean settlement based on the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea and the subsequent holding of nation-wide elections "under the supervision of a neutral nations organization". Peking endorsed this statement and announced that Chinese forces would leave Korea during the year. In an exchange of correspondence between Peking and the nations, including Canada, which contributed forces to the United Nations Command (UNC) in Korea, the latter expressed their readiness to withdraw their forces from Korea when the conditions for a lasting settlement laid down by the General Assembly had been fulfilled. However, they were unable to obtain from Peking any clarification of the principles which would govern the holding of elections.

At the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, (agenda item 24) the First Committee considered a resolution on the Korean question sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and

the United States. This drew to the attention of the Communist authorities "the continued determination of the United Nations to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area". It called upon these authorities to accept the established United Nations objectives in order to achieve a Korean settlement based on the principles for unification set forth by the nations on the United Nations side of the Korean Political Conference at Geneva in 1954 and urged them to agree to participate at an early date in the holding of genuinely free elections, on a basis proportionate to population in accordance with the principles endorsed by the General Assembly. It also requested the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work, and asked the Secretary-General to place the item on the agenda of the fourteenth session.

Speaking in the debate the Canadian Representative reiterated the stand taken at previous sessions. He described free elections for all Korea as the starting point of a solution of the Korean problem and said that arrangements for these would have to be negotiated. The United Nations could not impose reunification. While denying that either the Chinese forces or the North Korean regime could be put on the same basis as the United Nations forces and the Republic of Korea respectively, he said that progress towards reunification could not be made unless the United Nations understood what it could do and what, in the light of the facts of the situation, it could not do. "The only principle on which we must insist rigidly is the principle of free choice. The modalities should always be open to discussion and yet we cannot probe for new positions so long as we are faced with nothing but intransigence from the other side."

The resolution was approved in the First Committee by a vote of 54 (including Canada) to 9 with 18 abstentions and in plenary by a similar vote.

Meanwhile Peking again called for the withdrawal of the United Nations force from Korea. The governments which had contributed contingents to the UNC replied that all Peking's questions had been answered in detail in previous correspondence and in the above-mentioned resolution.

During the thirteenth session, the Second Committee considered the reports of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency and of the Administrator for Residual Affairs of the Agency, which is in process of being wound up. The resolution adopted was sponsored by Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay. Like previous resolutions on this subject, it expressed appreciation of the work of UNKRA and recalled earlier General Assembly decisions. In addition it included a provision that any funds remaining in residual accounts when the Administrator had finished his task should be used in accordance with resolution 410 (V) of December 1, 1950 for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea.

## Kashmir

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Security Council on December 2, 1957, the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan, Dr. Frank P. Graham, visited the sub-continent and held alternate meetings with representatives of the Indian and Pakistan Governments. He reported to the Security Council on March 31, 1958, that both Governments had extended to him their "complete co-operation". He stated that he had sought



to ascertain the views of the two Governments on how certain obstacles appearing to stand in the way of progress in the implementation of the two agreed UNCIP resolutions might be overcome. The recommendations which he had made to this end were not, he reported, acceptable to both parties. He expressed the opinion that the "most immediate requirement of the situation" was a resumption of direct negotiations under United Nations auspices. Dr. Graham concluded his report by expressing the hope that the two Governments would keep under consideration his proposal for direct negotiations between the two heads of government.

### **Admission of Guinea**

On September 28, a majority of the population of Guinea, a member of the French Union, chose independence for their country by voting against the new constitution presented by the Government of France. The Republic of Guinea declared its independence on October 2, 1958 and applied for admission to membership in the United Nations early in December. Its admission, sponsored in the Security Council by Iraq and Japan, and in the General Assembly by Iraq, Japan, Ghana and Haiti, was not opposed. However, the Representative of France abstained on the vote, explaining that certain questions remained to be settled with respect to the relationship between Guinea on the one hand and the French Community on the other. The Canadian Representative on the Security Council, in common with representatives of most other countries, expressed his pleasure in welcoming Guinea's application for membership. He paid tribute to "the wise and generous policy of France" which had given Guinea the free choice that made its application for membership possible. He expressed regret if the timing of the application had raised any difficulties for France and its associates, but said that support for the admission of Guinea was consistent with Canadian support for the principle of the universality of the United Nations and for the peaceful evolution of African peoples.

### **Race Conflict in South Africa**

The question of "Race Conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa" has been on the agenda of the General Assembly every year since 1952. In protest against what it considered to be the General Assembly's unconstitutional interference in its domestic affairs, South Africa announced at the 11th Session in 1956 that it would maintain only token representation at the United Nations. The South African Government maintained this policy until 1958, when it announced its intention to return to full participation in the United Nations, in consideration of what it regarded as a more conciliatory attitude taken by some members towards South Africa at the 12th Session. However, when the item on race conflict in South Africa and that dealing with the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa were inscribed on the agenda of the thirteenth session (agenda item 62), the South African Delegation announced that it could not "participate in any further proceedings during this session or any subsequent sessions of the General Assembly concerning these two items." The South African Delegation, however, did participate in the discussion on the other items on the agenda, with the exception of the item on the status of South West Africa.

The question of race conflict in South Africa was included in the agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly without a vote being taken and was allocated to the Special Political Committee for consideration. Of the fifty delegations which participated in the general debate in the Committee, all were critical to one degree or another, of the South African Government's racial policies; however, most delegations couched their interventions rather in terms of an appeal to the South African Government to alter its policies than in tones of condemnation. A draft resolution in keeping with this moderate approach was co-sponsored by thirty-three delegations from all principal geographical regions of the world; they included delegations from Latin America, from Africa and Asia (including all Asian and African members of the Commonwealth) and from Scandinavia and other parts of Europe (but not from the Soviet bloc). The resolution called upon all member states to bring their policies into conformity with their obligations under the Charter, and, in this context, expressed regret and concern that the Government of the Union of South Africa had not yet responded to the appeals of the General Assembly that it reconsider its governmental policies which impaired the rights of all racial groups to enjoy the same rights and fundamental freedoms. By presenting a more moderate resolution, the co-sponsors obtained a wider measure of support than had been given to such resolutions in other years. The resolution was adopted in plenary by a vote of 70 in favour (including Canada) to 5 against (Australia, Belgium, France, Portugal, United Kingdom) with 4 abstentions (Dominican Republic, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain). The members states which moved from a position of abstention in voting on this item at the 12th session to a vote in favour of the resolution presented at the 13th session included: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Finland, Honduras, Italy, Nicaragua, New Zealand, the Philippines, Turkey and the United States. Those delegations which voted against the resolution, or abstained, made clear that they disapproved of racial segregation, but had considered the resolution in contravention of the provisions of the Charter.

In United Nations consideration of the racial situation in South Africa, Canada has not supported resolutions which it considered to be outside the competence of the General Assembly, or resolutions which dealt with the South Africa situation in a condemnatory spirit. At the thirteenth session the Canadian Delegation joined in supporting the resolution introduced on this question, believing that it was in keeping with the terms of the Charter, that it usefully appealed to all members to bring their policies in conformity with the provisions of the Charter, and that it had been formulated in a spirit of goodwill towards South Africa and with appreciation of the complexity of its problems.

### **Complaint of U.S.S.R. Concerning Flights of U.S. Bombers**

At the request of the U.S.S.R., the Security Council was convened on April 21, 1958, to consider a Soviet complaint requesting immediate measures to stop United States military aircraft armed with nuclear weapons flying in the direction of the U.S.S.R. frontiers. The Soviet Representative attempted to demonstrate that the policies followed by the United States Strategic Air Command constituted a danger to world peace. He failed to obtain any support in the Council and finally withdrew his draft resolution.



At a subsequent meeting, the United States Delegation introduced a draft resolution recommending the prompt establishment of a zone of inspection in the Arctic region to guard against surprise attack. The resolution called upon five members of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission, together with Denmark and Norway and any other states having territory north of the Arctic Circle that desired to participate, to join in discussions to secure agreement on the technical arrangements required. The proposed zone of inspection was to include the area within the Arctic Circle, Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, and Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands.

Canada and several other members of the Council strongly supported the United States proposal. Even the Secretary-General, departing from his usual role of non-participation in public debate, made a statement welcoming the United States initiative. The United States draft resolution as amended by Sweden (i.e. with the addition of a paragraph to express the view that the discussion proposed might serve as a useful basis for the deliberations on the disarmament problem at a Summit Conference) received ten votes in favour and one against (U.S.S.R.) and was not adopted, since the negative vote was that of a permanent member of the Council. Nevertheless, the entire debate served to focus public attention on the problem of surprise attack and the desirability of finding means to minimize the dangers of accidental war as well as of deliberate aggression.

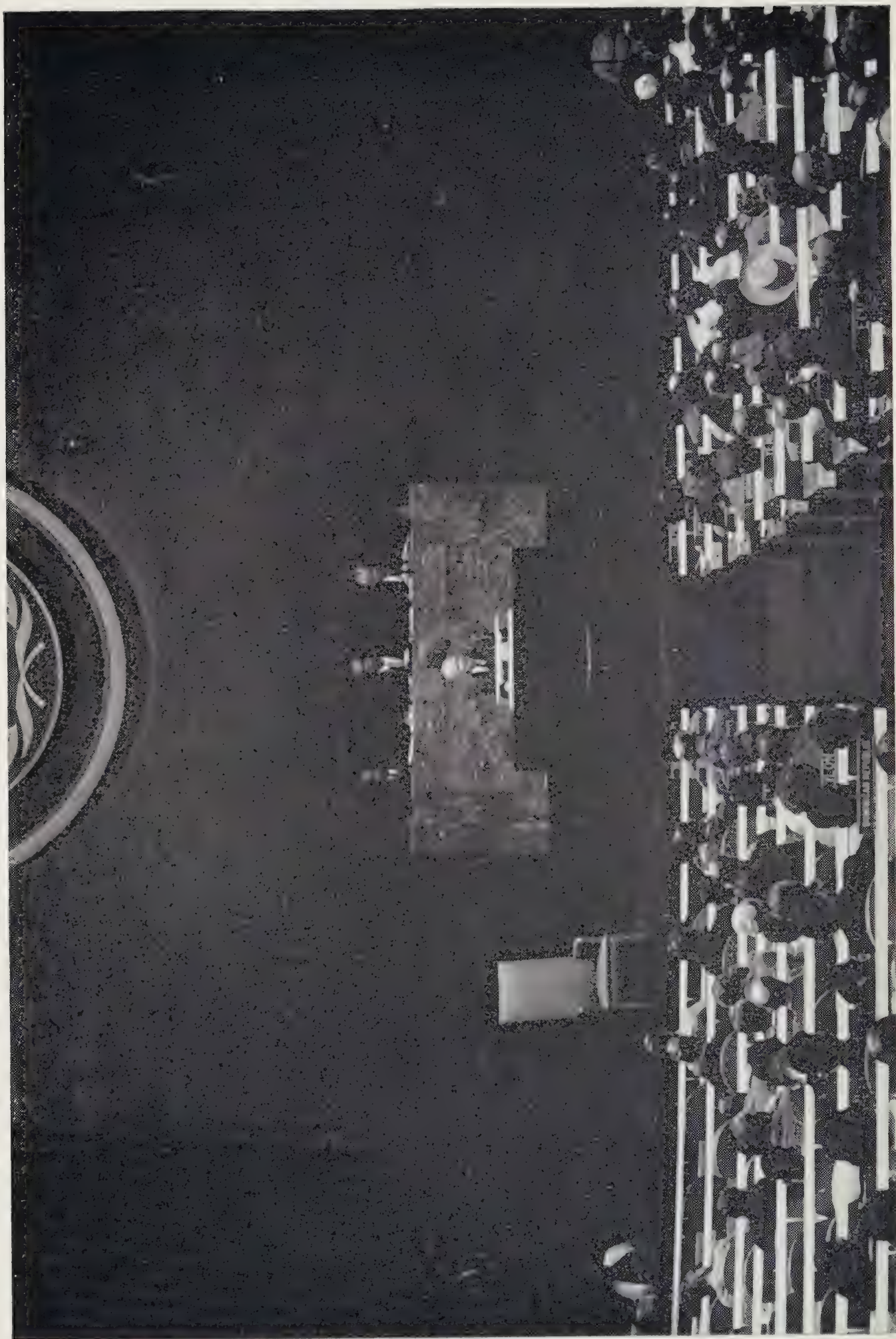
### **Treatment of Indians in South Africa**

The question of the treatment of persons of Indian origin in South Africa has been considered at every session of the General Assembly except the fourth. The basis of discussion has been a complaint by India, and later by Pakistan as well, that under South African legislation and administrative practices people of Indian origin in the Union are discriminated against on racial grounds. It is charged that South African laws and practices violate the human rights provisions of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and an international undertaking (the Capetown Agreement of 1927). South Africa has consistently maintained that the matter is one of domestic jurisdiction in which, according to Article 2 (7) of the Charter, the General Assembly may not intervene.

A Good Offices Commission was set up at the seventh session in 1952 to promote negotiations between the Governments concerned, but it met with no success. Subsequent resolutions have urged the seeking of a solution by direct negotiation, have noted that such negotiations have not in fact taken place, and have urged further efforts. In 1956, South Africa withdrew from all but token representation in the United Nations in protest against the continued inscription on the agenda of this item and the one on race conflict. South Africa returned to full participation in the United Nations in 1958, and did not again withdraw although the item was once more inscribed on the agenda (agenda item 62). The Delegation of South Africa did not, however, participate when this item (and the items on racial conflict and South West Africa) were being considered. In the past Canada has







President Eisenhower addressing the Third Emergency Special Session of the United Nations.



abstained in the voting on this question, considering that discussion in the General Assembly would not prove helpful.

At the 13th session of the General Assembly a resolution was introduced in the Special Political Committee by Iran, Mexico, the Philippines and Yugoslavia. It (1) noted that the Governments of India and Pakistan had reiterated their readiness to enter into negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa, with the express declaration that such negotiations would not prejudice the positions taken by any of them on their respective juridical stands in the dispute; (2) regretted that the Union Government had not replied to communications on the subject sent by the Governments of India and Pakistan and had not yet agreed to confer with them; (3) appealed to the Union Government to enter into negotiations without prejudice to its juridical stand; (4) invited member states to use their good offices, as appropriate, to bring about negotiations; (5) invited the parties concerned to report as appropriate, jointly or separately, regarding any progress which might be made.

The Canadian Representative spoke in favour of the resolution in the Special Political Committee on December 8, 1958. He noted that the debate had been moderate and that delegates had made it clear that they earnestly desired to facilitate negotiations. The Canadian Delegation was particularly anxious that negotiations should take place because fellow members of the Commonwealth were involved, and because continued dissension between South Africa and other members of the United Nations impeded co-operation on matters of common concern in which South Africa could contribute substantially. Some resolutions on the subject in the past had appeared to Canada to be unlikely to encourage the parties concerned to meet together to discuss the problems dividing them; the present resolution, however, had been drafted with commendable moderation.

The Canadian Representative noted that the persons of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa were South African nationals, and that the issue was therefore not one between governments regarding their respective nationals. In these circumstances, the appropriate role for the General Assembly was merely one of appealing for negotiations and encouraging the parties to come together in the spirit of friendly co-operation. Regarding the resolution itself, the Canadian Delegation would have preferred the Assembly only to take note of the fact that negotiations had not been entered into, although it was admittedly a matter for regret that one of the parties had not yet agreed to meet with the others; in any case the Canadian Delegation's understanding of the paragraph in question was that it expressed regret only with respect to the fact that the Union Government had not replied to recent overtures and had not yet agreed to confer. The Canadian Representative expressed pleasure at the resolution's explicit reservation with regard to the juridical position taken by South Africa. He noted that the reference to good offices left it open to member states to decide for themselves whether such action would be helpful. In conclusion, he expressed the opinion that the paragraph inviting a report or reports on any progress which might be made did not rule out the possibility of the parties concerned



not reporting, if it appeared that the purposes of the resolution might be better served if the subject were not discussed at the next session.

The draft resolution recommended by the Special Political Committee was adopted by the General Assembly in plenary session on December 10, 1958 by 69 in favour (including Canada), none against, with 10 abstentions.

# III

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

### Survey of the Economic and Social Council

The Charter of the United Nations recognizes the intimate connection which exists between world peace and security on the one hand and economic well-being and social stability on the other. Under Article 55 member states have undertaken to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress "with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations . . ."

When the Charter was drafted it was realized that to achieve these goals on a world-wide basis international action would be necessary. The years between the two World Wars had brought out the increasing complexity of economic inter-relations and the need for international machinery to deal with them. In addition, problems of reconstruction and stabilization had to be faced at the close of the second World War and it was believed that these needs and problems could be met by technical bodies operating within specific fields. Some agencies, for example the Universal Postal Union and the International Labour Organization, were already in existence and had proved their worth in peace time. Others, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, had been created during the War in anticipation of postwar requirements. There was, however, need for a body with a status comparable in some respects to that of the Security Council, which would be responsible to the General Assembly for the whole field of economic and social policy and for the co-ordination of the work of Specialized Agencies. In response to this need the Economic and Social Council was established under Chapter X of the Charter and was entrusted with those responsibilities.

Specifically the Council is charged with making or initiating studies and reports and making recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters. It promotes respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedom for all. It may call international conferences and prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly on matters within its competence. It co-ordinates the activities of the Specialized Agencies by means of consultation with them, and consults with non-governmental organizations concerned on matters of common interest. It makes an annual report to the General Assembly.

The Council is composed of eighteen members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms. One third of its membership is renewable each year. Members are chosen with regard both to their contribution to the work of the Council in the economic, social and humanitarian fields and to balanced geographical distribution. The five permanent members of the Security Council are, by convention, always re-elected. In 1958 Canada completed its third term on the Council.



Canada was honoured by the election of Dr. G. F. Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare, as President of the Council for 1958. Dr. Davidson has been associated with many aspects of the Council's work since its creation in 1945, and has been a member of many Canadian Delegations. By his election the Council paid tribute to the notable contribution he has made to its work, both in his personal capacity and as a member of Canadian Delegations.

The Council conducts much of its work through technical and functional commissions and committees; it has established eight functional commissions and one sub-commission which are responsible for work programmes in specialized fields. Canada serves on five of these commissions: the Statistical Commission, the Population Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on International Commodity Trade. The other three are: The Transport and Communications Commission, the Social Commission, and the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. There are also four regional economic commissions: the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Africa; the latter was established by the Council at its 25th session held in New York in April-May 1958. Two special organs of the United Nations also work in conjunction with the Council: the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, which reports through it to the General Assembly. Canada has served on the executive bodies of these organs since their establishment.

During its 25th and 26th sessions in 1958 the Council was mainly concerned with economic matters. Particular attention was paid to the economic recession recently experienced in some countries and to the problems of stabilization of prices of international primary commodities. United Nations activities in the field of economic assistance to under-developed countries were also discussed; in this connection the Council's approval of the report of the Preparatory Committee on the Special Fund was of particular significance.

In the social field, the Council considered the reports submitted to it by the Commissions on Human Rights, on the Status of Women and on Narcotic Drugs. It also considered the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. These are discussed in greater detail in subsequent sections of this Chapter.

In the third major field of its competence, co-ordination of the work of the Specialized Agencies, the Council at its 26th session paid particular attention to a general review of the co-ordination and implementation of programmes calling for concerted action of two or more Specialized Agencies and recommended priorities and streamlining in various fields. In its resolution 665 C XXIV of the 24th session the Council had requested the Secretary-General to make an appraisal of the scope, trend and cost of the regular United Nations programmes in the Economic, Social and Human Rights fields for the period 1959 to 1964, and invited the Specialized Agencies to consider appropriate and practical methods of appraisals of their own programmes for a five-year period. At its 26th session the Council adopted resolution 694 (XXVI) D in which it recognized that programmes and projects of the Specialized Agencies would continue to be developed in

accordance with their respective constitutional provisions and that the agencies would retain full responsibility in determining their own programmes. The recognition of the Agencies' autonomy in these fields removed many objections which had arisen from misunderstanding of the scope and intent of the original resolution. The Council also established a Committee of five members: Canada, Mexico, Poland, U.S.A., and Yugoslavia, to correlate the programme appraisals which the Agencies would submit and to prepare a report showing to what extent the existing programmes responded to the basic needs of the United Nations in the social, economic and human rights fields.

## **Economic Questions**

### **Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries**

The members of the United Nations pledged themselves in the Charter of the United Nations to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization to promote "higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development". The formidable task implicit in this undertaking has involved not only the provision of substantial aid in various forms by the more advanced countries to economically less developed countries, but also the formulation and implementation of measures of international co-operation designed to increase the flow of international investment and trade and generally to create conditions favourable to balanced economic growth. The larger share of the total resources made available so far for technical assistance and financial investment for economic development has been channelled through bilateral programmes such as those undertaken by the United States International Co-operation Administration and under the auspices of the Colombo Plan. However, the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies have also devoted increasing resources to aiding under-developed countries; this has been done principally through the activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and the International Monetary Fund, and through the preparation of studies, the provision of experts and fellowships, and the periodical examination of problems affecting economic development. Other sections in this chapter refer to developments which took place in the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and in other bodies of the United Nations concerning economic development and international trade and commodity problems.

Among the more important steps taken by the thirteenth session of the General Assembly in the field of economic development were the decisions, based on ECOSOC recommendations, to create a Special Fund for economic assistance to under-developed countries and to expand the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations in the field of public administration (agenda item 28). The need for supplementing the programmes of technical assistance carried out through the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and providing more adequate resources for the lending operations of existing international institutions had been recognized for some time.<sup>1</sup> The Special Fund, which the General Assembly decided to set up and which has already commenced operations, is designed to help fill this gap by broadening the scope of the existing technical assistance programmes.

<sup>1</sup> Developments affecting the resources available to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund are discussed on pages 66 to 72.



A number of resolutions of special interest emerged during the thirteenth session of the General Assembly from discussions in the Second Committee. In the field of international commodity problems, a resolution sponsored by some of the important producing and consuming countries, including four Commonwealth countries (Australia, Canada, Pakistan and the United Kingdom) was adopted. The resolution recognized *inter alia* the importance of export earnings to the economic development of many countries, in particular the less developed countries, and the urgent need for continuing efforts to bring about more assured conditions in commodity trade and a mitigation of difficulties facing many producers of both agricultural and mineral commodities. The resolution urged governments of member states to examine on a commodity by commodity basis what measures might be desirable and feasible in offering solutions to particular commodity problems. It recommended that the principal producing and consuming countries give careful consideration to the possibility of becoming parties to existing international commodity arrangements, expressed the hope that non-participants would refrain from the use of unfair trading practices, and appealed to governments of all member states to increase their efforts to promote conditions favourable to the expansion of international trade.

In the field of economic development two resolutions adopted by the General Assembly deserve special mention. One of these arose from a proposal made by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, calling for "new initiatives in the long-term process of economic growth". This resolution, which was adopted by an overwhelming majority, called upon member countries to undertake a review of the efforts they have made so far to achieve the aims of the United Nations in the field of economic development, to chart anew their courses of co-operative action in order to give further impetus to economic development, and finally to enlist the aid of their universities and scientific institutions in the search for solutions to development problems. Another resolution, initiated by Malaya, concerned the role of private capital investment in the development of under-developed countries. This resolution, which was co-sponsored by Canada, re-emphasized the role of private capital in the economic development of under-developed countries and requested the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive survey of measures already taken or contemplated for increasing the flow of private capital investment into the less developed countries. The studies and reports which will be prepared on the basis of these resolutions will be considered by ECOSOC and other bodies of the United Nations in the course of 1959.

### **Industrialization of Under-Developed Countries**

Many of the under-developed countries attach importance to early industrialization, which they consider an essential step towards raising their standard of living and maintaining economic stability. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and other bodies of the United Nations have for the past several years discussed action which the United Nations might take to promote and accelerate industrial development in under-developed areas. Canada has supported the establishment of a programme of work in this field on the understanding that care would be taken to define specific areas of United Nations interest and to insure that assistance provided under such a programme would be of a practical nature and would avoid duplicating facilities which are already available under other multilateral or bilateral programmes.

In 1955, in response to a resolution of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General prepared two reports dealing with "Processes and problems of industrialization in under-developed countries" and setting out "A programme of work on industrialization and productivity". A list of studies and projects was prepared on the basis of these reports, and was approved by ECOSOC in 1956. Studies on land reform, the development of co-operatives, sources of energy and water resources prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and panels of experts, were considered at the 23rd, 24th and 25th sessions of ECOSOC.

At its 25th session ECOSOC discussed the impact of commodity problems on industrialization and emphasized in this connection the desirability of achieving a sound international economic balance. At the same session unanimous approval was also given to resolutions providing for the expansion of the Secretariat staff concerned with studies on industrialization, the creation within the Secretariat of a centre to promote co-ordinated efforts for the development of water resources, and the establishment of a committee of experts to review the programme of work undertaken by the United Nations in the field of industrialization and productivity.

### Special Fund

At its twelfth session the General Assembly decided to establish a Special Fund to assist in the economic development of under-developed countries<sup>1</sup>. General Assembly resolution A/RES/1219(XII) provided that "there shall be established as an expansion of the existing technical assistance and development activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies a separate Special Fund which would provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of the less developed countries". This resolution represented a compromise between a United States proposal for an enlargement of the scope of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and a resolution sponsored by many of the less developed countries calling for the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) to serve as a basis for a large-scale economic assistance programme under the auspices of the United Nations.

A Preparatory Committee, of which Canada was a member, was established to define the fields of assistance which the new Fund should encompass and the administrative and operational machinery which would be required to ensure its effective functioning. The recommendations of the Preparatory Committee were unanimously agreed upon in the summer of 1958 by the members of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), after several amendments moved by the USSR concerning the membership of the Fund and the currencies in which contributions might be made were defeated<sup>2</sup>. In the course of the debates preceding the adoption of the ECOSOC resolution, the Canadian Delegation strongly supported the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee and expressed the view that the proposed organizational and administrative arrangements of the Fund would permit the selection of sound projects and their implementation on economic lines. The Canadian spokesman concluded his remarks by saying that "Canada could conceive of no greater contribution to the future development of international co-operation in the economic field than the successful inauguration of the new Fund".

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, pp. 45-47 and 1957 pp. 29-31 for previous discussions.

<sup>2</sup>See ECOSOC Resolution 692A (XXVI).



At the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, the Second Committee had before it a draft resolution recommended by ECOSOC for adoption by the General Assembly, and two draft resolutions submitted, respectively, by Pakistan and 23 co-sponsors and by India and 15 co-sponsors (agenda item 28). The main point at issue was the desire of many delegations to include in the resolution setting up the Special Fund language that would hold out the possibility of the Special Fund's developing into a major capital assistance programme on SUNFED lines. While the Pakistan proposal simply noted a previous resolution of the General Assembly providing that "the Assembly shall review the scope of future activities of the Special Fund and take such action as it may deem appropriate", the Indian proposal suggested the substitution of the General Assembly for ECOSOC as the body responsible for electing the Governing Council of the Special Fund, in the hope that this arrangement might facilitate its development into a major capital aid fund.

The Second Committee devoted 16 meetings to these and ancillary proposals. It became clear in the course of these meetings that any major departure from the ECOSOC proposals would be unacceptable to a large number of countries, particularly to the economically more developed countries. It was therefore agreed that there should be no reference to a capital aid fund in the resolution establishing the Special Fund, but that this would not preclude a separate discussion on this issue at a later stage in the deliberations of the Committee. As a result, the resolution which emerged from these discussions and which was finally adopted by the thirteenth session of the General Assembly<sup>1</sup> by 77 votes in favour, 0 against, and 1 abstention, embodied virtually without change the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee. This resolution cleared the way for the establishment of the Special Fund on January 1, 1959, the date specified at the twelfth session of the General Assembly.

A separate resolution requesting member states to contribute to the Special Fund in amounts commensurate with the \$100 million objective previously set by ECOSOC for technical assistance activities of the United Nations and urging them "to continue working for the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund" was later approved by a vote of 58 in favour, 0 against, with 18 abstentions (including Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States). These abstentions were based, broadly speaking, on the non-availability at the present time of resources on the scale required to finance a large-scale capital assistance programme operating directly under the aegis of the United Nations.

The Canadian Delegation played a significant role in the debate and negotiations which led to the creation of the Special Fund. It directed its efforts, as previously, towards ensuring that the organizational and administrative arrangements of the Fund were broadly acceptable to other members of the United Nations and were such as to lead to the selection of sound and useful projects and to their effective execution.

In his address to the United Nations Pledging Conference last October, the Secretary-General of the United Nations described the main objective the Special Fund is intended to serve in the following terms:

"The new instrument of international co-operation has been well-fashioned to do a specific job, and one closely

<sup>1</sup>A/RES/1240 (XIII).

related to the work of existing agencies and their well-proven programmes. I have particularly in mind the work of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Over the last nine years, this Programme has achieved a considerable measure of success, and like all successful pioneering operations, has brought out certain needs of a different kind which require a somewhat different approach and a different distribution of resources. The essence of these needs lies in the assistance which will in specific cases create the conditions in which new capital investment of high development value will be accelerated. It is in this setting that the Special Fund may find an important, if initially modest, role."

The new Fund, which started operations on January 1, 1959, will direct its activities towards enlarging the scope of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations. The Fund is designed to assist relatively large projects in the fields of resources, industry, agriculture, transport and communications, building and housing, health, education, statistics and public administration. The Fund's practical contribution in these fields will take the form of surveys, research work, the provision of training experts, equipment and fellowship (when required as integral parts of specific projects financed by the Fund) and the establishment of pilot projects and demonstration centres. In creating the Special Fund the General Assembly directed that in the choice of projects consideration should be given to such factors as the urgency of the needs of the requesting countries, the need for a wide geographical distribution in allocations over a period of years, the close integration of projects into national development programmes, and effective co-ordination with other multilateral and bilateral programmes.

As an organ of the United Nations, the Special Fund is administered under the authority of both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The Assembly will also be responsible for reviewing the scope and future activities of the Fund. Control over its policies and operations is exercised by a Governing Council comprising equal representation of the industrial countries on the one hand and the under-developed countries on the other. The Governing Council has final authority for the approval of projects and programmes recommended by the Managing Director. The Managing Director is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. At the end of its thirteenth session the General Assembly confirmed the appointment of Mr. Paul Hoffman to this post. A Consultative Board composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, and the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, will assist the Managing Director in the appraisal of requests for assistance. While the Managing Director has a small staff of his own, he relies principally on the existing facilities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies to carry out the programmes of the Special Fund.

The Fund is financed by voluntary contributions from members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The resolution setting up the Fund provides that contributions shall be made by governments in readily usable currencies and without limitations concerning which agency shall use such funds or which country shall benefit from them. Recipient governments will be responsible for financing local costs of projects undertaken by the Special Fund.



The Canadian Delegation announced at a pledging conference which was held in New York in October 1958 that, subject to Parliamentary approval, the Canadian Government would contribute \$2 million (U.S.) to the Special Fund for 1959-1960. This proposed contribution would make Canada the third largest contributor to the Fund, which is expected to have available resources in excess of 25 million for the first year of its operation.

At its resumed 26th session in December 1959, the Economic and Social Council elected the following countries as members of the Governing Council: Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States representing the more developed countries; and Argentina, Chile, Ghana, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia representing the less developed countries.

### Technical Assistance

The growing recognition of the interdependence of nations and of the need for more rapid economic progress in the less developed countries has led to the establishment of the multilateral technical assistance programmes of the United Nations. These programmes, which constitute an important part of the activities of the United Nations and which have enjoyed broad support throughout the world, are designed to meet some of the most urgent needs of the less developed countries for specialized knowledge in the fields of advanced technology, administration, education, and in almost every other field related to their economic development. Canada's support for the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations has been reflected not only in its financial contributions or the active part Canadian Representatives have taken in discussions concerning the setting up and administration of these programmes, but also in the number of experts and opportunities for training Canada has made available.

The technical assistance activities of the United Nations had their origin in the Specialized Agencies which, as part of their normal operations, instituted arrangements to help member states in agriculture, education, public health and other fields of direct interest to them. These were later supplemented by assistance in public administration and social welfare provided under the authority of a General Assembly resolution, through the Secretariat of the United Nations. The "regular" programmes are financed from the annual budgets of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and absorb about \$2 million annually. The General Assembly decided in 1949, on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), to supplement the regular programmes by establishing an Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA). The EPTA covers a wider field of activities including the training of students and fellows in more advanced countries, the sending of experts and advisers, the exchange of technical information, the organization of seminars for the discussion of economic development problems on a regional basis, in certain cases the provision of experts on a payment basis and the supply of equipment which may be required by experts or trainees in the context of their assignments. The Expanded Programme is operated through the Technical Assistance Administration (a branch of the Secretariat of the United Nations) and the Specialized Agencies<sup>1</sup>; it is financed by voluntary contributions from member

<sup>1</sup>The Specialized Agencies now participating in the Expanded Programme are the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunications Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Monetary Fund also co-operate in a consultative capacity.

countries and its functions under the responsibility of the General Assembly acting through the Technical Assistance Committee of ECOSOC. At its 26th session ECOSOC approved a resolution, co-sponsored by Canada, providing for the participation of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the EPTA.

The programmes of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies are formulated on the basis of requests by countries for technical assistance, within financial ceilings set by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) which consists of representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of the heads of Specialized Agencies. The TAB has local representatives in a number of member countries. It is responsible for co-ordinating the annual programmes of each of the organizations concerned in each country. The TAB programme is considered and approved by the Technical Assistance Committee, which consists of the eighteen countries represented on ECOSOC together with six additional members elected from among members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

In 1958 voluntary contributions to the EPTA were received from eighty-four participating governments and amounted to nearly \$31 million. Recipient governments provided an additional amount of \$2.2 million in the form of payments toward local costs and also incurred expenses of more than double the size of the direct expenses of the Expanded Programme in ancillary projects designed to contribute to the effectiveness of projects undertaken under the EPTA. By the end of 1957 well over 19,000 experts had been employed under the assistance programmes of the United Nations, and over 4,000 fellowships had been awarded for training courses. Although three-quarters of the experts were recruited in Europe and North America, the co-operative character of this phase of the technical assistance programme was clearly shown by the increasing extent to which recipient countries tended, at the same time, to contribute the services of their own experts. India, for instance, received 137 experts in 1957, but also contributed 100 of its own specialists for assignment to other countries. In his annual report<sup>1</sup> for 1957 on multilateral technical assistance programmes the Secretary-General of the United Nations noted that, while improvements had been achieved, the financial resources available for carrying out these programmes remained inadequate.

At its thirteenth session (agenda item 29) the General Assembly expressed concern over the possibility that contributions pledged to the EPTA for 1959 might not be sufficient to allow for any expansion in the programme and expressed the hope that a moderately higher level of operations might be achieved in 1959. The Canadian Representatives in the Second Committee of the General Assembly, recalling Canada's firm support for the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, welcomed the fact "that despite limited financial means qualitative as well as quantitative progress could be recorded". In the course of the thirteenth session the General Assembly adopted several resolutions recommending in particular that member governments continue to co-operate in the matter of technical assistance through the United Nations and through other multilateral and bilateral programmes, and emphasizing the desirability for less developed countries of establishing national or regional training centres and the importance of using fellowships as a means of assisting national development.

The General Assembly also agreed to a proposal by the Secretary-General for extending the coverage of technical assistance into the field of

<sup>1</sup>United Nations Document E3175 of July 30, 1958.



public administration. The existing programmes of technical assistance generally exclude the provision of administrators who can, where a government so desires, serve in senior executive posts in its services. With a view to meeting needs of this kind the Secretary-General proposed in an address delivered in May 1956 to the International Law Association in Montreal<sup>1</sup>, the establishment of an international administrative service. In the course of the debates on this proposal in ECOSOC and subsequently in the General Assembly, the Canadian Delegation stated that the overriding consideration in determining the Canadian attitude towards this proposal was the position adopted by the less developed countries whose interests it was intended to serve. Since the overwhelming majority of member countries had indicated their approval of the proposal, the Canadian Delegation was prepared to support it. The Canadian Delegation also made a number of specific suggestions concerning the administration and operation of this new programme. It suggested in particular that the programme should be financed by voluntary contributions under the EPTA rather than out of the regular United Nations budget and that it should be reviewed in the light of experience gained in the first year of its operation. The revised version of the proposal, which was approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of ECOSOC, authorizes the Secretary-General to secure, at the request of recipient governments, and for a set period, the services of experts to perform duties of an executive nature, including the training of nationals to assume as early as possible the responsibilities temporarily assigned to internationally recruited experts. Under the new programme, which will operate on a modest and experimental scale in its first year, recipient governments will be expected to pay experts at normal local rates of salary, while the United Nations will meet the balance of the costs incurred in securing the services of experts by international recruitment. The Secretary-General will submit a report on the programme at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly.

In 1957 Canada increased the amount of its contribution to the Expanded Programme to \$2 million and maintained its contribution at that level in 1958, bringing its total contribution since the inception of the programme to \$11.2 million. Canada's current contribution to the Expanded Programme is equivalent to 7% of the aggregate voluntary contributions made to the programme. This is well in excess of Canada's assessment to the United Nations budget which amounts to only a little over 3%.

As part of its plan for supplementing present arrangements for the administration and supervision of fellowships and scholarships, the United Nations proposes to establish at the University of British Columbia, in co-operation with that university and on an experimental basis, a regional training centre. The Canadian Government has agreed in principle to support the establishment of this centre and has offered to seek Parliamentary approval for a special annual grant of \$10,000 for this purpose in 1959-60 and the ensuing two fiscal years.

Up to the end of 1958, 1754 persons had been trained in Canada under the auspices of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, the Colombo Plan, the United States International Co-operation Administration, and the newly established Canadian bilateral programmes for The West Indies and Ghana. About one-quarter of these persons had come to Canada under programmes sponsored by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. In 1958, 47 trainees out of a total of 394 arrived in Canada under United Nations sponsorship.

<sup>1</sup>See *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, p. 61.

More than 725 Canadian experts had served or were serving in various under-developed countries as of December 31, 1958. About 600 of these were sponsored by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. At any one time there are about 150 Canadian experts serving under various technical assistance programmes, close to 100 of whom are in the service of the United Nations.

### **Regional Economic Commissions**

There are now four Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations; the fourth, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) was established in 1958 with headquarters at Addis Ababa. The first session of ECA is expected to take place in early January, 1959. The other three Commissions are the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) with headquarters in Geneva, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) with headquarters in Santiago, and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) whose headquarters is in Bangkok. The four Commissions report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, and their Secretariats constitute an integral part of the United Nations Secretariat.

Although Canada is not a member of any of the Regional Economic Commissions, Canadian Representatives have been regularly sent as observers to many ECE meetings and have, less frequently, attended a number of ECLA and ECAFE meetings.

ECA was established following a resolution of the twelfth session of the General Assembly. The members of the Commission are Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Guinea, Italy, Liberia, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. Membership in the Commission is open to any state in Africa that might later become a member of the United Nations. States which cease to have any territorial responsibility in Africa will withdraw from the Commission.

The Economic Commission for Europe held its thirteenth annual session in April, 1958 and reviewed the work of its various technical committees. Canada has followed the activities of ECE with considerable interest since its inception. As the thirty members of the Commission include countries from Western and Eastern Europe, the annual sessions provide regular opportunities to study and discuss economic relations between these two areas. This year the Commission was concerned mostly with energy and trade problems.

ECAFE held its fourteenth session in Kuala Lumpur from March 3-15, 1958. The participation of Iran as the 24th member of the Commission was approved at the 26th session of the Economic and Social Council. There are in addition three Associate Members.

There was no plenary session of ECLA in 1958. The Commission's Committee of the Whole met in Santiago on April 7-8, however, and reviewed the progress of the Latin American regional market programme, the economic integration of Central America and United Nations technical assistance in Latin America. The Committee of the Whole met again on October 1 in an extraordinary session to consider financial arrangements for the construction of the headquarters building in Santiago.



## Programmes of Assistance

### Introduction

The United Nations sponsors special programmes of assistance administered by agencies and funds established for the specific purposes of providing aid for children and refugees. These are financed as "extra-budgetary funds" by the voluntary contributions of member states. A short account of three of these special programmes is given in the immediately following sections.

### Aid for Children (UNICEF)

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly in December 1946 to provide emergency aid to children in war-devastated countries following the termination of the United Nations Refugee and Relief Agency (UNRRA). It assists governments to develop permanent health and welfare services for children, and helps in campaigns to control tuberculosis, yaws, malaria, trachoma and other diseases to which children are particularly susceptible. The under-developed countries are the main recipients of this aid.

The Fund is entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions from governments and private associations. Income from all sources in 1958 has been about \$22 million; approximately \$20 million from governments and \$2 million from other sources. The 1958 total sales of UNICEF greeting cards were estimated at \$500,000. Governments requesting assistance from the Fund must be prepared to put into the programme amounts at least equal to those received from UNICEF; this encourages serious consideration before requests are made and also means that double the amount of money contributed to UNICEF is available for the programme. In many cases, the local contributions far exceed those made by the Fund.

The Canadian Government has contributed \$11,325,000 to UNICEF since 1946, including a \$650,000 contribution for 1958. Voluntary contributions from private Canadian sources exceeded \$185,000 in 1958; of this, the assistance given by Canadian children in their "Shell-out for UNICEF" collected at Halloween amounted to over \$125,000. Subject to parliamentary approval, Canada's pledge for 1959 is \$650,000. In addition, UNICEF has distributed in 1958 some 10 million pounds of dried skim milk given by Canada.

At its meetings this year the Executive Board of UNICEF called for stronger financial support, pointing out that contributions were not keeping pace with increased requests for services. The Board also considered the possibility of expanding the Fund's activities into the field of education. Consultations are to be held with the United Nations Educational and Scientific Council (UNESCO) in this connection.

Canada's membership on UNICEF's Executive Board expired on December 31, 1958, completing a long period of membership that began with the establishment of the Fund in 1946. During the past year Mr. R. B. Curry, the Canadian Representative, served as Vice-Chairman of the Programme Committee. Another Canadian, Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair, is Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF.

### Assistance for Palestine Arab Refugees

According to the annual report of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), 963,958 refugees were receiving

rations or full services from UNRWA on June 30, 1958, and there were in addition 89,390 refugees registered with the Agency who had become wholly or partly self-supporting. The report stated that there had been no indication of any change from the collective hostility of the refugees towards major development projects, and no affirmative action by Israel on the 1948 Assembly resolution concerning repatriation and compensation. Nevertheless there continued to be signs of a growing appreciation by the refugees of the desirability of individual self-support and rehabilitation, and if adequate contributions were received, the Agency would probably be able to resume during 1959 a few of the self-support activities previously halted for lack of funds. The report went on to state that there would be a continuing need, after UNRWA's mandate expired in 1960, for the services the Agency now provides, since even in the most favourable political circumstances it would be years before the refugees could become self-supporting; and that the Assembly should therefore arrange for a study of the matter.

The proposed study provided a focus of discussion in the Assembly's annual debate on UNRWA. The Canadian Representative expressed a widely-held view in stating that it was right and proper that the Assembly should have a thorough study made of the arrangements for dealing with the Palestine refugees, although, given the present political situation, it was inevitable that examination of the question should be based on the premise that future assistance would in general continue along the lines of the present programmes. Interest was aroused during the debate by an Israeli statement that Israel would be prepared to pay compensation even before the solution of major problems such as a general peace settlement, although this offer was subject to certain other conditions. Note was also taken of the Palestine Conciliation Commission's report that the work of identifying Arab refugee properties in Israel was now almost completed, and interest was expressed by various delegations in a Saudi Arabian proposal for the appointment of a trustee for Arab properties in Israel, who would receive the revenues and pay them out to the refugees to assist them in becoming self-supporting.

The resolution of UNRWA finally adopted by the Assembly was generally similar to past resolutions and contained no specific reference to the Agency's future after 1960, but before the vote in committee the Secretary-General stated that as part of his regular duties he intended to look into UNRWA's technical operation in preparation of such proposals as he might consider it helpful or necessary to advance.

Canada's contributions to UNRWA during 1958 comprised a regular cash contribution of \$500,000 and also a special contribution of \$1,500,000 of flour, as indicated in the preceding volume of this series. This flour contribution, together with a very large matching contribution received from the United States, which pays up to 70% of UNRWA's expenses, played a decisive role in enabling UNRWA to avoid a dangerous cut in education and rehabilitation services. It was announced in October that parliamentary approval would be sought for a \$500,000 cash contribution to UNRWA in 1959.

## **Aid for Refugees**

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established by the General Assembly at its fifth session in 1950 for a three-year period beginning on January 1, 1951. Since then the mandate of the High Commissioner's Office has twice been prolonged for five-year



periods — first until December 31, 1958 and, at the twelfth session of the General Assembly, until December 31, 1963. The Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees forms an integral part of the United Nations. Its role is to promote, organize, co-ordinate and supervise international action on behalf of refugees under its mandate. Those coming within this mandate are persons who have fled from their native lands for fear of persecution on either political, racial or religious grounds and who are unwilling or unable to claim the protection of their own governments.\*

In 1954, to assist the High Commissioner in the exercise of his mandate and to provide the funds necessary to undertake a comprehensive programme to achieve permanent solutions for the refugee problems which still remained after the termination of the International Refugee Organization, the General Assembly established the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF). A target of \$16 million was set for UNREF's four-year programme and by December 31, 1958, when the Fund was liquidated, a total of \$17.1 million had been raised from governmental and private sources. During this period the contributions of the Canadian Government to UNREF amounted to \$650,000.

The record of the four-year UNREF programme in finding permanent solutions to refugee problems is impressive. At the beginning of 1955, 350,000 non-settled refugees in Europe came within the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Of this number, 85,000 were living in camps. By the end of 1958, 160,000 remained, of whom it is estimated some 25,500 were still in camps. These results were achieved despite, in some instances, a considerable time lag in governments making their pledged financial contributions available to UNREF and in spite of an influx into Austria and Yugoslavia of 200,000 new refugees from Hungary. Canada accepted some 37,500 of the Hungarian refugees for permanent residence in this country.

In introducing his report to the General Assembly covering the period May 1957 - May 1958, the High Commissioner, Dr. Auguste R. Lindt of Switzerland, stated that the refugee situation was by no means hopeless as many people seemed to think. Illustrating his point, he recalled that despite an increase of 300,000 people in the non-settled refugee population — chiefly newly-arrived refugees from Hungary — permanent solutions had been found for the problems of some 440,000 refugees within his mandate and the camp population had been decreased by 45,000.

Three resolutions dealing with refugee matters were considered by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session and were subsequently passed by large majorities including Canada. The first [General Assembly Resolution 1284 (XIII)], dealing with the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, welcomed the recommendation of the UNREF Executive Committee that the protection activities of the Office of the High Commissioner should be increased, and appealed to governments members of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies to support the High Commissioner's programme either through financial contributions or through offers of re-settlement or both. This resolution was approved by 59 votes in favour, 9 against with 6 abstentions. The second resolution [1285 (XIII)] approved the designation of the period June 1959 to July 1960 as World Refugee Year and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to assist in its promotion. The idea of a World Refugee Year originated

\*The UNHCR is not responsible for the nearly one million Arab refugees left homeless as a result of the 1948 hostilities in Palestine. These Arab refugees are the concern of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

in the United Kingdom, was endorsed by the ninth (Special) session of the UNREF Executive Committee and was recommended by it to the General Assembly. The Assembly approved this resolution by 59 votes in favour, 9 against with 7 abstentions. The third resolution [1286 (XIII)] dealt with Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia, and the High Commissioner was authorized to continue his action on behalf of the refugees in Tunisia on a substantial scale and to undertake similar action in Morocco. The General Assembly gave final approval to the resolution by 60 votes in favour, nine against and 10 abstentions. The General Assembly also approved unanimously the re-election of Dr. Lindt as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further period of two years, Dr. Lindt being for personal reasons unable to accept a longer term.

The Representative of Canada on the Third Committee, Mrs. W. T. Hayden, reiterated Canada's support for and appreciation of the High Commissioner's work on behalf of refugees. Mrs. Hayden emphasized that Canada considered that the High Commissioner's Camp Programme warranted the highest priority and she informed the Committee that the Canadian Government, subject to the approval of Parliament, intended to contribute \$290,000 to this Programme in 1959. Turning to the far eastern programme of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) to bring European refugees from mainland China to countries of overseas settlement, Mrs. Hayden drew attention to the tragic plight of these people and announced that the Canadian Government was pledging \$60,000 to this programme for 1958. She assured the Committee that Canada would continue to support the humanitarian work of the High Commissioner.

In 1958 the UNREF Executive Committee held three sessions in Geneva at which Canada was represented by the Canadian Permanent Representative to the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva. The High Commissioner for Refugees visited Ottawa twice in the course of the year, in April and November, when he held discussions with Ministers and officials of the Canadian Government on the problems confronting his Office.

## **Social Questions**

### **International Covenants on Human Rights**

At the thirteenth session of the General Assembly the Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) continued its consideration of the draft Covenants on Human Rights (agenda item 32).

These drafts, one dealing with economic, social and cultural rights and the other with civil and political rights, were prepared over a period of years by the Human Rights Commission. They have been one of the main topics of discussion in the Third Committee since the ninth session of the General Assembly in 1954. By the end of the twelfth session, the Third Committee had approved the preamble of each Covenant, as well as an article (Article 1 of both Covenants) dealing with the question of self-determination. All the substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Articles 6-16) had also been approved. These articles relate to the right to work, to conditions of work, to trade unions, to social security, to the protection of the family, especially of the mother and child, to standards of living, to physical and mental health, to education, culture and scientific development. Finally, Article 6 of the draft Covenant



on Civil and Political Rights concerning the right to live, with the related question of the death penalty, was approved at the twelfth session. The texts of the draft Covenants have not yet been considered or approved by the Assembly in plenary.

At the thirteenth session, the Third Committee continued to examine the substantive articles of the Draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Articles 7-11). Texts were approved for articles prohibiting torture, cruel or degrading treatment, slavery, servitude, and, except under certain specific conditions, forced or compulsory labour. One of the most important of these articles (Article 9) guarantees everyone freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, and provides for trial within a reasonable time, for the release of arrested persons (subject to a guarantee to appear for trial) and for the right of anyone deprived of his liberty to contest the lawfulness of his detention before a court. By the text of this article victims of unlawful arrest "shall have an enforceable right to compensation".

Another Article (Article 10) provides that "all persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity" with the segregation, save in exceptional circumstances, of accused persons from convicted persons and of juveniles from adults. The Articles also declares that the essential aim of the penitentiary system shall be the reformation and social rehabilitation of prisoners. Finally, the Committee approved the text of Article 11, which precludes imprisonment "merely on the ground of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation". While abstaining in certain specific details, the Canadian Delegation voted for the text of each of these Articles as a whole.

As at previous sessions, there were expressions of impatience with the slow progress made by the Third Committee in renewing the texts of the Draft Covenants. Some delegations, including that of Canada, held that the Third Committee should continue to give priority to the examination of the Covenants, as the best means of arriving at fully examined texts which could command the support of member governments. The Committee devoted some time to a discussion of the problem of expediting this work, but no formal proposals for alternative procedures were put forward.

### **Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights**

The Programme of Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights was established by the General Assembly at its tenth session. It provided for three forms of assistance at the request of governments; advisory services of experts, fellowships and scholarships, and seminars on human rights topics. The programme as established consolidated the existing technical assistance programmes previously approved by the General Assembly relating to the promotion and safeguarding of the rights of women, the eradication of discrimination, the protection of minorities, and the protection of freedom of information.

Under the programme, seminars were held in 1958 in Baguio, the Philippines, (February 17 to March 1) and Santiago, Chile (May 19 to May 30) on the subject of the protection of human rights in criminal law and procedure. The Baguio seminar was attended by legal experts from Asia, Australia and New Zealand, while the Santiago meeting was restricted to North and South American countries, including Canada. The Canadian participant in this seminar was Mr. Joseph Sedgewick, Q.C., a well-known Toronto lawyer.

The General Assembly, at its thirteenth session, unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the holding of three seminars in the field of human rights in 1959 (agenda item 34). One will be held in Bogota, Colombia, on the participation of women in public life. The others will be held in Argentina and Ceylon on judicial and other remedies against the abuse of administrative authority.

### **Freedom of Information**

The draft Convention on Freedom of Information has been before various bodies of the United Nations since 1948.<sup>1</sup> The question was on the agenda of the Third Committee (agenda item 35) again in 1958 as a result of the General Assembly's decision in resolution 1189A (XII) of the twelfth session requesting the Secretary-General to consult with governments concerning the project and to report to the Assembly on his consultation.

There was considerable discussion in committee on whether the Assembly should discuss the draft Convention during the thirteenth session. The vote on this question resulted in 32 votes being cast in favour, 32 against (including Canada), with 4 abstentions. Canada has maintained that serious differences of opinion make the establishment of a convention on freedom of information undesirable and that the text of the draft Convention would restrict, rather than promote, freedom of information as it is understood and accepted in Canada. The Committee decided, however, by 49 votes to 14, with 10 abstentions, to recommend that the Assembly proceed at its fourteenth session to a discussion of the text of the draft Convention. The Secretary-General would be requested to write governments to transmit comments, observations, suggestions, proposals or amendments concerning the text of the draft Convention and to report on this consultation to the next session of the Assembly. (Draft Resolution "C").

The Committee's debates touched on other aspects of freedom of information, including the problem of developing media of information in under-developed countries. The Committee's draft resolution, which was adopted by the Assembly, expressed the hope that the Economic and Social Council would draw up a concrete programme for the development of information enterprises in 1959, and the Commission on Human Rights was also invited to give particular attention to this problem. UNESCO and other Specialized Agencies were also invited to join in this effort.

The Assembly also adopted the Committee's recommendation that all member states endorse mutual understanding between peoples by taking practical measures to open their countries to greater freedom of communication by facilitating access to United Nations information programmes, supporting the activities of United Nations information centres, and facilitating the free flow of accurate information through all media. (Draft Resolution "B").

### **Self-Determination of Peoples and Nations**

One of the purposes of the United Nations as provided in the Charter is "to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples". During the years this provision has proved to be extremely controversial; member states have given widely different interpretation both of its meaning and of the criteria

<sup>1</sup> See previous issues of *Canada and the United Nations*.



be ascribed in this context to the words: "peoples" and "nations". Does the for applying it. Indeed, there is little agreement concerning the meaning to acceptance of the principle imply that there is a right of peoples to determine their internal form of government, or a right to independence of countries which are not fully self-governing, or a right to be free from foreign control or intervention in their internal affairs? Does it imply the right of component parts of existing national entities to secede and establish autonomous units? How are minority groups to be considered for this purpose? What necessary conditions, if any, are to be met before the principle should be implemented in particular cases? These and other similar questions have been answered differently by different members of the United Nations. The fact that there is a fundamental cleavage of views on this subject within the membership of the United Nations emerged even more clearly during the debate at the tenth session of the General Assembly, when the Third Committee, against the wishes of a minority, which included Canada, adopted for inclusion in the draft International Covenants on Human Rights, an article which states that "all peoples have the right to self-determination".

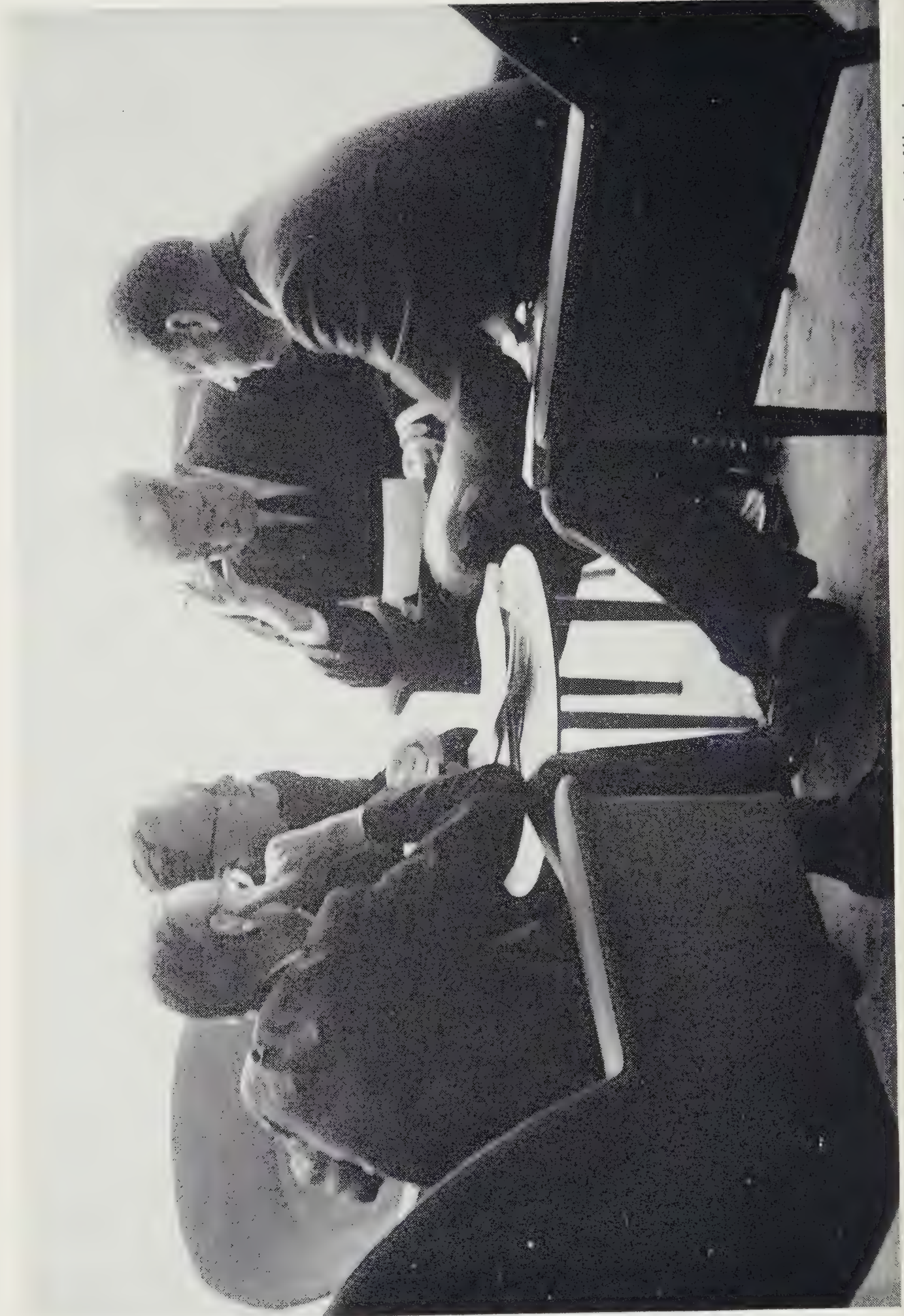
During the years the notion of self-determination has been an important factor in the consideration of many subjects before the First (Political and Security) and Special Political Committees and of the problems before the Fourth Committee (which is responsible for questions relating to trust and non-self-governing territories).

More specifically, it has for some time been a separate item on the agenda of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, to which three draft resolutions on the subject of self-determination were transmitted by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1955. The first two of these resolutions, dealing respectively with the economic and the political aspects of self-determination, were originally submitted by the Human Rights Commission. The first of these proposals would provide for the establishment of a special commission to conduct "a full survey of the status of the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources", with recommendations where necessary, for the strengthening of "this basic constituent of the right to self-determination". The resolution also provided that, in the conduct of this survey, "due regard will be paid to the rights and duties of states under international law and to the importance of encouraging international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries". The second proposal would provide for the establishment of a similar commission to examine "any situation resulting from alleged denial or inadequate realization of the right of self-determination", to "provide its good offices for the peaceful rectification" of any such situation, and, if necessary, to "report the facts, with appropriate recommendations, to the General Assembly". To these two proposals, ECOSOC had added a third: namely, to "establish an *ad hoc* commission on self-determination consisting of five persons to be appointed by the Secretary-General, to conduct a thorough study of the concept of self-determination".

Because of the pressure of business during past sessions, the substance of these proposals had not been discussed. However, the General Assembly, at its twelfth session, adopted a resolution by which it was decided, *inter alia*, to consider the item further at the thirteenth session. At the thirteenth session it was apparent that many delegations wished to see action taken on at least one of the three resolutions before the Committee (agenda item 33). Resolution III (which had been sponsored at ECOSOC by the United States Delegation) had been criticized on the grounds that it called into question the







Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations; Sir Pierson Dixon, United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations; Sir Pierson Dixon, United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations (left to right):



existence of the principle or right of self-determination, rather than concentrating on the problem of applying this principle. Therefore the United States Delegation presented an amendment to Resolution III, by which the terms of reference of the *ad hoc* commission would be revised accordingly. The commission was to include in its study an examination of "the means, within the framework of the United Nations Charter, of promoting conditions favourable to the attainment of self-determination by peoples desiring it". This study might also include "recommendations of a general character". This amendment was, however, subjected to the same criticisms as the original ECOSOC resolution. The United States Delegation, seeing that their amendment had failed to win general support, therefore withdrew it.

In the votes on the three resolutions before the Committee, Resolution III (in its original form) was defeated, with the Canadian Delegation abstaining. The Committee then adopted Resolution I (on the economic aspects of self-determination), while leaving to the General Assembly the important question of the precise composition of this commission. It then adopted a proposal to postpone discussion of Resolution II until the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. The Canadian Delegation voted against Resolution I, and supported the postponement of Resolution II.

When the report of the Third Committee on this item was discussed in plenary, the Assembly agreed to a suggestion by the President of the Assembly that the commission should be composed of nine government representatives, chosen by himself on the basis of geographical distribution, and that it should report to the 29th session of ECOSOC. He then appointed the following nine states to be members: Afghanistan, Chile, Guatemala, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic and United States. Resolution 1, as amended, was then adopted by the General Assembly.

## **Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council**

### **Introduction**

The eight functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council were set up to assist the Council in its work in technical and specialized fields. The Commissions do not always meet annually, and only those that held meetings during the past year are discussed in the following sections. Of the remaining, the Population Commission conducts studies and surveys in the field of demographic problems; the Social Commission advises and co-ordinates the activities of the Council in such matters as child welfare, crime prevention, care of the aged and handicapped, and other questions related to social welfare generally; the Transport and Communications Commission assists the Council in dealing with problems relating to transportation which are not the responsibility of a Specialized Agency.

### **Commission on the Status of Women**

The Commission on the Status of Women has dealt since its establishment in 1946 with a variety of questions relating to women's rights, especially political and economic rights and opportunities, access to education and property, and social equality. The Commission held its twelfth session in Geneva from March 17 to April 3, 1958. Canada, which was serving the first year of a three-year term on this Commission, was represented by



Mrs. Harry Quart, MBE, of Quebec City. Among questions discussed were the political rights of women, the status of women in private law, economic opportunities for women and equal pay for equal work.

During the past year the Commission's 1947 survey of the status of women in public life was brought up to date. At the end of its twelfth session the Commission was able to report to the Economic and Social Council that there were an increasing number of countries where women were enjoying equal rights.

The Commission also considered the Secretary-General's study of national laws concerning marriage. It recommended to the Council that a draft convention be prepared, providing for a minimum age for marriage, for free consent by both parties, and for compulsory registration of marriage.

In considering the economic opportunities of women, the Commission studied the treatment of working women and the situation of working mothers with family responsibilities. The Canadian Representative co-sponsored a resolution proposing that ECOSOC ask all of its members to adopt the principle that the age of retirement be the same for men and women. The Council took no action on this matter this year, but has decided to consider it further.

### **Commission on Human Rights**

The Commission on Human Rights was established in 1946, and now has a membership of eighteen countries. Canada is not a member. The Commission normally meets once a year, and adopts a number of resolutions in the human rights field which are subsequently discussed in the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

The fifteenth session of the Commission on Human Rights was held in New York from March 10 to April 3, 1958. The Commission received reports from its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and from the Committee on Freedom of Information, which was established in April 1957. The Commission studied the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and adopted by a vote of 15 in favour, none against, with 2 abstentions, a United States resolution recommending the expansion of this programme. Considerable attention was given to the United Nations programme of reporting in the field of human rights. Thirty-one governments had submitted reports describing developments and progress achieved in human rights in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council in 1956. The Commission expressed the hope that other governments would transmit their reports before the next session.

Some members of the Commission expressed dissatisfaction with the present fashion in which the Commission dealt with the thousands of communications it received alleging violation of human rights. The Commission approved, by a vote of 9 to 7, with 1 abstention, a resolution by which a committee would be appointed to study this problem and to prepare recommendations for the Commission at its next session.

The Commission decided to consider at its next session the drafting of an international agreement for eradicating discrimination in education; and it endorsed the idea of holding a second conference of non-governmental organizations interested in the eradication of discrimination. It took note of the progress report of the Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free

from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile; and, in accordance with the views expressed by the Economic and Social Council, it decided to postpone until next year consideration of draft declarations on the rights of the child and on the right of asylum. By a vote of 17 in favour, none against, with 1 abstention, the Commission recommended that it continue to meet in annual sessions.

### **Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

The thirteenth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was held at the headquarters of the United Nations in Geneva from April 28 to May 30, 1958. The Canadian Representative, Mr. K. C. Hossick, was elected Vice-President of the Commission and also served as Chairman of the Illicit Traffic Committee, which met three days prior to the Commission's session.

At its thirteenth session the Commission was able to complete its consideration of the proposed single convention which will unify and replace the existing international treaties on narcotic control. The drafting and review of this convention has been the Commission's major task at its past eight sessions and considerable satisfaction was felt at its successful termination. The Commission, and subsequently, the Economic and Social Council, adopted a resolution in which it decided to convene a plenipotentiary conference for the adoption of the convention. The conference will comprise representatives of all states members of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, as well as representatives of the World Health Organization and other Specialized Agencies interested in the matter of the Permanent Central Opium Board, the Drug Supervisory Body and the International Criminal Police. It is hoped that it will be possible to hold the conference before the end of 1960.

In their reviews of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, the *ad hoc* committee and the Commission found no conspicuous change from the situation in previous years. In order to strengthen the campaign against the traffic in the Middle East it was decided to establish a special mission to visit governments in areas where the illicit traffic is particularly severe. The mission would first familiarize itself with the situation, in order to be able to discuss and suggest possible improvements in control measures and machinery to governments and to the United Nations. The political situation in the Middle East made it impossible for the mission to visit the area in 1958 but it is hoped that it will be able to do so in the early autumn of 1959.

The United Nations' Programme of Scientific Research, to ascertain the origin of opium seized in the illicit traffic, is of particular interest to Canada. The Canadian Government in its Food and Drug Laboratories carries out an intensive research programme in this field and also offers training facilities for fellows appointed under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme to become familiar with the techniques evolved in the laboratory so that equivalent laboratories may be established in their own countries.

In 1958 an expert committee was convened to evaluate the methods already in use for determination origin and to decide if they could be considered adequate. The expert committee in its report considered that determination origin is now possible to a limited degree but recommended an intensified programme of research and a wider range of reference data from samples of known origin. The Commission and the Council endorsed these recommendations.

The Commission was gratified to learn that the Government of Afghanistan had adopted a policy to prohibit the cultivation, use and all



commerce in opium in their country. This development in Afghanistan's narcotics policy will, however, result in severe social and economic consequences for a considerable proportion of the population; the Commission, and subsequently the Council, drew attention to this situation and to the important aid which United Nations technical assistance could provide in helping the country achieve its aims.

The Commission also considered recurring items on its agenda, including the report of the Permanent Control Board, the problems of drug addiction, and the implementation of international narcotics control under the different international treaties. It paid particular attention to the new opportunities offered by making technical assistance available in connection with narcotics control.

### **Commission on International Commodity Trade**

The Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) held its sixth session in New York May 5 to 16, 1958. The main items on its agenda were the customary review of international trade in primary commodities, (covering the year 1957 and the early part of 1958) and a study of fluctuations in commodity prices and in the volume of trade. The Commission also considered submissions by governments concerning international commodity problems, the stage reached by the Food and Agriculture Organization in its discussions of the proposal to establish a world food reserve, various proposals for amending the terms of reference of the Commission, and other matters relating to commodity trade.

The Commission noted the general decline in primary commodity prices in the second half of 1957 and in the first quarter of 1958. This decline contrasted with a slight increase in the prices of finished goods entering into international trade. As a result the terms of exchange between primary commodities and manufactured goods had become progressively less favourable to the former and by the end of 1957 had declined to the lowest level of the post-war period.

The main factors accounting for the decline in commodity prices were considered to be the economic recession in North America, the slowing down in the rate of economic growth in Western Europe and Japan and the enlarged capacity for producing primary commodities. The sharpest declines in prices during 1957 and in the early part of 1958 were registered by wool, sugar, butter, rubber and non-ferrous metals. In contrast cereals, meats and beverage crops showed little change and lumber and wood pulp experienced a more moderate decline.

A number of proposals were placed before the Commission aimed at securing wider participation in its work by amending to some extent its terms of reference. It was decided however that this matter should be left for the consideration and decision of the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-sixth session.

The terms of reference of the Commission were in fact modified, though not substantially, at the 26th session of the Economic and Social Council. The text of the resolution adopted by the Council, with minor revisions, was sponsored by Chile, Costa Rica, France and the Netherlands. It represented a compromise which made it possible for the United States and the United Kingdom to agree to participate in the work of the Commission. Under its new terms of reference, the main task of the Commission will be to

study and analyze developments and trends in international commodity trade, including excessive fluctuations in price and volume, changes in comparative terms of trade, and the effect of these developments on both the international and domestic economic position of countries participating in international commodity trade, especially on the economic development of less-developed countries. The Commission is empowered to bring to the attention of the Council or of member governments of the United Nations its views and recommendations concerning the need for governmental action to deal with particular commodity problems. Other tasks set for the CICT are continuing review of commodity markets and the publication of studies and statistical reports on international commodity problems.

After approving the Commission's new terms of reference, the Council elected the full membership of the Commission (18 countries) as follows:

One-year term: Argentina, Brazil, Pakistan, Poland, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R.

Two-year term: Australia, Greece, Indonesia, Sweden, United States, Yugoslavia;

Three-year term: Belgium, Canada, Chile, France, India, Uruguay. Of these countries, the only new members are Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, and Yugoslavia, which replaced Austria, China, Denmark, and the United Arab Republic. In a separate resolution, the Council also decided to convene a meeting of the reconstituted CICT within the first three months of 1959.

### **Statistical Commission**

The Statistical Commission held its tenth session at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York from April 28 to May 16, 1958. Mr. Walter E. Duffett, Dominion Statistician, was the Canadian Representative, and Mr. S. A. Goldberg, Assistant Dominion Statistician, was alternate Representative. The Commission reviewed its work programme and accorded high priority to basic industrial statistics and to data on external trade, production and prices, transport, national income, population and vital statistics. These are new projects, in addition to the publication of statistics, the development of statistical methods and the related work of assisting countries in implementing the recommendations carried out under the technical assistance programme, with which the Commission is continually concerned.

Special attention has been given over the past year to arranging regional training centres for statisticians in connection with the world census programme covering censuses of population and agriculture to be taken by many countries in 1959-60. Two centres have been arranged jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): one to be in Lima and the other one in Tokyo; both will operate for about 15 weeks beginning around September 1958. Some 40 to 60 participants are expected to attend each centre.

Direct advisory assistance on statistics under the technical assistance programme was supplied by forty-one experts to nineteen countries requesting this service. Forty-one fellowship awards were made to statisticians from 21 countries for advanced training in statistics. In addition, experts were assigned to assist in training programmes at statistical centres and institutes in the



Philippines, Vietnam, the United Arab Republic, India and Mexico. The Statistical Commission at its tenth session recognized the general value of regional consultation and recorded as a project of high priority "the further development, if necessary, of mechanisms for regional consultations on statistical questions . . . especially in connection with the statistical needs of the less well-developed countries."

The Commission considered the problem of achieving standardization in national accounts. It recommended that future revisions in the standard system of accounting should be in the direction of increased flexibility, to be suitable for economies at all stages of economic development. It also discussed problems connected with economic analysis and arranged for further investigations in this field.

When the report of the Statistical Commission was considered in the Economic and Social Council, the Canadian Representative emphasized the value of statistics to the under-developed countries in helping them to maintain orderly and balanced economic growth; he also commended the high quality of the work of the Statistical Commission and the Secretariat and expressed his support for a draft resolution submitted by the Statistical Commission in its report to the Council, recommending that member states compile basic data on industry for 1963. This resolution and another approving the work programme and order of priority of the Commission were both adopted unanimously.

## IV SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

### Introduction

The Specialized Agencies are bodies, set up by inter-governmental agreements, which were brought under the aegis of the United Nations at the time of its establishment, or have been created by it since to carry out the intentions of Chapter IX of the Charter. Chapter IX provides, in part, that member states shall work for the “conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations,” by undertaking to promote “higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; solution of international economic, social, health and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation”.

The ratification by Japan, on March 17, 1958, of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) brought that Specialized Agency into being, increasing the number of Specialized Agencies to twelve. Another Agency has been proposed, the International Trade Organization (ITO), but it has not yet come into existence, since its charter has not been ratified by the required number of countries.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), established in 1957, is not a Specialized Agency; it has, however, entered into an agreement with the United Nations. Its relationship to the United Nations is that of an autonomous international organization under United Nations’ aegis: in practice its position is comparable to that of the Specialized Agencies.

Canada is a member of all the Specialized Agencies and of IAEA. It has tried to encourage and develop their programmes and has sought to promote the co-ordination of those programmes. The opportunities for useful and desirable work by the agencies are unlimited but, as vast funds are not available, Canada has taken the position that programmes should be planned on a system of priorities in order to achieve the most effective use of available resources and to stimulate national efforts.

To avoid overlapping of activities and to promote co-ordination, the Economic and Social Council has established the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination which reports regularly at Council sessions on inter-agency co-operation at all levels. As its name indicates the Committee studies administrative and personnel problems common to the Specialized Agencies. The Committee also considers planned projects on problems of special urgency to be undertaken jointly by several agencies.

### International Labour Organization

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established in 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference. Originally associated with the League of Nations, it became in 1946 a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. Its purpose is to promote social justice by improving working and living conditions in all parts of the world through international agreements, national legislative action and collective bargaining, thus providing a solid basis for universal lasting peace and prosperity.



The tripartite structure of the ILO is unique among the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Representatives of governments, employers and workers from the 80 member states participate freely in determining ILO activities and policies.\* One important method of achieving its objectives is by the adoption of conventions and recommendations at the regular sessions of the International Labour Conference. Ratification of these conventions by member states is a voluntary matter, but when countries do ratify an ILO convention they are obliged to bring their labour standards into agreement with the provisions of the convention and to report annually on its implementation. Recommendations are not subject to ratification but set forth general principles to guide governments and agencies in drafting regulations in various industrial fields.

It its forty years of existence, the International Labour Organization has adopted 111 conventions and 111 recommendations, forming a broadly systematic labour code covering freedom of association, industrial relations, equal pay for equal work, employment and unemployment, discrimination, forced labour, protection of women and young persons, working conditions, hours of work, weekly rest, industrial safety and health, social security, vocational training and rehabilitation, special problems in various industries and occupations, and many other related subjects.

Canada has ratified a total of 18 conventions dealing with labour statistics, hours of work and weekly rest in industry, conditions of employment of seafarers and dock workers, minimum wage-fixing machinery, and the employment service. As Canada is a federal state, in which most labour matters lie wholly or partly within the jurisdiction of the provinces constitutional considerations impede the ratification by Canada of most ILO conventions.

Two sessions of the International Labour Conference were held in Geneva during 1958. The 41st (Maritime) session met from April 29 to May 14, and was attended by 370 delegates, advisers and observers from 46 member states interested in maritime matters. The Conference revised the 1949 convention concerning wages, hours of work on board ship and manning, and adopted also a supplementary recommendation. The revised convention treats each of its subjects individually (wages, hours of work and manning) and provides that each part can be ratified separately. It sets a minimum monthly wage of £ 16 (British) or \$64 (U.S.) or equivalent, and provides for a maximum 48-hour week on deep sea ships and a maximum 56-hour week on coastal ships. The section on manning includes provisions designed to prevent excessive strain and overtime work for crews. The convention will come into force six months after ratification by nine out of 27 maritimes countries representing a major share of the world's shipping tonnage.

In addition, the 41st (Maritime) Conference adopted a convention on seafarers' identity documents and recommendations on the social conditions and safety of seafarers, on medical care of seamen, on ships' medical chests, and on the engagement of seafarers for vessels registered in a foreign country. A number of resolutions were adopted including resolutions on refugee seafarers, welfare in port, crew accommodation, atomic power and shipping, and fishermen's questions.

The 42nd session of the International Labour Conference met in Geneva from June 4 to 26, 1958, and was attended by nearly 900 delegates, advisers and observers from 73 member nations. The Honourable Michael

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\*See *Canada and the United Nations 1957* pp. 54-55, for details on the constitution of ILO.

Starr, Minister of Labour, attended the Conference and spoke for Canada in the plenary session. At this session four new international agreements were adopted: a convention and a recommendation calling on ILO members to take steps to eliminate discrimination regarding employment and occupations, on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin; and a convention and a recommendation on the conditions of employment of plantation workers.

The 42nd session adopted a number of resolutions on such subjects as industrial health and safety, technical assistance, human rights, management development, and labour-management relations. Canada sponsored a resolution concerning measures to promote employment and to reduce the hardships of unemployment, by such means as resources development, housing improvement, reduction of trade barriers, measures to facilitate mobility of labour, and unemployment insurance. The resolution also urged member states to undertake studies on this problem and employers' and workers' organizations similarly to examine their policies and actions in relation to their effect on employment. The resolution finally requested that studies be undertaken by the Director-General on the subject of promoting and maintaining employment. It was approved by a vote of 166 in favour, 1 against, with 10 abstentions.

At this session also the ILO 1959 budget was approved, totalling about \$8.5 millions. Canada's assessment, which is calculated at the rate of 3.53%, will amount to a net contribution of \$261,416.

One of the more difficult problems facing the ILO in recent years has been the question of the seating of the employer delegates from the Communist countries of Eastern Europe on technical committees of the annual International Labour Conference. This question arises out of the tripartite structure of the Organization and the requirement that delegations of member states include delegates representing three distinct fields of interest — government, management and labour. In recent years, the employers group at ILO conferences has refused to include Communist employers delegates among their nominations of representatives to committees. They hold that Communist employers are indistinguishable from their governments and that, therefore, their delegates are out of place in bodies where they would be required to represent employers' interests. At the 41st session Communist employer delegates were refused full membership on the Conference committees. A proposal to grant them deputy membership was finally accepted by 122 in favour, 66 against and 37 abstentions. The Canadian Government Representative abstained on the vote for full membership and voted for deputy membership; the Canadian employer delegate voted against both proposals and the Canadian workers delegate abstained in each instance. At the 42nd session the same question was raised and the employer delegates of the Communist countries were not nominated by the employers group for seats on the Conference's technical committees. The voting in this instance was 53 in favour, 115 against (including the Canadian Government and employers delegates), with 51 abstentions (including the Canadian workers delegate). An amendment was then introduced, and subsequently defeated, to grant Communist employers deputy membership on committees. Sixty-three votes were recorded in favour (including the Canadian Government delegate), 97 against (including the Canadian employers delegate) and 53 abstentions (including the Canadian workers delegate). It is interesting to note that the employers group and the Communists joined forces to vote against the amendment as the Communist employer delegates had previously indicated



their unwillingness to accept deputy membership on the Conference's committees. Consequently, they were not seated on these committees in any capacity.<sup>1</sup>

At the 42nd session the Credentials Committee's majority report rejected the government employer and worker delegates from Hungary, as well as their technical advisers. This decision was upheld in plenary session.

During 1958 the Governing Body (of which Canada is a permanent member) held three sessions at which it discussed fact-finding machinery on freedom of association, future action in the field of civil aviation, finances, the world employment situation, methods of improving the programme of ILO conferences and meetings, the agendas of various ILO meetings, the reports of numerous committees and conferences, and other matters. Tripartite Canadian Delegations participated during the year in meetings of the Chemical Industries Committee and the Textiles Committee, and in an *ad hoc* meeting on the timber industry. In addition, there were Canadian experts at a meeting on conditions of work and employment of nurses, and a meeting on teachers' problems.

The ILO's operational programme continued to expand during 1958. Plans were developed for courses and meetings on workers' education, and for a series of on-the-spot, fact-finding surveys on trade union rights and freedom of association in member countries. (The first two surveys in 1959 are to be in the Soviet and the United States). In the field of technical assistance, projects were continued in manpower training, vocational rehabilitation and employment services. The majority of these projects as in past years were financed by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of the United Nations, and were designed to assist under-developed countries to improve their industrial standards.

## Food and Agriculture Organization

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) had its beginnings in the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held in May, 1943 at Hot Springs, Virginia, when plans were laid for dealing with expected postwar problems in this field. In October, 1945 FAO was established at a conference held at Quebec City with a membership of 42 countries, including Canada. Since that time the Organization has developed into one of the largest and most important of the United Nations Specialized Agencies and now has a membership of seventy-seven countries. The headquarters moved from Washington to Rome in 1951.

The objectives of the Organization are to raise levels of nutrition and living standards, improve the production and distribution of food, agricultural, fisheries and forestry products, and to stimulate better rural conditions. To this end FAO collects, analyses and distributes technical and economic information relating to food and agriculture, and encourages national and international action to achieve its purposes. The supreme governing body of the Organization is the FAO Conference, which normally meets every second year. (The next meeting is scheduled for November, 1959.) The Conference elects a 24-member Council which normally meets twice a year to decide issues involving policy. Canada has a seat on the Council.

<sup>1</sup>The recommendations of a tripartite committee of the Governing Body, which has been studying practical methods to improve the working of the International Labour Conference, including the above-mentioned problem, have been recommended for the consideration of the 43rd session of the International Labour Conference in June, 1959.

From time to time subsidiary committees and other bodies are established for particular purposes. One of the most important of these, the Committee on Commodity Problems, on which Canada is represented, provides a forum for inter-governmental discussions on problems of production and trade in primary agricultural commodities. A sub-committee studying agricultural surplus disposal problems meets regularly in Washington.

During 1958 the Organization completed a study of the problems of maintaining food reserves in under-developed countries which was forwarded to the Economic and Social Council for consideration. Plans for two world-wide campaigns were initiated: the first, which will continue until 1961, is concerned with the use of better seeds; the second is an informational and promotional campaign known as Free the World From Hunger Year, which will take place in 1963 on the twentieth anniversary of the Hot Springs Conference. Progress was also made in the establishment of a regional office for Africa, to be located at Accra.

Dr. Norman Wright of the United Kingdom was appointed Deputy Director-General following the resignation of Dr. F. T. Wahlen, who left to assume his duties as a member of the executive branch of the Swiss Government. Rapid progress was made towards the reorganization of the FAO headquarters staff in Rome along the lines approved by the 1957 Conference. This reorganization establishes three main departments, Technical, Economic, and Public Relations and Legal Affairs, responsible to the Director-General. These departments will be administered by a Programme and Budgetary division and a Division of Administration and Finance, both also directly responsible to the Director-General. The Organization continued to give priority technical assistance under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, despite recruiting difficulties.

### **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

The year 1958 marked the installation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in its new permanent headquarters in Paris. A striking blend of modern architecture and abstract works of art, the building was officially opened on November 3 at an impressive ceremony attended by the President of the French Republic, high dignitaries of church and state, representatives of member nations, officials of the Secretariat and many others who had played a part in the design and construction of the new building. Here, on November 4, the tenth session of the General Conference was convened by Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, leader of the Indian Delegation, whose country had been host to the ninth session which was held in New Delhi in 1956.

The General Conference is the policy-making body of UNESCO and meets every two years to plan the programme and budget for the ensuing two-year period, to fill vacancies on the Executive Board, to consider such matters as amendments to the constitution and rules of procedure, relations between UNESCO and other governmental and non-governmental agencies, and generally to conduct the business, and to review the wide range of activities of an organization the purpose of which, according to its constitution, is: "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, for human rights and fundamental freedoms".



The tenth session was attended by representatives from 79 of the Organization's 81 member states, and by four associate members as well as by observers from non-member states, the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, inter-governmental organizations such as the International Bureau of Education, the Organization of American States, the Council of Europe and the non-governmental organizations having consultative status with UNESCO.

Among the major decisions of the session was the election, for a six-year term, of Dr. Vittorino Veronese of Italy as the Director-General of the Organization to succeed Dr. Luther Evans of the United States of America. Dr. Evans' letter of resignation was accepted by the General Conference with unanimous expressions of appreciation for his unflagging zeal throughout his term of office in promoting the purposes of UNESCO.

Important decisions of the Conference included the approval of a budget of \$25,970,463, an increase of more than \$3,000,000 over the 1957-1958 budget\*. The current figure includes a book entry of approximately \$1 million for the headquarters costs of the technical assistance programme subsequently to be counter-balanced by a payment from the United Nations Technical Assistance Commission. In addition to the regular budget, the Conference adopted a resolution for the establishment of a special account through which voluntary contributions may be made by governmental and private donors to meet special and urgent needs in education, science and culture. All member states reaffirmed their strong support for the three major projects adopted at the ninth session. These are: the extension of primary education in Latin America; scientific research for the improvement of arid lands, and the development of mutual appreciation of the cultural values of the West and the Orient.

In keeping with resolutions of the eleventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the twenty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council, the UNESCO Conference set up a working party to consider methods of appraising the Organization's main programmes as reviewed for 1959, and to forecast the scope, trend and cost of these programmes for the years 1960-1964. As a result of the working party's deliberations the Conference adopted a resolution authorizing the Director-General to carry out an appraisal of UNESCO's programmes in accordance with the observations and recommendations formulated during the tenth session.

This was the first General Conference held since the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO was established under the auspices of the Canada Council in August, 1957. Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, Chairman of the National Commission and President of the University of British Columbia, headed the Canadian Delegation of fifteen members which included six representatives of the National Commission. Throughout the year, the Commission was active in co-ordinating Canadian activities related to UNESCO's programme. It held its first meeting in February 1958 when it adopted its constitution and by-laws, and set up a committee to examine the programme and budget proposed for the Organization for 1959 and 1960. The Commission's observations on the programme provided guidance for the Delegation to the General Conference.

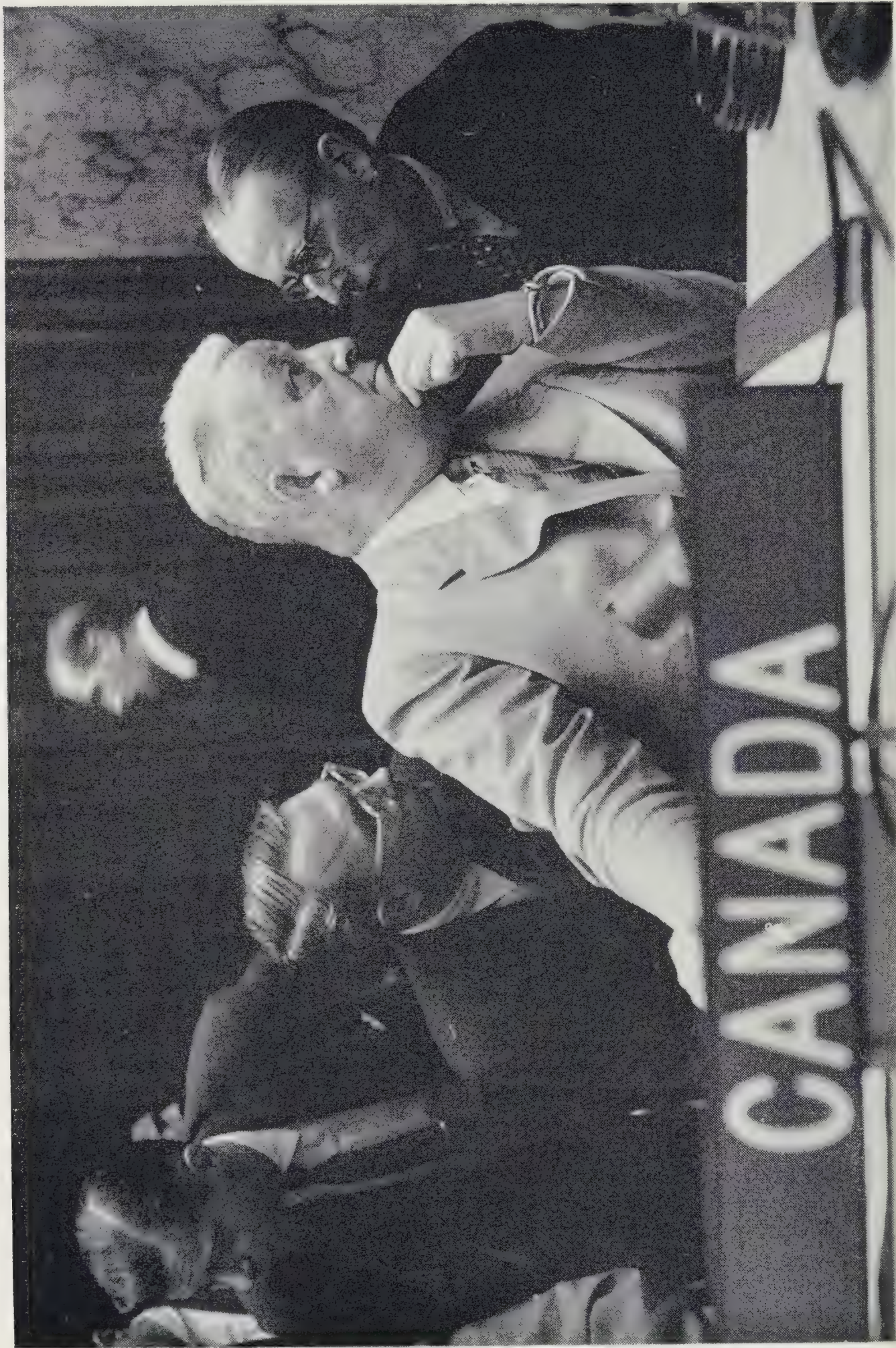
A survey was undertaken of Canadian resources for participation in the major project on eastern and western cultural values and this will

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\*The Canadian contribution to this budget will be approximately \$378,000 for each of the years 1959 and 1960.







The Honourable Sidney E. Smith with Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie (right) and Mr. John C. Holmes (left) at a meeting of the



provide a basis for Canadian action in relation to this project. In September a national committee was set up to consider recommendations arising from this survey and to prepare a working paper for reference to the Conference of the National Commission which is to be held in March 1959.

Another step in promoting East-West understanding was the visit to Japan organized by the United Nations Association Committee for UNESCO. Contributing greatly to the success of this mission was the assistance and hospitality offered by the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO.

In the exchange of persons service, Canada was the recipient of a regional cultural study grant for a musicologist to study in India and a Polish UNESCO fellowship was awarded to a Canadian scholar to pursue Slavonic studies in Poland. As in past years, Canada provided a number of specialists for UNESCO technical assistance missions and accepted candidates from several countries to study in Canada on UNESCO fellowships.

With the assistance of the National Commission, Canadians participated in a number of seminars or meetings held under the auspices of UNESCO or sponsored by the non-governmental organizations having consultative status with UNESCO. The National Commission provided assistance for the development of special programmes in Canada, and collected information for various UNESCO surveys and publications. At the request of UNESCO a Canadian participated in the meeting of experts convened to draft recommendations for the standardization of educational statistics. The recommendations approved by this special meeting were adopted without change at the General Conference.

Canada was represented at a regional meeting of national commissions in the Western hemisphere held in Costa Rica in May and sent observers to the annual meeting of the United States National Commission in Washington in September. Preceding the tenth session of the General Conference, UNESCO convened a meeting of the directors of national cultural relations services, at which Canada was one of the 61 countries in attendance.

In company with many member states which have contributed to the furnishing of the new headquarters, the Canadian Government, at the invitation of the Headquarters Committee, donated the furniture for the Information Service which is situated immediately to the right of the Place de Fontenoy entrance to the Secretariat building.

### **International Civil Aviation Organization**

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was established as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations in April 1947. Its general objectives are the development of the principles and techniques of international air navigation and the encouragement of the planning and development of international air transport in such a way as to promote safety, efficiency, economy, and the orderly growth of air services.

The Organization is governed by an Assembly comprising all member states, which meets at least once every third year. Subordinate to the Assembly is the 21-member Council which is elected for a three-year term at the triennial Assemblies, and which meets in virtually continuous session at the headquarters in Montreal. Canada has been a member of the Council since the provisional establishment of ICAO in 1945. The Council is assisted by an Air Navigation Commission and four specialized Committees:



air transport, legal, joint support of air navigation services, and finance. The Canadian Representative to ICAO is Chairman of the Finance Committee.

During the past few years, ICAO has paid great attention to the problems involved in the introduction of jet aircraft on the world's air routes. Much work in the technical field has been devoted to this subject and during 1958 the Air Transport Committee prepared a study for the guidance of ICAO's 73 member nations on the economic implications of the introduction into service of these aircraft.

Other activities during 1958 included the coming into force of the Rome Convention of 1952 which among other things limits the liability of air carriers for damage done to third parties on the land or sea. Canada is among the countries which has ratified this international agreement drafted by ICAO. The Expanded Technical Assistance Programme (ETAP) under which ICAO maintains training and advisory missions in more than 20 countries also received close attention during 1958.

## **The International Monetary Fund The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and The International Finance Corporation**

### **History and Purposes**

The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development came into being in December 1945, following the 1944 Bretton Woods United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference where their respective Articles of Agreement were drawn up.

The Fund and Bank were planned for a peaceful world of liberal trade, currency convertibility and advancing economic development, in which increased resources could be devoted to raising standards of living throughout the world. The two organizations were seen as permanent institutions for world-wide co-operation in the fields of currency exchange, international investment, and economic development.

The Fund provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary, payments and exchange problems. Among its purposes are the promotion of exchange stability, the elimination of exchange restrictions, the establishment of a multilateral system of current payments, and the expansion and balanced growth of international trade. Under certain conditions member countries may draw on the resources of the Fund to assist in dealing appropriately with temporary balance of payments difficulties and for other purposes consistent with the Fund's Articles of Agreement, including support for the introduction or maintenance of convertibility.

The main purposes of the Bank, as described in the Articles of Agreement, are, first, to facilitate the investment of capital for productive purposes; second, to promote private foreign investment by means of guarantees or of participation in loans by private investors; and, third, to make loans when private capital is not available on reasonable terms.

The International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the Bank designed to promote the growth of productive private enterprise particularly in the less-developed countries, came into being in July 1956.

## **Membership and Organization**

As of December 31, 1958 sixty-eight countries were members of the International Bank and International Monetary Fund. During the preceding twelve months, the membership of both institutions was increased by the admission of Malaya, Morocco, Tunisia, Spain and Libya, while the individual memberships of Egypt and Syria were replaced by that of the United Arab Republic.

The principal authority over each institution is vested in a Board of Governors, and these two boards convene jointly once a year. Each country has the right to appoint a Governor who is in most cases the Minister of Finance. The Governors have delegated many of their powers to Executive Boards of 18 members each. Five Executive Directors on each board are appointed by the countries with the highest quotas in the Fund and the highest subscriptions in the Bank. Other Directors are elected by the remaining members. The staffs of the two institutions are headed by the Managing Director in the Fund and the President in the case of the Bank.

## **Canadian Representation**

The Honourable Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance, is Canadian Governor of the Bank and the Fund; Mr. A. F. W. Plumptre, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Finance, is the Canadian Alternate Governor of the Bank; Mr. James Elliott Coyne, Governor of the Bank of Canada, is the Canadian Alternate Governor of the Fund. Canada has been represented by a Canadian Executive Director on the Boards of the Fund and Bank from the outset of their activity. At the Seventh Regular Election of Executive Directors, held during the Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors in 1958, Mr. Louis Rasminsky was re-elected Executive Director for Canada of the Bank and on November 1, 1958 was appointed for a further two year term as Executive Director for Canada of the Fund. Mr. A. B. Hockin is his Alternate in both institutions.

## **Resources of the Fund and the Bank**

The resources of the Fund consist of members' quotas paid in gold and members' currencies, while the greater part of the Bank's resources come from borrowing on the strength of the part of its subscribed share capital not paid in but acting as a guarantee.

As of December 31, 1958, total quotas in the Fund amounted to \$9,193.0 million. Canada's quota was equivalent to U.S. \$300 million, of which \$75 million was paid in gold and the rest in Canadian dollars. This is in accord with Fund regulations which provide that a member shall pay in gold either 25 per cent of its quota, or 10 per cent of its holding of gold and U.S. dollars, depending on which is the smaller figure. The remainder of a member's subscription to the Fund is payable in non-interest-bearing notes in the member's currency. On December 31, 1958 the Fund's holdings of member currencies (including non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing notes) totalled \$6,738.2 million of which \$792.3 million was in U.S. dollars. The Fund's total holdings of gold and convertible currencies amounted to \$2,695.8 million of which \$1,531.6 million was in gold. The largest holding of convertible currencies other than U.S. dollars was in Canadian dollars equivalent to \$210.0 million.

With the admission of the five new members during 1958 and increases in the capital subscriptions of El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras and Paraguay



during the year, the subscribed capital of the International Bank totalled, on December 31, 1958, \$9,521.5 million. Of this amount, Canada's participation was \$325 million. Only 20% of the subscribed share capital is, however, paid up; the remaining 80% can be called only if needed to enable the Bank to meet its own obligations and not for lending. Of the total paid-up capital of the Bank, equivalent to \$1,904.3 million on December 31, 1958, an amount of \$190.4 million equivalent to 2% of the subscribed capital has, in accord with the Articles of Agreement, been paid up in gold or in dollars. The remaining \$1,713.9 million (18% of the subscribed capital) has been paid up in the currencies of the member countries. These currencies can, however, be used by the Bank for its lending operations only with the approval of the members concerned. The United States, Canada, Germany, Venezuela, Costa Rica and El Salvador are the only countries that have to date released without qualification the whole of the 18% part of their original subscriptions, equivalent to \$692 million. Many other countries, however, have made conditional or partial releases or agreed to release their 18 per cent over a period. Canada's release amounting to \$58.5 million has been fully utilized by the Bank in its lending activities.

### **Planned Increase in the Resources of the Fund and the Bank**

During 1958 action was initiated to increase substantially the resources of the Bank and the Fund in order to ensure that these institutions would have the funds necessary to continue functioning effectively in the future. At the recent high level of lending the Bank's unused borrowing capacity, which is particularly influenced by the amount of the U.S. guarantee, might have been exhausted within two or three years. Heavy borrowing by members of the Fund since 1956 had by the latter part of 1958 left this organization with only about \$1.5 billion in gold and convertible currencies uncommitted and available for lending. These considerations prompted a proposal at the 1958 Annual Meetings in New Delhi that the resources of the Fund and the Bank be materially strengthened. This proposal was adopted and the matter was referred to the Executive Boards of the two organizations who submitted specific recommendations to their Boards of Governors at the end of the year.

These recommendations, which were approved by the Governors early in 1959, involved a general increase of 50 per cent in members' quotas in the Fund and of 100 per cent in members' subscriptions to the Bank with special additional increases for Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan in view of the exceptional economic growth shown by these three countries since the Fund and Bank were established. The recommendations also provide for special increases in the quotas and subscriptions of 24 countries whose present quotas in the Fund do not exceed \$15 million.

Under these proposals, the authorized capital of the Bank will be increased from \$10 billion to \$21 billion, which will leave a margin of unsubscribed capital for admission of new members and for possible subsequent increases in individual subscriptions. Unlike the original subscriptions, of which 2 per cent had to be paid in gold and 18 per cent in interest-free notes in the member's currency, the general increase in subscriptions will be entirely in the form of guarantees and will involve no cash payments to the Bank unless called for the purpose of meeting its obligations. Of the special additional increases of \$100 million, \$390 million and \$166 million in the subscriptions of Canada, Germany and Japan respectively, one half will be payable on the basis of original subscriptions and the other half will

be entirely in the form of a guarantee. Canada's subscription will be raised from \$325 million to \$750 million involving a payment of \$1 million in gold and \$9 million in non-interest bearing notes. The United States guarantee, which has so important a bearing on the Bank's ability to borrow, will rise from \$2,540 million to \$5,715 million.

The proposed general increase in Fund quotas by 50 per cent. together with special additional increases of \$100 million, \$292.5 million and \$125 million for Canada, Germany and Japan respectively would add \$5.1 billion to the Fund's resources bringing total quotas to \$14,307 million. All quota increases would be paid on the original basis of 25 per cent in gold and 75 per cent in members' currencies. The Fund's holdings of gold and U.S. dollars would double from \$2.3 billion on December 31, 1958 to 4.6 billion. Canada's quota would be increased from \$300 million to \$550 million involving a payment of U.S. \$62.5 million in gold and an amount equivalent to U.S. \$187.5 million in non-interest-bearing Government notes. These increases in the Fund's resources are conditional on member countries having 75 per cent of the total of present quotas consenting to the increases in their individual quotas before September 15, 1959 and the increases in the Bank subscriptions are likewise conditional on their acceptance by a large majority.

### **Fund Activities**

The basic premise on which the Fund was established is that orderly exchange arrangements are necessary in a world increasingly dependent on international trade and investment. Standards of fair exchange practice are accordingly set out in the Fund Agreement and the Fund's resources in gold and currencies are used to give temporary assistance to its members. From the inception of its operations on March 1, 1947 until December 31, 1958, the Fund effected transactions equivalent to \$3,224.0 million on behalf of 37 members. Most of these transactions were in U.S. dollars but the Fund also advanced sterling, Deutsche mark, Canadian dollars, Belgian francs and Netherlands guilders to its members. The only drawing of Canadian dollars occurred in September, 1956 when Egypt drew \$15 million. Canada has not had occasion to draw on the Fund's resources. During 1958, a year of relative exchange balance, the total of drawings in the Fund was \$337.9 million compared with record drawings of \$977.1 million in the previous year. Undrawn credits available to members under stand-by arrangements, which allow a member to purchase currencies up to a stated amount within a stated period without further examination of its economic position, amounted to \$911.3 million at the end of 1958.

Members using the Fund's resources are expected to repay the Fund within a period suited to their payments problem, not in excess of three years and, as a general rule, with an outside limit of five years. As of December 31, 1958 \$1,664.4 million of the Fund's total transactions had been repaid.

Without help from the Fund during the past few years some members would probably have felt obliged to resort to more stringent restrictions and discrimination. The availability of Fund resources should encourage members to rely more on financial policy and less on direct controls as instruments for maintaining international and domestic equilibrium, and, as their payments position improves, to move more rapidly than they otherwise would towards relaxation of restrictions and discrimination.



Many countries still make use of exchange restrictions and discrimination, particularly against the dollar. Members that continue exchange restrictions and discrimination have an obligation to consult with the Fund and since 1952 the Fund has been almost constantly engaged in such consultations. These consultations are held primarily to ascertain whether the balance of payments position and prospects of these countries is such as to justify the continued maintenance of exchange restrictions. The consultations also provide opportunities for discussion of the economic and financial problems which have given rise to restrictive and discriminatory practices (including bilateral arrangements), and of the possibilities for the elimination or reduction of these practices. Of the 68 members of the Fund, 57 operate under the "transitional period" arrangements and have an obligation to consult under Article XIV. The Fund is continuing its endeavours to help in the elimination of restrictions and much of its effort has been spent on advice and assistance to members that are trying to move toward the re-establishment of a multilateral system of payments.

Towards the close of 1958, a number of European countries, including the United Kingdom, declared non-resident earnings of their currencies to be convertible into any other currency including the dollar. However, the currencies in question have not as yet been declared legally convertible in the sense of Article VIII of the Fund Agreement, and the obligation of these countries to consult with the Fund under Article XIV continues. Nevertheless this move, which was undoubtedly encouraged by the prospect of a substantial increase during 1959 in the Fund's resources, constitutes an important advance toward the objectives of the Fund.

During 1958, 8 countries consulted the Fund about exchange modifications other than changes covered by the Articles XIV consultations. In addition Canada consulted the Fund with regard to the extension of the provisions of its Emergency Gold Mining Assistance through 1959 and 1960, and a 25 per cent increase in the amount of assistance for the years 1958, 1959 and 1960. The Fund continued to give substantial technical assistance to its members during the year, particularly under its Training Programme.

## **Operations of the Bank**

The activity of the Bank may be considered under three headings: the making of loans to meet the foreign exchange cost of reconstruction and development in member countries; the marketing of its own bonds and other obligations in the private capital market on which it relies for the major part of the money which it lends; and technical assistance in the preparation, completion and operation of projects and programmes for reconstruction and development.

In recent years emphasis has shifted from post-war European reconstruction to development loans in many areas of the world, mainly in the under-developed countries. Included in programmes and projects financed by the Bank are general reconstruction and development, electric power, transportation, agriculture, irrigation and flood control and communications. From its inception to December 31, 1958 the Bank has made 219 loans in 49 countries in the aggregate of \$4,250.2 million of which \$3,087.9 million has been disbursed. During the twelve-month period

ending December 31, 1958, 30 loans were made in 17 countries and territories, totalling the equivalent of \$770.0 million. In cases where the government is not the borrower, the member government concerned, its central bank or some comparable agency acceptable to the Bank must, in accordance with the Articles of Agreement, guarantee the loan. During 1958 private investors acquired portions of the Bank's loans amounting to \$98.2 million of which \$7.0 million was by private Canadian interests. This brought total private participation in the Bank's lending operations to \$469.6 million of which \$20.7 million was by Canadian institutions. The Bank's lending interest rate during 1958 varied from 5 5/8% at the beginning of the year to 5 3/8% in May and 5 3/4% at the end of the year.

### **Borrowing Operations**

Since its inception the Bank has sold issues frequently on the United States market and smaller and less frequent issues in Switzerland, Canada, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, denominated in the currencies of these countries. The Bank has also placed bonds directly with the German Bundesbank. During 1958 bond issues of the Bank, totalling the equivalent of \$400.0 million, were sold in the United States (partly to non-U.S. investors), and the equivalent of \$262.6 million was placed directly with purchasers outside the United States. There was a net increase of \$665.0 million in the Bank's funded debt. As of December 31, 1958 the total amount of Bank bonds outstanding was \$1,791.9 million including Canadian dollar bond issues totalling \$35.3 million.

The Bank's total net earnings to date were \$256.7 million and the total reserves were \$382.1 million.

### **Technical Assistance Activities of the Bank**

The Bank has sought to help its members, particularly those with under-developed economies, by giving technical assistance in various forms. In addition to detailed advice in connection with specific loan projects, the Bank's assistance has taken such broader forms as the organization of general survey missions to analyse the economies of member countries, the stationing of resident representatives in member countries to advise and assist their governments on various development problems, participation in the planning and organization of new development banks, and the provision of facilities for training officials from member countries in its Economic Development Institute and under its General Training Programme. During 1958 the Bank continued to be active in new fields such as nuclear power in view of its large and growing investments in electric power projects, and also played an important role as mediator in economic disputes affecting member countries.

### **The International Finance Corporation**

As of December 31, 1958, the IFC comprised 57 member countries, the subscribed capital of which amounted to \$93.7 million. The Canadian representation in the Corporation is *ex officio* the same as the representation in the Bank.

The Corporation seeks to fulfil its purpose of promoting the growth of productive private enterprise by investing its own funds in association



with private capital where this is not available in sufficient quality and on reasonable terms; by acting as a clearing-house in bringing together investment opportunities and private capital, whether foreign or domestic; and by helping to enlist managerial skill and experience where these are not readily available for a project. IFC investments, unlike those of the World Bank, do not carry government guarantees.

During 1958, the Corporation made eight investments in Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico and Pakistan amounting to \$6.8 million; net income during the year was \$2.0 million.

## **Universal Postal Union**

The Universal Postal Union (UPU), one of the oldest and largest of the Specialized Agencies, was founded in Berne in 1874, and now has 98 members.<sup>1</sup> Canada has been a member since 1878. The principal aim of UPU is to organize and improve postal services around the world through international collaboration. Various international agreements entered into between members of the Union have increased the efficiency and speed of postal communications and have promoted uniformity in services and postal rates among them.

The supreme authority of the UPU is the Universal Postal Union Congress, which meets every five years to review the Universal Postal Convention and its many subsidiary instruments. An Executive and Liaison Committee, consisting of 20 members elected by the Congress on a geographical basis, meets annually to ensure continuity of the Union's work between Congresses. In addition, a new Consultative Committee on Postal Studies, also consisting of 20 members, was created at the Ottawa Congress in 1957; its main duty as the name implies, is to collect and provide to member countries information on the most advanced methods of mail handling. Finally, the International Bureau, which is the permanent secretariat of the Union, circulates information among members, conducts enquiries in technical matters, arbitrates disputes between members and acts as a clearing-house for accounts of member nations relating to the international postal services.

Canada was elected by the Ottawa Congress in 1957 to the Executive and Liaison Committee. As host country to that Congress, Canada will also act until the next Congress as the depositary power for the UPU. Its responsibilities include the certification and forwarding of the Acts of the Congress to other member countries, the safekeeping of credentials of the delegates who attended the Congress, the receipt and safekeeping of ratifications, notification to other member countries of the deposit of such ratifications, and the receipt until April 1, 1959 of requests for adherence to the Convention and other Acts of Congress in the case of member states which did not attend the Congress or were not represented at it.

## **International Telecommunication Union**

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) with Headquarters in Geneva traces its origin to the International Telegraph Convention of

<sup>1</sup>The Republic of Guinea requested adherence to the Postal Convention in October 1958. Its admission to UPU will bring the membership to 99.

1865 and the International Radio Telegraph Convention of 1906. The members of these two bodies met simultaneously at Madrid in 1932 and concluded a single International Telecommunication Convention regulating telegraph, telephone and radio services. This Convention established the ITU which was later organized in its present form by the Atlantic City Convention of October 2, 1947. Canada was a party to the 1906 convention signed at Berlin and has been a member of this organization and its successor ever since. The purpose of the ITU is to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds and to promote the development and efficient operation of technical facilities.

The supreme authority of the ITU is the Plenipotentiary Conference which normally meets once every five years. The next conference will be held in Geneva in October, 1959. Between conferences the affairs of the Union are managed by the Administrative Council which meets annually. Canada has been one of the 18 member countries on the Council since it was established in 1947. Subordinate to the Council are the Secretariat and three permanent technical organs — the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) at Geneva, and two International Consultative Committees, on Telegraph and Telephone (CCITT) and Radio (CCIR) which usually meet every three years.

The Administrative Council met in April and May 1958 and the CCITT held a special Plenary Assembly which was followed in September by a Telegraph and Telephone conference. Canada signed the revised Telegraph Regulations drafted at this conference. The next meeting of the CCIR will be in Los Angeles in April 1959.

These and other meetings have permitted the Union to continue its programme for allocating international telecommunications frequencies in preparation for the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1959. Participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (ETAP) also increased during 1958.

## **World Meteorological Organization**

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) with Headquarters in Geneva developed from the International Meteorological Organization, a voluntary association of international weather services founded in 1878. The convention which established WMO came into force on March 23, 1950 and the Organization became a Specialized Agency of the United Nations on December 20, 1951. The purposes of the organization are to facilitate co-operation among meteorological services; to promote the establishment and maintenance of telecommunication systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics; to further the application of meteorology in various fields including aviation, shipping and agriculture, and to encourage and assist in co-ordinating the international aspects of research and training in meteorology.

These activities are implemented by a Congress, the supreme organ of the WMO on which the Director of Meteorological Services of each of the 72 member states is represented. The Congress normally meets every four



years and the next session will be in April, 1959. Between sessions the affairs of the organization are managed by the Executive Committee (consisting of 15 directors of meteorological services) on which Canada is represented. There are also seven technical commissions covering the main fields of modern meteorology and six regional associations. Dr. Andrew Thomson, Director of the Canadian Meteorological Services, who has been President of Regional Association IV (North and Central America) resigned in December, 1958 at the conclusion of his third term.

During 1958 the Synoptic Commission met in New Delhi and plans were made for establishing a communications network around the world in the Northern Hemisphere for exchanging weather information. The Executive Committee met in Geneva where much attention was devoted to the development of forecasting procedures for jet aircraft operating at high altitudes. The Executive Committee has also accepted responsibility in the field of Hydrology and was able to give advice to the United Nations on questions of outer space.

The International Geophysical Year (IGY) terminated on December 31, 1958, and all weather services are now completing the transmission of information to the IGY Data Centre in Geneva. The first microcards prepared at the Data Centre have been distributed, showing the world's weather data, a record of both surface and upper air each six hours since the beginning of the IGY in July 1957.

The WMO contribution to the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme (ETAP) includes training schools, scholarships, and advice on the administration of weather services in countries without such facilities. Weather practices and codes are now uniform in almost all countries and WMO Guides published in many languages have contributed greatly to this. Progress in applied meteorology such as upper air forecasting has been advanced by the publication of technical notes by outstanding experts.

## **The International Atomic Energy Agency**

The International Atomic Energy Agency, an inter-governmental organization within the United Nations family, came into existence on July 29, 1957, when its statute had been ratified by twenty-six signatory governments. These included those of Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR. (The statute was to become effective upon ratification by eighteen signatories, including three of the countries named above). The first proposal for the establishment of this Agency had been made by the President of the United States to the United Nations General Assembly on December 8, 1953, and was subsequently unanimously endorsed by the General Assembly. Canada served on the various preparatory bodies leading to the formation of the Agency, and, together with France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR, serves on the Board of Governors as one of the countries "most advanced in the technical aspects of atomic energy including the production of source materials."

The first General Conference of the Agency took place at its headquarters in Vienna from October 1-23, 1957. It dealt primarily with the proposals made by the Preparatory Commission that had been set up to prepare for the organization and activities of the Agency during its first year of existence.

The Conference adopted these proposals in substantially their original form; since they were necessarily framed in fairly general terms, it was left to the Board of Governors to work out in greater detail the particular activities which the Agency should undertake during the following year.

Accordingly the Board met at frequent intervals during the closing months of 1957 and throughout 1958, devoting itself primarily to the elaboration of the Agency's programme for 1958 and to the preparation of recommendations on the programme and budget for 1959. These were then presented to the second General Conference, held in Vienna from September 22 to October 4, 1958.

Despite the fact that it had been established only since the middle of the previous year, the Agency made notable progress during 1958 in organizing itself on a sound basis and in carrying out its initial programmes. A competent international secretariat has been built up at the Agency's headquarters, along the lines recommended by the Preparatory Commission; relationship agreements have been negotiated with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies most interested in the Agency's work; a fellowship programme has been initiated and technical assistance missions sent to a number of less-developed areas. The Agency has also begun its technical information activities, has prepared a manual on the safe-handling of radio-isotopes, has established expert panels on radiation protection and on the safe disposal of radio-active wastes, and has begun a programme of scientific conferences. Finally, the Agency has begun negotiations for the conclusion of supply agreements with member states that have offered it fissionable materials and has, under Article XI of its statute, assisted Japan to obtain source material for a research project.

Canada has given substantial financial support to the Agency, in fulfilment of the Government's view that it gives every promise of becoming a valuable and constructive institution, deserving the support of all countries hoping to see the benefits to be derived from the peaceful applications of atomic energy become rapidly and widely available.

In addition, Canada has offered to the Agency, free of charge, the source material required for the research project mentioned above. This gift was offered in order to help the Agency initiate its activities in the supply of materials and to provide it with the additional revenues which it will derive by reselling this material to Japan.

During 1959 the activities of the Board of Governors will include the preparation of a detailed and comprehensive programme and budget for the Agency's third year of activity. It will be submitted for consideration and approval to the third General Conference in Vienna in October, 1959.

### **World Health Organization**

The World Health Organization (WHO), one of the largest of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, was established as a permanent



body in 1948. The first World Health Assembly met in Geneva in June of that year and took as its objective "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". Canada played an important part in the preparatory meetings leading to the creation of WHO, and became one of its first members. A Canadian, Dr. Brock Chisholm, former Deputy Minister of National Health, became the first Director-General, a post which he held until 1953.

The main organs of WHO are: the annual World Health Assembly, which is the Organization's legislative body; the Executive Board, which meets semi-annually and is composed of 18 persons designated by elected member states for their competence in the field of health; and the Secretariat, headed by Dr. M. G. Candau, the Director-General, which implements the Assembly's decisions. In May, 1958, the eleventh World Health Assembly took formal recognition of the agreement signed by the President of the tenth World Health Assembly whereby Dr. Candau would continue in office for an additional period of two years beyond his five-year contract.

WHO's activities fall into two main categories — advisory services and general international health services. Advisory services are provided to help countries strengthen their own health services. Experts are trained, and demonstration teams for disease control are provided to help governments deal with such health problems as nutrition, sanitation, maternal and child care, tuberculosis and malaria. WHO's general international health services cover a wide range of activities including special research projects on a number of parasitic and virus diseases, standardization of pharmaceutical drugs, and the publication of a large variety of scientific works, as well as health statistics.

WHO continued to give special priority to the world-wide eradication on malaria, in view of the growing resistance of the mosquito to all insecticides which are in current use. It is estimated that, in 1958, government expenditures in the field of malaria eradication were about \$57 million. The World Health Organization's Malaria Fund was established in 1955 by WHO for research and to provide equipment, supplies and services in the eradication campaign. By January 14, 1959, the Fund had raised approximately 8.2 million dollars from fifteen countries. It is estimated that WHO will need some \$50 million over a five year period, as its part in the malaria eradication campaign.

The year 1958 was marked by a special commemorative session of the World Health Assembly in Minneapolis on the tenth anniversary of WHO. The Assembly heard messages from President Eisenhower, Mr. Hammarskjöld, and from leaders in the field of international health. Immediately thereafter, the eleventh World Health Assembly was convened. It lasted from May 28 to June 13, 1958, and was attended by delegates from eighty-five member and associate member states. The Canadian Delegation was headed by Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of National Health. The Director-General reported that, as in preceding years, a considerable part of WHO's resources had been devoted to the attack on communicable diseases, which remained one of the most serious challenges to the organiza-

tion. The outstanding development in 1957 had been the launching of the campaigns for the eradication of malaria. The Director-General also referred to the growing emphasis in WHO's work on the co-ordination of research. He mentioned as examples studies being carried out on the control of tuberculosis, on the epidemiology of leprosy, on sylvatic plague, on rabies and on brucellosis. One of the most pressing immediate needs continued to be the strengthening of national health services, especially the development of training facilities. During 1957, over one hundred international teaching personnel had been provided and over one thousand fellowships awarded.

Several delegates reported on the satisfactory progress which had been made in combating tuberculosis and leprosy. In Africa in particular, where there were some two million persons affected with leprosy, it seemed likely that in the near future all cases would be under regular treatment. In the same region, where some twenty million people were affected by yaws, thirteen million of the population in endemic areas had been examined and more than seven million treated. It was possible that yaws could be eradicated in Africa in the near future. It was reported that since 1954 no cases of smallpox had occurred in North America, Mexico, Central America or the Caribbean, and that there was a considerable reduction in incidence in South America. There was considerable discussion of the need to provide adequate training facilities for physicians, nurses and auxiliary health personnel, which continued to be one of the chief problems facing public health administrations, particularly in the less well-developed countries.

The eleventh Assembly adopted unanimously (for the first time in WHO's history) an effective working budget for 1959 of \$14.3 million. It called for a study of the possibility of eradicating smallpox and considered the role which WHO should play in the fields of atomic energy research and cancer research.

The Assembly adopted a sixteen-power resolution (co-sponsored by Canada) which emphasized the importance of avoiding duplication, in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, of the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and other Specialized Agencies, as well as competent non-governmental organizations. It encouraged the Director-General to expedite negotiations with the IAEA for a draft agreement of co-operation and requested the Executive Board to establish a committee to be available for consultation by the Director-General for further negotiations with the IAEA.

Part of WHO's work is administered through its six regional committees, each dealing with the health problems of its own geographical region. By special arrangement these responsibilities in the American region are delegated to the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), which, under the name of the Pan-American Sanitary Organization, was originally established in 1902. The fifteenth Pan-American Sanitary Conference (which performed the functions of the WHO Regional Committee for the Americas) was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, from September 21 to October 3, 1958. It was attended by delegates from the 21 member states of PAHO and by an



Official Observer from Canada. As at the eleventh World Health Assembly, priority was given to the Malaria Eradication Programme and its implementation in the Western Hemisphere.

Canada contributed U.S. \$441,486 to WHO's 1959 budget. Canada's three-year term on the eighteen-member Executive Board of WHO will expire in 1959. During the past year the Canadian member of the Executive Board, Dr. P. E. Moore of the Department of National Health and Welfare, was elected Chairman.

## V

# DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

### Introduction

Under its Charter, the United Nations has assumed certain obligations and responsibilities in regard to dependent territories. These obligations and responsibilities differ as between trust territories and non-self-governing or colonial territories. The international trusteeship system as set forth in chapter XII of the charter is intended to apply to three types of territories: territories which were held under mandate when the United Nations was established; territories which might have been detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and territories which the states responsible for their administration might voluntarily place under the trusteeship system. The most important objective of the system is the attainment of self-government or independence by the inhabitants of the territories through promotion of their political, economic, social and educational advancement.

In 1946, eleven trust territories were placed under individual trusteeship agreements. These territories were Tanganyika, the Cameroons and Togoland, under United Kingdom administration; the Cameroons and Togoland, under French administration; Ruanda-Urundi, under Belgian administration; Somaliland, under Italian administration; West Samoa, under New Zealand administration; New Guinea and Nauru, under Australian administration (the latter territory is administered by Australia on behalf also of the United Kingdom and New Zealand); and finally, the trust territory of the Pacific Islands, under United States administration. In 1957 Togoland, under United Kingdom administration, became an integral part of the new independent state of Ghana, after a plebiscite under United Nations supervision had shown that this was the desire of the inhabitants of the territory. A similar plebiscite held in French Togoland in April 1958 confirmed that territory's desire to attain its full independence.

The Trusteeship Council established under Chapter XII of the Charter supervises the administration of the trust territories on behalf of the United Nations. It receives and considers annual reports from the administering authorities, examines petitions and hears petitioners from the trust territories, and sends periodic visiting missions to the different territories under its charge. In 1958 a mission visited the three trust territories in East Africa — Somaliland, Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi — and during the thirteenth session of the Assembly a second mission visited the two trust territories of the Cameroons.

United Nations responsibilities for non-self-governing territories are, as set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter, of a much lesser degree. Members of the United Nations which are responsible for territories whose peoples are not yet fully self-governing have accepted "as a sacred trust" the obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of their inhabitants. Under Article 73 (e) of the Charter the administering authorities transmit regularly to the Secretary-General *for information purposes*, and subject to limitations



required by security and constitutional considerations statistical and other information relating to the economic, social and educational conditions in the dependent territories for which they are responsible.

In 1949 the General Assembly established on an *ad hoc* basis a Committee on Information from non-self-governing territories, to examine the information submitted in the above-mentioned reports. This Committee is composed of ten members administering non-self-governing territories (except Belgium, which has declined to participate) and seven non-administering members elected for three-year terms. The life of this Committee has been renewed successively for three-year periods and at the thirteenth session its term was renewed until December 31, 1961.

The reports of the Trusteeship Council and of the Committee on Information are considered in detail by the Fourth Committee during the regular sessions of the General Assembly (Agenda items 13 and 36). The Committee, as the need arises, also gives separate and particular attention to special items in respect of dependent territories. At its thirteenth session, for example, the Committee considered the future international status of South-West Africa (agenda item 39), the future of French Togoland (agenda item 40) and the question of the frontier between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland (agenda item 41) as separate items on its agenda. These and other questions are treated in more detail in the following sections of this Chapter.

### **Trust Territories**

During the period under review the Trusteeship Council held four sessions: its regular 21st and 22nd sessions (30 January to 26 March 1958 and 9 June to 1 August 1958); and two special sessions in October 1958, the eighth to consider the future of French Togoland and the ninth to give special instructions to the periodic Visiting Mission to the French Cameroons. The Council's standing committees also met to consider petitions, to report on rural economic development and to consider the question of administrative unions, with respect to trust territories.

At its two regular sessions the Council received and considered annual reports for 1956 and 1957 from administering members on the administration of the trust territories for which they were responsible. It also considered the reports of its periodic Visiting Mission to the three trust territories in East Africa. The Council arranged to send a Visiting Mission (comprising members from India, Haiti, New Zealand and United States) to the trust territories of the Cameroons under French and under United Kingdom administration. This Mission was especially charged to report to the Council on the best method of consulting the peoples of the territories to ascertain their desires regarding their future status when they become independent in 1960. The Council arranged to send a periodic Mission (comprising members from Belgium, Burma, China and Italy) to visit the Pacific Islands—Nauru, New Guinea under Australian administration and the Pacific Islands under United States administration. A special Mission (consisting of members from France, India, United Kingdom, United States) was also sent to Western Samoa to study and report on the final steps which it would be necessary to take before that territory attained its autonomy.

The Council also considered offers by members states of fellowships and scholarships for the inhabitants of trust territories, economic aid for Somaliland under Italian administration, the possible effects of the European Common Market on the development of certain trust territories, and the revision of the Council's questionnaire relating to trust territories.

The year 1958 was a memorable one in the annals of the Trusteeship Council, since it foreshadowed the early abrogation of five trusteeship agreements and the attainment of self-government or independence for the five territories in question. The two trust territories of the Cameroons, Somaliland under Italian administration and Togoland under French administration are all expected to attain their independence in 1960; Western Samoa under New Zealand administration is also considered by the administering authorities to be ready for early self-government or autonomy. By the end of 1960 six of the eleven original trust territories will therefore have progressed from dependence to full nationhood, leaving only two African territories (Tanganyika and Ruanda Urundi) and three Pacific territories still under United Nations trusteeship. France, one of the principal administering authorities, will then relinquish its responsibilities and will sit on the Trusteeship Council only in its capacity as a permanent member of the Security Council.

The announcement to the General Assembly of this considerable achievement in a most important branch of United Nations activities was the occasion of well-merited congratulations both to the Council and to the United Kingdom, France and New Zealand on the felicitous manner in which they had discharged their duties and the happy result which had been achieved.

The membership of the Council for 1958 was Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States (administering members); China, USSR (permanent members of the Security Council); and Burma, Guatemala, Haiti, India and the United Arab Republic.

### **Trust Territories of the Cameroons**

During the thirteenth session of the General Assembly the Fourth Committee, under the general item of the report of the Trusteeship Council (agenda item 13), made a separate and detailed examination of the situation in the two trust territories of the Cameroons under United Kingdom and French administration. At the twelfth session in 1957 there had been deep concern regarding alleged unrest and political agitation in certain areas of the French Cameroons and in resolution 1211 (XII) the hope was expressed that it would be possible to achieve conditions conducive to the early restoration of a normal situation in the territory and to the furtherance of democratic progress and political activities.

Early in the thirteenth session the Representative of France announced that his Government and the Government of the French Cameroons had agreed that that territory should attain its full independence on January 1, 1960. The Legislative Assembly of the Cameroons had also adopted a resolution reaffirming the will of the people of the French Cameroons to achieve full national independence and their desire to be unified with the people in the adjoining trust territory of the British Cameroons.

The situation in the British Cameroons was more complicated, since, under the trusteeship agreement for that territory, it is administered by the United Kingdom as an integral part of Nigeria. Nigeria is expected to attain full independence on October 1, 1960 and at that time the trusteeship agreement for the British Cameroons will have to be abrogated. The peoples of the southern area of the British Cameroons are faced with two alternatives—either unification with the French Cameroons, or integration, with full regional status, with the independent state of Nigeria. The people of the northern area of the Cameroons are, to all intents and purposes, already



integrated with northern Nigeria and it is not expected that they will wish to change this status.

The Fourth Committee, in discussing the future of the two trust territories, was of the opinion that no final decision should be taken regarding the territories' future status without their inhabitants being given an opportunity to express their desires. With this in mind, the periodic Visiting Mission which visited the territories in November 1959 was instructed to report to the Trusteeship Council on its return on what form such consultation might appropriately take.

General elections under universal direct and secret suffrage had been held in the French Cameroons in 1955, and the French and the present Cameroonian Government saw no reason why the Legislative Assembly of that region should be renewed. General elections were to be held in the British Cameroons in mid-January 1959. The United Kingdom, as the administering power, felt strongly that no undue pressure should be put on the people of that territory to take a decision regarding their future status until their newly-elected Legislative Assembly had had ample opportunity to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of integration with Nigeria or unification with the French Cameroons, or even, for the time being, of a modified type of trusteeship agreement.

In order not to prejudice any recommendations which the periodic Visiting Mission might make, the Fourth Committee did not take substantive decisions on the issue of whether or not to hold plebiscites under United Nations supervision in the territories, but recommended to the Assembly that its thirteenth session should be resumed on 20 February 1959 to consider exclusively the question of the future of the two trust territories. The Assembly agreed unanimously to resume its thirteenth session on 20 February 1959 for this purpose.

When the session reconvenes it will have before it the observations and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council at its 23rd session, together with the reports of the Visiting Mission to the Cameroons, and in the light of these reports it will be able to decide on the necessary steps to be taken before the abrogation of the trusteeship agreements for the Cameroons under French or under United Kingdom administration.

### **Non-Self-Governing Territories**

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories has each year examined one particular aspect of the information supplied by the administering members; the Committee's report to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly dealt principally with social conditions in the non-self-governing territories (agenda item 36). The report made reference to such topics as community development, social problems of urbanization, social aspects of rural development, housing policies and race relations. When the report was debated by the Fourth Committee at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, many delegations drew attention to the discriminatory laws and practices and racial conflict found in certain dependent territories in Africa. This discussion led to the adoption by the General Assembly (by a vote of 79 in favour (including Canada) to 0 against, with 1 abstention), of a resolution urging the administering members to pay "special and constant attention" to the need for abolishing in the non-self-governing territories discriminatory laws based on racial grounds.

The most controversial topic discussed at the thirteenth session relating to information from non-self-governing territories was that dealing with the questions (1) whether the General Assembly was competent to decide which territories are non-self-governing territories under the terms of Chapter XI of the Charter and (2) whether the General Assembly is competent to oblige the administering powers concerned to supply reports on such territories under the terms of Article 73 (e) of the Charter. These questions were also the subject of controversial debate at the eleventh and twelfth sessions, following the admission of Spain and Portugal to the United Nations. Of the powers administering overseas territories, Portugal and Spain, together with Belgium, have not submitted reports to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Belgium transmits information on the Belgian Congo only to the United Nations Library. Spain and Portugal do not admit that their overseas territories come under the terms of Chapter XI; they maintain that these territories are constitutionally integral provinces of the metropolitan states. Portugal, which administers the large African territories of Angola and Mozambique, has come under strong attack in the Fourth Committee for its stand. Prior to the thirteenth session, Spain announced that as a courtesy it would transmit reports on the "overseas provinces of Metropolitan Spain" for the enlightenment of the Secretary-General, but not of the Committee on Information.

Approval was sought at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly for a resolution which invited the Secretary-General to prepare a summary of opinions on the principles underlying the enumeration of territories coming under the terms of Chapter XI, and called on the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to study the Secretary-General's summary and to consider the question of transmission of information. In the debate, Canada took the position that the objectives sought by the General Assembly would be best reached through the voluntary co-operation of the powers concerned, and in this belief Canada would be obliged to vote against the proposal. The draft resolution was not put to a vote in plenary. Instead, it was moved and carried that consideration of the question of transmission of information should be postponed to the following session.

The possible effects on the non-self-governing territories from their association with the European Economic Community was also debated at the thirteenth session by the Fourth Committee. This matter was first discussed at the twelfth session when some members had suggested that the European Economic Community was designed to serve the interests of the administering powers at the expense of the dependent territories. A resolution was adopted at that session requesting the Secretary-General to examine the possible effects on some dependent territories of their association with the European Common Market. The Secretary-General's report on this matter to the thirteenth session stated that it had been found "somewhat difficult" to make a general evaluation of the impact of the association of the non-self-governing territories with the European Economic Community. While several possible benefits were seen for the dependent territories associated with the European Common Market, the report stated that it was "uncertain whether all the benefits expected to result [from the association]. . . will be achieved, and whether they might not be counter-balanced by new disadvantages."

This possibility of adverse effects on the dependent territories was emphasized by many speakers in the Fourth Committee's debate. A resolution introduced by Ceylon and co-sponsored by nine members, noted "with



concern" that the administering members had not submitted information on the possible effects of the association of the dependent territories with the European Common Market and again invited the administering members to submit this information; the Secretary-General was requested to submit a further report at the fourteenth session. This resolution was opposed by several members, including Canada, who argued that since the European Common Market was to come into effect only at the beginning of 1959, the administering powers could not reasonably be expected to report on the effects of the association on the dependent territories at the fourteenth session. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 55 votes in favour to 16 against (including Canada) with 7 abstentions.

Debate on the Secretary-General's report on the association of dependent territories with the European Economic Community also led to the adoption of a resolution, sponsored by Brazil, which invited the administering members to examine the advisability of adopting in the non-self-governing territories investment policies which would allow a wider distribution of investment capital and the development of more balanced economies. It was believed that such policies would best contribute to a progressive increase in *per capita* income in the dependent territories.

### South West Africa

The territory of South West Africa has been administered by the Union of South Africa since 1920 under a mandate of the League of Nations. In 1946 the Union rejected a request of the General Assembly to place the territory under the United Nations trusteeship system and since 1949 the Government of the Union has refused to provide annual reports on its administration of the territory as it would be required to do under trusteeship arrangements.

In 1950 the General Assembly referred the question of the status of the territory to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion. The Court's opinion, which the Union has not accepted, was that South Africa continued to have international obligations for South West Africa under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Mandate; their supervisory functions were now to be examined by the United Nations, to which annual reports and petitions are to be submitted, that Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations provided a means whereby the territory could be brought under the trusteeship agreement but that the Union was not legally obliged to place the territory under trusteeship, and, finally, that the Union acting alone did not have the competence to modify the international status of the territory.

At its twelfth session in 1957 the General Assembly, in an effort to end the deadlock concerning the future international status of the territory and to find a solution acceptable to the United Nations and to the Union, adopted by a large majority resolution 1143 (XII) establishing a Good Offices Committee to discuss with the Government of the Union a basis for agreement which would continue to afford to the territory of South West Africa an international status. Brazil, the United Kingdom and the United States were appointed to serve on the Committee and Sir Charles Noble Arden Clarke of the United Kingdom, former Governor General of the Gold Coast, served as the Committee's Chairman. The Good Offices Committee was invited to go to Pretoria, where it engaged in a series of conversations with Union officials. Although the Union continued in its refusal to contemplate placing

the territory of South West Africa under trusteeship as a result of the conversations, the Good Offices Committee thought that two proposals should be brought to the attention of the Assembly at its thirteenth session for further discussion and consideration. The first proposal was that the Union would be prepared to regard the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States as the three remaining principal allied associated powers and to resurrect the 1920 mandate with those countries acting as legal successors of the League of Nations in the matter. This proposal did not meet with any encouragement from any member of the Assembly. The second proposal was to consider the feasibility of a partition plan for the territory. Such a proposal had first been suggested by the anti-slavery society of the United Kingdom. The Good Offices Committee made no substantive recommendations regarding partition but only suggested that the Assembly might encourage the Government of the Union to carry out an investigation of its practicability.

In the course of the debate it became clear that the Assembly would not even accept the Good Offices Committee's proposal to invite the Union to put forward plans regarding the feasibility of partition. Most members of the Assembly considered that to offer such an invitation would in some way imply endorsement of the concept of partition. The Canadian Representative argued to the contrary that the Committee's proposal was purely a procedural one and that in the interests of the inhabitants of the territory themselves no possible solution should be ignored and every effort should be made to find a way out of the impasse. For that reason Canada was prepared to support a proposal both to continue the Good Offices Committee in office and to invite the Union to investigate the feasibility of partition. In the resolution which the Committee finally approved and which the Assembly adopted by a large majority, the Good Offices Committee was requested to continue its conversations with the Union, but it was specified that the Assembly had decided not to accept the suggestion contained in the Good Offices Committee's report that envisaged partition or annexation of any part of the territory as a basis for solution of the question of South West Africa.

The Assembly also adopted resolutions expressing deep concern at conditions prevailing in the territory and requesting the Union to place the territory under the international trusteeship system as the normal way of modifying its international status. A third resolution decided to postpone until the fourteenth session consideration of legal action that might be taken to ensure the fulfillment of the obligations assumed by the Union in respect of the territory of South West Africa. This postponement was motivated by the belief that until the Good Offices Committee had submitted a further report nothing should be done which might hinder it in its work, or in conversations which it might hold with the Government of the Union.

### **The Future of Togoland under French Administration**

The question of the future of Togoland and the possible abrogation of its Trusteeship Agreement has been before the General Assembly since its eleventh session. At its twelfth session the Assembly adopted resolution 1182 (XII) which Canada co-sponsored with Colombia, Denmark, Ireland and Liberia, and which laid down the procedure to be followed for early attainment of the final objectives of the trusteeship system in respect of French Togoland. The procedure was:



(1) Early elections which would enable the Legislative Assembly of Togoland to be renewed by universal suffrage. These elections, at the invitation of the Government of Togoland, were to be supervised by a Commissioner and a team of United Nations observers;

(2) All powers with the exception of defence, diplomacy and currency were to be transferred to the Government of Togoland;

(3) The new Legislative Assembly of Togoland would express its wishes concerning the new Statute and the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement; and

(4) The Trusteeship Council, as soon as it had been duly informed of the carrying out of the different provisions by the United Nations Commissioner and the administering authority, would report to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session "so as to enable it, if so requested by the new Togoland Legislative Assembly and the administering authority, to reach a decision in the light of the circumstances then prevailing concerning the determination of the Trusteeship Agreement in accordance with Article 76 (b) of the Charter".

The elections referred to in resolution 1182 (XII) took place in the spring of 1958 and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the opposition party led by Sylvanus Olympio, who was well known to the Assembly since he had appeared before the Fourth Committee at several sessions as a petitioner from French Togoland.

In his report (T/1398) the United Nations Commissioner, M. d'Orsinville, informed the Trusteeship Council that in his opinion, despite considerable difficulties in the organization and the actual procedures of election, the general outcome of the elections faithfully reflected the wishes of the people of Togoland in their choice of representatives to the Chamber of Deputies. This was important since it meant that the new Chamber was truly entitled to speak for the people of Togoland. The difficulties which arose in connection with the electoral operations did not interfere with them too seriously and, generally speaking, did not invalidate the results of the voting.

The Trusteeship Council held a special session in the second week of October, 1958 to consider the report of the United Nations Commissioner on the elections held in Togoland in the spring of 1958. During September the new Prime Minister of Togoland, Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, and the French Premier, General Charles de Gaulle, had held a series of conversations in Paris regarding the future of this trust territory. The Council had before it, with M. d'Orsinville's report, a memorandum submitted by the Government of France (T/1410) which set forth the agreements reached by the French and the Togoland Government. After considering these reports the Council unanimously adopted a resolution which *inter alia* took note of Togoland's choice of independence upon the expiration of trusteeship and recommended that the General Assembly take a decision, in agreement with the administering authority, to terminate the trusteeship agreement for Togoland on the attainment in 1960 of independence by the territory.

The General Assembly therefore, when it took up its consideration of the future of Togoland in the Fourth Committee, had little left to do but to congratulate the new Togoland Government and Mr. Olympio on their election and to extend its best wishes to the territory on its forthcoming independence. Members of the Committee were equally warm in their congratulations to the French Government on the way in which it had assisted

the Togolese people in their search for full nationhood. The Committee unanimously adopted a resolution, sponsored by a large majority of its members, including Canada, which was also adopted unanimously by the plenary session of the General Assembly. In the resolution the Assembly noted the agreement reached between the Governments of France and of Togoland, that Togoland would attain independence in 1960; congratulated the United Nations Commissioner, his staff and the administering authorities and the people of Togoland on their achievements; and resolved, in agreement with the administering authority, that on the day which would be agreed to between the Government of France and the Government of Togoland and on which the Republic of Togoland became independent, the trusteeship agreement approved by the General Assembly on 15 December, 1946 would cease to be in force in accordance with Article 76 (b) of the Charter of the United Nations.

### **The Somaliland-Ethiopia Frontier Question**

The trust territory of Somaliland under Italian administration will, under the terms of the trusteeship Agreement, become independent on December 2, 1960. Article I of that agreement provides that the boundaries of the Trust Territory shall be fixed by international agreement.

In its resolution 392 (V) of December 15, 1950, the General Assembly recommended that the boundary should be determined by bilateral negotiations between the administering authority and Ethiopia. Failing such agreement, either party might request mediation under United Nations auspices and, if mediation proved fruitless, the parties were to agree to arbitration. At its eleventh session in 1957, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1068 (XI) which placed on record its view that if negotiations had yielded no substantial results by the twelfth session, the two interested Governments should avail themselves of the procedure recommended in the Assembly's previous resolution. At its twelfth session the General Assembly recommended that an arbitration tribunal be established to delimit the frontiers in accordance with terms of reference which were to be agreed upon between the two Governments with the assistance of an independent person appointed by them.

Although, with the approach of the date set for Somaliland's independence, the frontier question became more urgent in 1958, there was only limited progress to report to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly (Agenda item 41). The Assembly was informed that the members of the arbitration tribunal had been appointed, but that the Italian and Ethiopian Governments had not been able to agree upon the tribunal's terms of reference, nor upon the "independent person" who would assist the two Governments in determining these. None of the five jurists whose names were unanimously adopted a resolution, sponsored by a large majority of its submitted by the Government of Ethiopia were acceptable to the Governments of Italy and Somaliland; Ethiopia, on the other hand, rejected the Italian suggestion that the Secretary-General of the United Nations be requested to act as the "independent person", on the grounds that the United Nations itself was an interested party to the dispute. Alternative draft resolutions proposed in the Fourth Committee were equally unsuccessful. The Committee was thus compelled to report to the General Assembly that it had been unable to make any recommendation regarding the solution of the question.



In its final session, however, after consultation between the governments concerned, the General Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution sponsored by Ireland which urged the parties once again to intensify their efforts to implement resolution 1213 (XII); recommended that the two Governments agree on the choice of an independent person within three months, and that failing such agreement His Majesty the King of Norway be invited to nominate such an independent person; and requested Italy and Ethiopia to report at the fourteenth session on the measures taken by them to give effect to the resolution.

## VI

### FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

#### Introduction

It is the responsibility of the General Assembly to review the financial and administrative aspects of the work of the United Nations and to approve the budget. The Assembly discharges this task with the assistance of the Administrative and Budgetary (Fifth) Committee which is a Committee of representatives of all member states. The Fifth Committee is, in turn, assisted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative & Budgetary Questions which is composed of nine members including at least two financial experts of recognized standing. The Advisory Committee is responsible for expert examination of the United Nations' budget and at the beginning of each regular session submits to the Assembly a detailed report on the budget for the next financial year and on the accounts for the last financial year. It also reports on a variety of other administrative financial questions referred to it by the Assembly for comments. On the basis of these reports the Fifth Committee debates the questions at issue and makes recommendations to the General Assembly.

In addition to its responsibility for budgetary review, at the thirteenth session the Fifth Committee dealt with administrative questions in connection with public information, documentation, staff pensions and other personnel matters.

#### Finance

##### Examination of the Budgets

At its twelfth session the Assembly approved appropriations for 1958 of \$55.1 million. At the thirteenth session supplementary appropriations of \$6.1 million were approved, bringing total appropriations for 1958 to \$61.1 million (agenda item 43). Since miscellaneous income was estimated at \$3.2 million the net budget was \$57.9 million. Canada's share of this amount was 3.09 per cent or \$1.8 million.

The gross budget for 1959 was set at \$60.8 million and miscellaneous income was estimated at \$5.3 million (agenda item 44). The net budget was therefore \$55.5 million. On the basis of an assessment of 3.11 per cent for 1959 Canada's contribution is \$1.7 million.

As will be seen from the above the gross budget for 1958 exceeded that for 1959 by a small margin due to the very heavy 1958 supplementary appropriations of over \$6 million. Of this amount, \$3.7 million or about 60 per cent was required to meet expenses of the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon and the activities resulting from decisions taken by the General Assembly at its third emergency session in August, 1958. Several delegations expressed deep concern at the size of the supplementaries for 1958 and urged that steps be taken to keep them to a minimum in future years. Before the end of 1959 there will be an unknown amount required for Supplementary Estimates to meet the cost of items which were unforeseen at the time of approving the main budget estimates.



In discussing the budget estimates for 1959 many delegations, including the Canadian, expressed concern over the rising cost of the Organization's activities, though it was recognized that much of the increase related to measures taken in the interest of peace and security, and other factors only partially amenable to administrative control such as the cost of salaries and services. It was stressed that increased efficiency and economy should be sought through more flexible use of staff, establishment of priorities within the over-all budget and improved procedures for administrative and financial control.

During the thirteenth session the Secretary-General proposed a merger of the activities of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs with those of the Technical Assistance Administration. A number of delegations expressed misgivings that the merger would impair the effectiveness of the United Nations programme of technical assistance which, they considered, was working well and should not be disturbed except for very convincing reasons. Others, including the Canadian Delegation, shared the view of the Secretary-General that the merger was sound in principle and should enhance the value of the technical assistance programme and improve services to member governments. After a lengthy and controversial debate the Fifth Committee agreed by 33 (Canada) to none with 26 abstentions that the Secretary-General should proceed with the merger but requested him to make a progress report to the fourteenth session of the Assembly.

The General Assembly also considered a common system of salaries, allowances and benefits for employees of the United Nations. This question was first brought before the eleventh session, when a system recommended by the Salary Review Committee (SRC) to adjust salaries to take account of differing cost of living indices in cities where United Nations employees are stationed was considered. Decisions taken by the General Assembly since then have not followed the SRC's recommendations completely, and many delegations have felt that the hoped for equivalence in standards of living between posts has not been achieved. At this session, some attempt was made to remedy this in voting salary adjustments. In addition the Secretary-General announced that a committee had been appointed to study the post adjustment system, and would undertake as its first task a comprehensive enquiry into the comparative standards of living of New York and Geneva employees.

The Fifth Committee also considered the amount of the Working Capital Fund and the measures that should be taken to safeguard the Organization's cash position. The primary purpose of the Fund is to finance expenditures pending the receipt of contributions. At the thirteenth session the Secretary-General reported that a combination of mounting arrears, tardy payment of current contributions, growing budgets and increasingly heavy demands for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses threatened to exhaust the Organization's cash reserves by April 1, 1959. To meet the immediate problem he proposed that the Assembly grant him authority to draw on the Special Accounts in his custody (such as UNICEF and EPTA) in case of urgent need. As a longer term solution he recommended an increase in the level of the Working Capital from \$22.0 million to \$30.0 million.

During the debate in the Fifth Committee it was generally agreed that the Organization's cash difficulties were primarily caused by late payment of contributions and by arrears. While the Canadian Delegation recognized the need for a modest increase in the level of the Fund to finance growing expenditures, it was unable to support an increase of the magnitude suggested by the

Secretary-General nor could it agree to the use of Special Accounts in the Secretary-General's custody as a means of temporary financing. It stressed that such measures would only encourage the financial delinquency which was largely responsible for the depleted cash position and, as a result, present difficulties could be expected to recur. To prevent this from happening the Delegation suggested that more severe penalties should be imposed on members who did not pay their contributions promptly.

Despite these views the Fifth Committee authorized the Secretary-General by 47 votes to 11 with 10 abstentions (Canada) to obtain Working Capital by borrowing from the Special Funds and Accounts in his custody at normal current rates of interest. However, the Committee was unable to agree to the \$8 million increase in the level of the Fund which the Secretary-General had proposed. Instead it authorized an increase of \$1.5 million on a vote of 48 (Canada) to 14 with 6 abstentions. The Assembly adopted the Fifth Committee's recommendations by 68 (Canada) to 9 with 1 abstention.

### **Scale of Assessments**

Members of the United Nations are assessed for contributions to the budget on the basis of a scale determined by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions and the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee.

In its report to the thirteenth session the Contributions Committee recommended a scale for the period 1956-61 which was based on the average national income statistics of member states for 1955-57, and which took into account all the approved United Nations principles of assessment (agenda item 47). The principle that "in normal times the per capita contribution of any member should not exceed the per capita contributions of the member which bears the highest assessment" (i.e. the United States) was adhered to. Since Canada's population has been growing faster than that of the United States its assessment was increased in the recommended scale from 3.09 per cent to 3.11 per cent.

The Committee on Contributions indicated that it continued to experience difficulties in recommending equitable assessments because national income statistics furnished by member states were either inadequate or not comparable. Many representatives speaking in the Fifth Committee stressed the need for more complete data as well as the importance of establishing comparability between statistics provided by countries with free economies and those with centrally planned systems. They noted with approval that a study by experts of the co-ordination of different statistical systems is to be undertaken in 1959.

The Chairman of the Contributions Committee, in his report to the Fifth Committee, stated that on the basis of the data submitted by the U.S.S.R. there should have been a decrease in that country's assessment, since, according to those figures, the rate of economic increase of the Soviet Union was less than the increase rate of some other members. The Committee nevertheless had decided to retain the U.S.S.R. assessment at its 1958 level. Several delegations questioned whether the data supplied correctly reflected the U.S.S.R.'s national income, pointing out that the Committee's decision was difficult to reconcile with statements made by high Soviet authorities in recent years that the rate of economic development in the U.S.S.R. had been much more rapid than in the industrial countries of the West.



While a number of reservations were made by delegations on recommended individual assessments, the scale proposed by the Contributions Committee was widely supported in the Fifth Committee and adopted by the General Assembly by 64 votes in favour (Canada) to none against with 5 abstentions.

At present the statistical and other information on which the Committee on Contributions bases its recommended scale of assessments is not made available to member states. At the thirteenth session a number of delegations expressed the view that access to this information would facilitate consideration of the Committee's recommendations. Other delegations, including the Canadian, while sympathizing with this view, pointed out that the analysis of statistical data was a complicated task requiring scientific training which should be left to the Committee on Contributions, a body of experts appointed by the General Assembly for that specific purpose; that it would not be desirable to transfer the responsibility for the review of statistical data from the expert scrutiny of the Contributions Committee to the Fifth Committee. After considerable discussion the Assembly adopted a resolution by 42 votes to 2 with 20 abstentions (Canada) requesting the Committee on Contributions to consider an arrangement which would enable member states to acquaint themselves with the statistical and other information at the Committee's disposal, and to submit its recommendations to the fourteenth session.

### Extra-Budgetary Funds

A number of special programmes, financed outside the regular assessed budget by voluntary contributions have been established by the General Assembly to provide aid to children and refugees and technical and other assistance to member states. Canada's contributions to these programmes for 1957, 1958 and 1959 were as follows:

|    |  | 1957                 | 1958                   | 1959 <sup>1</sup>      |
|----|--|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| UN | Children's Fund<br>(UNICEF)  | \$ 650,000           | \$ 650,000             | \$ 650,000             |
| UN | Relief and Works<br>Agency for Palestine<br>Refugees in the Near<br>East (UNRWA) | 750,000 <sup>2</sup> | 2,000,000 <sup>3</sup> | 2,000,000 <sup>3</sup> |
| UN | Refugee Fund (UNREF)   | 200,000              | 200,000                | 290,000                |
| UN | Expanded Programme<br>of Technical Assistance<br>(EPTA) <sup>4</sup>             | 2,000,000            | 2,000,000              | 2,000,000              |
| UN | Special Fund <sup>5</sup>  | —                    | —                      | 2,000,000 <sup>4</sup> |

Following the practice of recent years the thirteenth session of the Assembly held a special pledging conference for announcing contributions to EPTA. At the same conference members announced their contributions to the newly established Special Fund. As at the twelfth session, a separate con-

<sup>1</sup>These 1959 contributions are subject to appropriation by Parliament.

<sup>2</sup>This contribution was for a period of 18 months.

<sup>3</sup>Includes a special contribution of \$1.5 million for the purchase of wheat flour given to UNRWA.

<sup>4</sup>Contributions stated in U.S. funds.

<sup>5</sup>This Fund was established by the General Assembly at its twelfth session. Administrative and operational machinery for it were approved at the thirteenth session and it is expected to begin operations in 1959.

ference was again convened to announce pledges to the two refugee agencies, UNRWA and UNREF. Though the pledges were insufficient to meet the financial targets for the 1959 programmes of these agencies, the results were a marked improvement over those at the conference held during the twelfth session.

The Assembly also considered the report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds which assists in obtaining pledges of voluntary contributions for these Funds. The Negotiating Committee's report stressed the need for greater financial support for the two refugee programmes and this view was strongly endorsed by representatives speaking in the Fifth Committee.

On the recommendation of the Fifth Committee the General Assembly adopted unanimously a draft resolution co-sponsored by Canada which provided for the convening of an *ad hoc* pledging conference on the two refugee programmes at the fourteenth session, to be scheduled so that no other meetings were held at the same time. In addition the Assembly re-established the Negotiating Committee until the close of the fourteenth session. Ten member states were appointed to the Committee, including Canada.

## **Administration**

### **Control and Limitation of Documentation**

For a number of years the mounting volume of documentation produced by the United Nations has been of growing concern to many member states. At its twelfth session the General Assembly established an *ad hoc* Committee of representatives of nine member states, including Canada, to make recommendations to the thirteenth session on methods of achieving reductions in documentation.

In its report the *ad hoc* Committee pointed out that the degree of control over documentation exercised by the Secretary-General was limited. It was stressed that the predominant part of the documentation produced was governed, in its nature and volume, by the rules of procedure or express directives of the various competent bodies of the General Assembly. In these circumstances the Committee strongly recommended that the United Nations organs examine the control and limitation of their own documentation. In addition it emphasized that the Secretary-General should promptly inform such bodies of the implications, both financial and documentary, of their proposals for reports and studies. It also drew attention to a suggestion by the Advisory Committee that wider use should be made by the Secretariat of the editorial control services.

These and other suggestions and recommendations were submitted to the Fifth Committee in a draft resolution co-sponsored by Canada, Argentina, Pakistan and the United Kingdom (agenda item 51). In the debate the resolution was, in general, broadly supported. However some delegations disagreed with a recommendation that the verbatim records should be edited to eliminate certain extraneous or repetitious material and they submitted an amendment, which was carried with Canada voting against it, that these records



should continue unaltered in all respects. A second amendment of a less substantive nature was also adopted. On the recommendation of the Fifth Committee the amended resolution was adopted unanimously by the Assembly.

### **Public Information Activities**

At its twelfth session the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint an Expert Committee of six individuals from Egypt, India, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A. and Uruguay to review and appraise the United Nations' public information services and to report, with recommendations, to the thirteenth session. The Expert Committee's Report, together with views of the Secretary-General, was the subject of a very lengthy debate in the Fifth Committee at the thirteenth session of the Assembly (agenda item 55).

The Committee believed that information activities should be concentrated on "immediate targets" such as governmental agencies, persons and organizations concerned with education, influencing public opinion, or providing information, instruction or entertainment. It proposed "a shift of emphasis from mass approach through media of mass communication to the selective approach of public relations."

Some delegations agreed that for compelling budgetary reasons the United Nations could not attempt to reach the peoples of the world directly with mass publicity. To effectively promote an informed understanding of its aims and activities the United Nations necessarily had to work through existing services, institutions and private persons. Other delegations maintained that the "selective approach of public relations" was a radical departure from established policy which might seriously impair the impartiality and objectivity with which information about the United Nations should be presented.

In addition to differences of opinion concerning the soundness of the basic approach advocated in the Experts' Reports there was also disagreement concerning some of the specific recommendations. For instance, some delegations believed that the concept of a free and independent information service was not consistent with recommendations that "special care should be exercised concerning controversial issues before United Nations organs" and that "particular care should be taken to present the information in a manner and form which leads to identification of people with the United Nations and not estrangement."

After an exhaustive discussion in which several resolutions and amendments were proposed the United States and United Kingdom presented a jointly sponsored resolution which requested the Secretary-General to give effect in 1959, to the extent practicable, to those recommendations made by the Expert Committee which in his opinion would achieve certain specified objectives. These included making available objective and factual information to all the peoples of the world, placing greater emphasis on enlisting the co-operation of existing institutions in carrying out information activities and stressing to a greater extent the operations and effectiveness of the United

Nations' Information Centres. This resolution was adopted by the General Assembly.

### **Geographical Distribution of Staff**

Article 101 of the United Nations Charter states that "the paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible". Each year the Assembly reviews the extent to which the Secretary-General has succeeded in complying with the provisions of this Article calling for "due regard" to the principle of geographical distribution in the recruitment of staff, and examines the current distribution within the professional category of staff to which the principle applies. To assist the Secretary-General in applying the principle member states have informally accepted the percentages in the scale of assessments for the regular budget as a rough guide to the number of posts to which the nationals of any one state should be entitled.

It has been generally recognized that equitable geographical distribution at all levels is desirable if the United Nations Secretariat is to reflect properly the attitudes and points of view of various peoples and cultures. However in making rapid progress towards this end the Secretary-General is restricted by a number of factors. The United Nations has a high proportion of career staff to whom the Secretary-General has both moral and legal commitments; the total number of staff has tended to become fairly stable in recent year; vacancies are few and even when they occur it may be difficult to find suitably qualified candidates from numerically "under-represented" nationalities at the time they are required.

As in previous years the debate on this matter at the thirteenth session of the Assembly (agenda item 53) was lengthy and controversial. Some delegations felt that progress during the preceding year towards a better geographical balance had been disappointing, particularly with respect to top-level posts. Others emphasized the difficulties that made progress in this direction necessarily slow and expressed confidence that the Secretary-General was doing his best to improve the situation. In a resolution which was unanimously adopted, the Assembly recommended that the Secretary-General should continue his efforts to achieve better geographical distribution at all levels, particularly among posts at the top level.

### **Other Staff Matters — Pensions**

The question of staff pensions had been raised at the eleventh session by the Salary Review Committee in its report on salaries, allowances and benefits and was discussed in the Fifth Committee at the twelfth session. The Assembly continued this examination at the thirteenth session.

On the basis of studies which were made during 1958 the Secretary-General presented a number of recommendations on this question in the form of a draft resolution (agenda item 53). After a thorough discussion in the



Fifth Committee, the Assembly unanimously decided to undertake a comprehensive review of the system of pension benefits; to increase pensionable remuneration by 5 per cent; and, pending the outcome of the comprehensive review, to supplement pensions and life annuities by 5 per cent to alleviate hardships. The Secretary-General had recommended a supplement of 10 per cent. However, a number of delegations, including the Canadian, questioned the desirability or necessity of a supplement of this size, particularly since any supplement that was approved might prejudice the outcome of the comprehensive review on pension benefits. Accordingly the Assembly agreed to limit the supplement to 5 per cent.

## VII

### LEGAL

#### International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice was established by the Charter as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It replaced the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Court which bore a similar relationship to the League of Nations. Since the Statute of the Court forms a part of the Charter, all members of the United Nations are parties to the Statute. In addition five national entities which are not members of the United Nations (Switzerland, San Marino, Liechtenstein, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Vietnam) have become parties to the Statute.

The Statute provides that the Court shall consist of fifteen independent judges, elected for nine year terms. They are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council from a list of nominees submitted by national groups. Although the judges are to be elected “regardless of their nationality”, the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world are to be represented. No elections were held during the thirteenth session of the General Assembly. Elections were held during the twelfth session to replace Mr. John E. Read of Canada, among others, who retired in February of 1958.

The function of the Court is to try cases, generally on the basis of law, in all disputes referred to it by the parties concerned, or in accordance with provisions of the Charter or of special treaties and conventions. As the judicial organ of the United Nations the Court may also give advisory opinions on any legal question referred to it by the General Assembly, the Security Council or, with the consent of the Assembly, the Specialized Agencies.

#### Cases

During 1958 the International Court had under consideration the following cases:

(1) Portugal v. India (Case concerning right of passage over Indian territory).

On December 22, 1955 Portugal filed an application with the Court concerning a right of passage which it claimed over Indian territory to and from Portuguese enclaves of Dadra and Nagar-Aveli. The Court dismissed certain preliminary objections made by India but postponed consideration of two other Indian objections until such times as it deals with the merits of the dispute. During 1958 the Court issued three orders extending the time limits for the filing of pleadings in this case.

(2) Netherlands v. Sweden (Case concerning the guardianship of infants).

On July 9, 1957 the Netherlands instituted proceedings against Sweden, alleging that certain measures taken by the Swedish authorities to protect an infant of Netherlands nationality residing in Sweden were incompatible



with The Hague Convention of 1902 governing the guardianship of infants. On November 28, 1958 the International Court delivered its judgment in the case. The Court found that there had been no failure to observe the 1902 Convention on the part of Sweden and accordingly rejected the Netherlands contention that the disputed measure was not in conformity with Swedish obligations under the Convention.

(3) Switzerland v. the United States (Interhandel case).

On October 1, 1957 Switzerland filed an application asking the Court to declare that the United States was under an obligation to restore certain assets to Interhandel, a company registered in Switzerland. On June 16, 1958 the United States submitted a number of preliminary objections to the Court's jurisdiction. Public hearings on these objections were held in November 1958 and, in the meantime, proceedings on the merits have been suspended.

(4) (5) (6) Israel v. Bulgaria, the United States v. Bulgaria, the United Kingdom v. Bulgaria (Aerial incident of July 27, 1955).

On October 9, 1957 Israel filed an application instituting proceedings against Bulgaria arising out of the destruction of an Israeli civil airliner in July 1955 by Bulgarian anti-aircraft defence forces. Shortly afterwards the United States and the United Kingdom commenced actions against Bulgaria for damages suffered by their nationals who were passengers in the destroyed aircraft. On December 6, 1958 the Bulgarian Government filed a number of preliminary objections to the Court's jurisdiction in the case begun by Israel. These Bulgarian objections have not yet been ruled upon by the Court.

(7) Belgium v. the Netherlands (Case concerning sovereignty over certain frontier lands).

This action was begun on November 26, 1957 by Special Agreement between Belgium and the Netherlands. The International Court has been requested to determine whether sovereignty over certain areas of frontier land belongs to Belgium or to The Netherlands. Written pleadings are at present being filed with the Court.

(8) Honduras v. Nicaragua (Case concerning the arbitral award made by the King of Spain on December 23, 1906).

On July 1, 1958 Honduras filed an application commencing proceedings against Nicaragua in a case concerning the arbitral award rendered on December 23, 1906 by the King of Spain. The application alleges that the Government of Nicaragua failed to carry out this arbitral award, which defines the frontier between the two countries, and asks the Court to declare that Nicaragua is under an obligation to give effect to the award.

(9) United States v. U.S.S.R. (Case concerning the aerial incident of September 4, 1954).

On August 22, 1958 the United States commenced proceedings against the Soviet Union alleging that Soviet fighter aircraft unlawfully caused the destruction of a Neptune aircraft of the United States Navy over the Sea of Japan on September 4, 1954 and claiming damages for the loss of the aircraft. Since the Soviet Union had filed no declaration with the Court accepting its jurisdiction in this dispute and expressly refused its consent for a hearing of the case, the Court ordered that the case be removed from its list on December 9, 1958.

(10) Belgium v. Spain (Case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company).

On September 23, 1958 Belgium began proceedings against Spain, alleging that the measures under which Barcelona Traction was declared bankrupt in Spain and its property liquidated are contrary to international law and claiming restitution or compensation.

## **International Law Commission**

The International Law Commission held its tenth session at Geneva from April 28 to July 4, 1958. The Commission dealt with the subjects of arbitral procedure and diplomatic intercourse and immunities, both of which were later discussed in the Sixth (Legal) Committee at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.

### **Arbitral Procedure**

In 1949 the International Law Commission agreed that it would be desirable to codify the Law of arbitral procedure. It produced a draft of 32 articles which represented a considerable advance on existing treaties of arbitration in that it contained provisions designed to prevent any frustration of the agreement to arbitrate. However, at the 1955 session of the Assembly, this draft was criticized by a number of states on the ground that it provided for compulsory resort to the International Court of Justice. These states thought that the draft would make arbitration a jurisdictional procedure whereas traditionally it has been based on the complete autonomy of the parties and their freedom to conduct arbitrations as they see fit. In an attempt to meet these objections the Commission amended the draft and re-submitted it in the form of a model set of rules designed to serve only as a guide to states. (Agenda item 57). At the 1958 session of the Assembly it was soon evident that the draft, even in the form of a model guide, was still unacceptable to those states which objected, in principle, to the vesting of powers in the International Court. Since no general support could be found for adoption of the draft articles the resolution finally adopted by the General Assembly merely notes the Law Commission's Report on Arbitral Procedure and brings the draft articles to the attention of members states for consideration and use, to such extent as they may consider appropriate, in drawing up arbitration agreements. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 46 in favour (including Canada), 17 against, with 11 abstentions.

### **Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities**

The International Law Commission began work in 1954 on the codification of the international law governing diplomatic intercourse and immunities. In 1958 the Commission produced a final draft of 45 articles which deal with the immunities and privileges of members of permanent diplomatic missions and propose a number of significant changes in the existing law and practice. Since the draft became available for study only a month before the opening of the Assembly's thirteenth session the representatives of many countries, including Canada, considered that a further period of study was needed. Other states argued that the draft as it stood constituted an adequate basis for a convention. Ultimately a compromise resolution was evolved which provides an opportunity for member states to submit comments on the draft articles and places the item on the agenda of the 1959 session of the



General Assembly with a view to the early conclusion of a Convention on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 60 in favour, none against, with 9 abstentions (including Canada).

## **The Law of the Sea**

The United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, which was held in Geneva from February 24 to April 28, 1958, was one of the most significant legal conferences ever held. Attended by representatives of 86 countries, the Conference adopted four international agreements dealing with almost the entire range of the law of the sea. These were: (1) a Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone; (2) a Convention on the High Seas; (3) a Convention on Fishing and the Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas; and (4) a Convention on the Continental Shelf. In addition, the Conference adopted a protocol for the compulsory settlement of disputes arising from the application of these Conventions. The Honourable George Drew, Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the Conference, signed them on behalf of Canada. The Conventions will come into effect when they have been ratified by at least 22 nations.

The Conference was called by a resolution of the General Assembly on February 21, 1957 (Resolution 1105 (XI) )<sup>1</sup>. The five main committees of the Conference used as the basis for their deliberations, the 73-article Report of the International Law Commission of the United Nations which constituted a suggested code for almost all aspects of maritime law, drawn up by the Commission after eight years of intensive study.<sup>2</sup> Although the Conference was unable to come to any agreement on the breadth of the territorial sea and fishery limits, nevertheless, agreement was reached on almost every other major issue dealt with in the Commission's Report.

In a statement in the House of Commons on July 25, 1958, the Honourable Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, who was in Geneva for part of the Conference, described as follows the highlights of these Conventions and their significance for Canada:

"The Continental Shelf Convention gives to the coastal state sovereign rights over the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the sea-bed and subsoil off its coast out to a depth of 200 meters. It also provides that these rights may be exercised beyond that depth if the exploitation of the resources is a practical possibility. In the long term, this agreement may have consequences of far-reaching importance to Canada in the development of underwater oil and mineral resources. It means, in effect, a very substantial addition to the potential area of Canada's natural resources . . ."

"The second Convention dealt with fishing and the conservation of the living resources of the high seas. The Convention on high seas fishing is the first such general convention regulating high seas fishing and it accords well with Canadian interests. It recognizes the special interest of the coastal state in maintaining the productivity of the living resources of the high seas in areas adjacent to its territorial sea. It also entitles the coastal state to take part on an equal footing in any system of research or regulation for purposes of conservation in that area even though its own nationals may not carry

<sup>1</sup> See *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, p. 118, 120.

<sup>2</sup> See *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, p.118.







Mr. George A. Drew, Head of the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, shown signing the Final Act of the Conference with Dr. W. W. Cox, United Nations Legal Officer.



on fishing there. To all people who understand the importance of fishing to under-developed countries, the significance of the particular article is self-evident. Further, it provides that when conservation measures in the high seas have been adopted by a coastal state, they must be observed by fishermen from other countries. And then finally, under emergency circumstances, coastal states may unilaterally enact the necessary conservation measures on the high seas.

“The third important feature to Canada was the question of straight base lines and bays. To those of us who live in the inland portions of Canada the fact that our coastline is very irregular hardly comes to our attention but in trying to define territorial waters the sinuosity of our coastline is a matter that gives us considerable concern and therefore these regulations in this regard, as drafted and codified by this international law of the sea, are very important to the future of our country.

“In the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, article 4 provides that where the coast is deeply indented the method of drawing straight base-lines from headland to headland may be followed in setting the boundary of the territorial sea rather than following the sinuosities of the coastline. I think the importance of that can be realized . . . This provision, which reflects the 1951 decision in the well-known Anglo-Norwegian fisheries case is of particular interest to Canada because much of our coastline is deeply indented.

“The Conference also adopted a provision recognizing that bays with mouths of 24 miles or less are to be regarded as internal waters. This limitation would not, of course, affect bays along coasts where the baseline system is applicable.

“The fourth Convention deals with the general law of the high seas . . . It provides for the first time a systematic compilation of recognized international law on a number of important matters and seeks to ensure the maximum freedom of the high seas. This applies not only to navigation but to fishing on the high seas, flying over the high seas and such activities as the laying of submarine cables and the building of pipelines under the high seas.

“It was, Mr. Speaker, a very thorough compilation of the existing laws of the sea into a code which we now hope will be ratified by the great majority of the nations of the world.”

The Canadian Delegation played an active role in the Conference's discussions leading to the formulation of these Conventions, particularly the Continental Shelf Convention (in fact, it was a Canadian proposal that led to the adoption of a separate agreement on this subject). But perhaps the main Canadian contribution towards the development of a code of international law was the “Canadian proposal”. Basically this concept was that there should be a coastal zone of twelve miles in which a state would have the same rights with regard to fishing as it had in its territorial sea. Under the final Canadian plan, a state would be allowed, in addition to a territorial sea of up to six miles, six further miles in which it would have exclusive control over fishing. This proposal affected profoundly the whole course of discussion from the time it was first put forward and in fact became the principal feature of several other plans at the Conference which were also put forward as possible solutions to the questions of the breadth of



the territorial sea and of a coastal state's fishing rights. One of these was the United States proposal which, while it also called for a six-mile territorial sea and a further six-mile contiguous zone, differed from the Canadian proposal in that it provided for recognition, under certain circumstances, of foreign fishing rights in the outer six-mile contiguous zone. Another was a joint eight-power proposal (co-sponsored by Latin-American and African-Asian countries) allowing states to choose their own breadth for the territorial sea between three and twelve miles and providing for the application of the twelve mile exclusive fishing zone where states elected not to extend their territorial sea to twelve miles. These were, in effect, the main formulae for the settlement of these questions from which the Conference had to choose.

The Canadian proposal was the only one to win a simple majority vote in the Committee on Territorial Waters (the vote was 37 in favour to 35 against, with 9 abstentions). In plenary session, however, no proposal on the territorial sea or the contiguous fishing zone was able to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority support. The Canadian proposal received 35 votes in favour to 30 against, with 20 abstentions; the United States proposal received 45 votes in favour, 33 against, with 7 abstentions; and the eight-power proposal received 39 votes in favour, 38 against, with 8 abstentions.

While no Conference decision thus emerged on either the question of the breadth of the territorial sea or the contiguous fishing zone, it would be misleading to look upon this lack of agreement as in any way signifying a "failure" on the part of the Conference to make headway on these problems which unquestionably are among the most difficult issues in the whole range of international law. The inability of two-thirds of the countries represented at the Conference to reach an accord on territorial-sea and fishery limits should not obscure the fact that a very wide measure of agreement was reached on the idea of a separate fishery jurisdiction; the chief point of difference was related only to the *extent* of the fishing rights which would be allowed to states in that zone. In fact, it seems not unlikely that any solution ultimately arrived at by the international community will recognize in one form or another the concept of a contiguous fishing zone.

Another matter on which two-thirds majority agreement was not obtained was the "abstention principle", a matter of considerable importance to all fishing countries. Briefly, the abstention principle provides that, if in any area of the high seas the maximum sustainable yield of any particular stock of fish is being obtained as a result of conservation and regulation by the states engaged in the fishery, then other states not including the coastal state would agree to abstain from that particular fishery. Although the "abstention principle" was not formally adopted by the Conference, it received very prominent mention in debate and, in fact, a declaration recommending its application received the support of a majority of nations at the Conference. Thus the authority of the principle was considerably enhanced.

Canada enjoyed very close relations with the newer nations of the world represented at the Conference, which, as a general rule, do not possess claims to established fisheries rights in distant-waters nor well-developed fisheries in their own off-shore areas, but are looking more and more to the

resources in their own off-shore waters as an important source of food and income. In this connection, Canada's role at the Conference was largely that of a coastal state seeking international recognition of the right of coastal states to achieve economic security through greater control of the fishery resources in their adjacent seas.

When it appeared that the Conference could not reach agreement on any proposal regarding the breadth of the territorial sea and fishery limits, the Conference decided to request the United Nations General Assembly to study at its thirteenth session (1958) "the advisability of convening a second International Conference of Plenipotentiaries for further consideration of the questions left unsettled by the present Conference".

This item was accordingly placed on the agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly. (Agenda item 59). In the Sixth (Legal) Committee, there were three main views put forward regarding the convening of the Conference:

- (a) that, because of the critical nature of the situation in this area of international law, the Conference should be convened at the earliest practicable date in 1959 — preferably February or March. This view was put forward by Canada and Norway;
- (b) that the appropriate date for a new Conference, and one leaving more time for preparation, was July or August 1959. This date was formally put forward in a resolution co-sponsored by the United States, United Kingdom and 9 other countries;
- (c) that agreement could not be reached at a Conference in 1959, and that the question of convening a new Conference should therefore be postponed until the fourteenth session of the General Assembly (or the questions of territorial sea and fishery limits could be dealt with substantively at the fourteenth session if so decided at that time). This approach was proposed by India, Mexico and 5 other Latin-American and African-Asian countries, and was supported by the Soviet bloc.

After a lengthy debate, the Sixth Committee rejected, by an extremely close vote, the Mexican-Indian proposal and then adopted by a vote of 42 in favour (including Canada) 28 against with 9 abstentions, the United States-United Kingdom proposal for a July 1959 Conference. In plenary session, however, a new amendment to the Committee's resolution was put forward by India, Mexico and others, postponing the date for the Conference until March or April 1960. This new amendment, with United States and United Kingdom support, was carried by a vote of 68 in favour, 6 against, (including Canada) with 3 abstentions. The amended resolution in favour of the March-April 1960 date was then carried by an almost unanimous vote (71 in favour, including Canada, none against, with 6 abstentions). Geneva was agreed upon as the venue for the Conference.

Canada voted against the 1960 amendment because we had urged throughout that a Conference should be called as early as possible in 1959



and because of the grave possibility that if a rule of law was not established soon, disorder and further confusion might result which could only be injurious to the international community of nations. However, Canada supported the amended resolution because of our keen desire for a Conference and because the March-April 1960 date appeared to be the earliest one acceptable to the members of the United Nations as a whole.

## Appendix I

### Agenda of the Thirteenth Session of the General Assembly<sup>1</sup>

#### Plenary Meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of New Zealand (1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly (3):
  - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
  - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President (4).
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers (5).
6. Election of Vice-Presidents (6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter (7).
8. Adoption of the agenda (8).
9. Opening of the general debate (9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (10).
11. Report of the Security Council (11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter I, with the exception of section VI, chapters VIII and IX) (12).
13. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council (15).
14. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council (16).
15. Election of three members of the Trusteeship Council (17).
16. Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission (18).
17. Appointment of members of the Disarmament Commission (19).
18. Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (20).
19. The situation in Hungary (69).
20. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (14).
21. Report of the Secretary-General on the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (66).
22. Admission of New Members - Guinea (73).

#### First Committee

1. The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (24).
2. Question of the peaceful use of outer space (60):
  - (a) The banning of the use of cosmic space for military purposes, the elimination of foreign military bases on the territories of other countries and international co-operation in the study of cosmic space;
  - (b) Programme for international co-operation in the field of outer space.
3. Question of Algeria (63).
4. Question of disarmament (64).
5. Question of Cyprus (68).
6. Effects of atomic radiation (25):
  - (a) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening and widening of scientific activities in this field.
7. The discontinuance of atomic and hydrogen weapons tests (70).
8. The reduction of the military budgets of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and France by 10-15 per cent and use of part of the savings so effected for assistance to the under-developed countries (72).

<sup>1</sup>As allocated to Committees: The Agenda item numbers are given in brackets.



### Special Political Committee

1. Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council and the number of votes required for decisions of the Council (21).
2. Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council (22).
3. Question of amending the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article 69 of the Statute of the Court, with respect to an increase in the number of judges of the International Court of Justice (23).
4. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter I, section VI) (12)\*.
5. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa (62):
  - (a) Report of the Government of India;
  - (b) Report of the Government of Pakistan.
6. Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa (67).
7. Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (26).
8. United Nations Emergency Force (65):
  - (a) Progress report on the Force;
  - (b) Summary study of the experience derived from the establishment and operation of the Force.
9. Measures aimed at the implementation and promotion of peaceful and neighbourly relations among States (61).

### Second Committee

1. Economic development of under-developed countries (28):
  - (a) Establishment of the Special Fund: reports of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Fund and of the Economic and Social Council;
  - (b) International tax problems: report of the Economic and Social Council.
2. Programmes of technical assistance (29):
  - (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council;
  - (b) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
  - (c) Establishment of an international administrative service.
3. United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (27):
  - (a) Report of the Agent General of the Agency;
  - (b) Progress report of the Administrator for Residual Affairs of the Agency.
4. Question of assistance to Libya (30).
5. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter I, section VI, chapters II, III, IV and V) (12).

### Third Committee

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters VI and VII) (12).
2. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights (32).
3. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (31).
4. Recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination (33).
5. Advisory services in the field of human rights: report of the Economic and Social Council (34).
6. Freedom of information: report of the Secretary-General on consultations concerning the draft Convention on Freedom of Information (35).
7. The organization of an international public health and medical research year (71).

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\*Also referred to the Second Committee under item 5 of the items allocated to that Committee.

#### Fourth Committee

1. Question of South West Africa (39).
  - (a) Report of the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa;
  - (b) Report of the Committee on South West Africa;
  - (c) Study of legal action to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the Mandatory Power under the Mandate for South West Africa: resumed consideration of the special report of the Committee on South West Africa;
  - (d) Election of three members of the Committee on South West Africa.
2. Report of the Trusteeship Council (13).
3. The future of Togoland under French administration: report of the United Nations Commissioner for the Supervision of the Elections and report of the Trusteeship Council thereon (40).
4. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (36):
  - (a) Information on Social conditions;
  - (b) Information on other conditions;
  - (c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information;
  - (d) Methods of reproducing summaries of information concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (e) Report of the Secretary-General on developments connected with the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community;
  - (f) Offers of study and training facilities under resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954: report of the Secretary-General.
5. Question of the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (37).
6. Election, if required, to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (38).
7. Question of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia: reports of the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy (41).

#### Fifth Committee

1. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors (42):
  - (a) United Nations (for the financial year ended 31 December 1957);
  - (b) United Nations Children's Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1957);
  - (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (for the financial period ended 31 December 1957);
  - (d) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (for the financial year ended 30 June 1958);
  - (e) United Nations Refugee Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1957).
2. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1958 (43).
3. Budget estimates for the financial year 1959 (44).
4. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (45).
  - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
  - (b) Committee on Contributions;
  - (c) Board of Auditors;
  - (d) Investment Committee: confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General;
  - (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
  - (f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.
5. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds (46).
6. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (47).
7. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (48).



8. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the special account (49).
9. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (50).
10. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter X) (12).
11. Control and limitation of documentation (51):
  - (a) Report of the Committee on the Control and Limitation of Documentation;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General.
12. Offer by the Government of Chile of land in Santiago to be used as office site for the United Nations and other international organizations: report of the Secretary-General and observations thereon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (52).
13. Personnel questions (53):
  - (a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (b) Proportion of fixed-term staff;
  - (c) Pensionable remuneration of the staff;
  - (d) Staff Regulations of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General.
14. United Nations International School and delegation office facilities: reports of the Secretary-General (54).
15. Public information activities of the United Nations: report of the Committee of Experts on United Nations Public Information and comments and recommendations thereon by the Secretary-General (55).
16. United Nations Emergency Force: Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force (65).

#### Sixth Committee

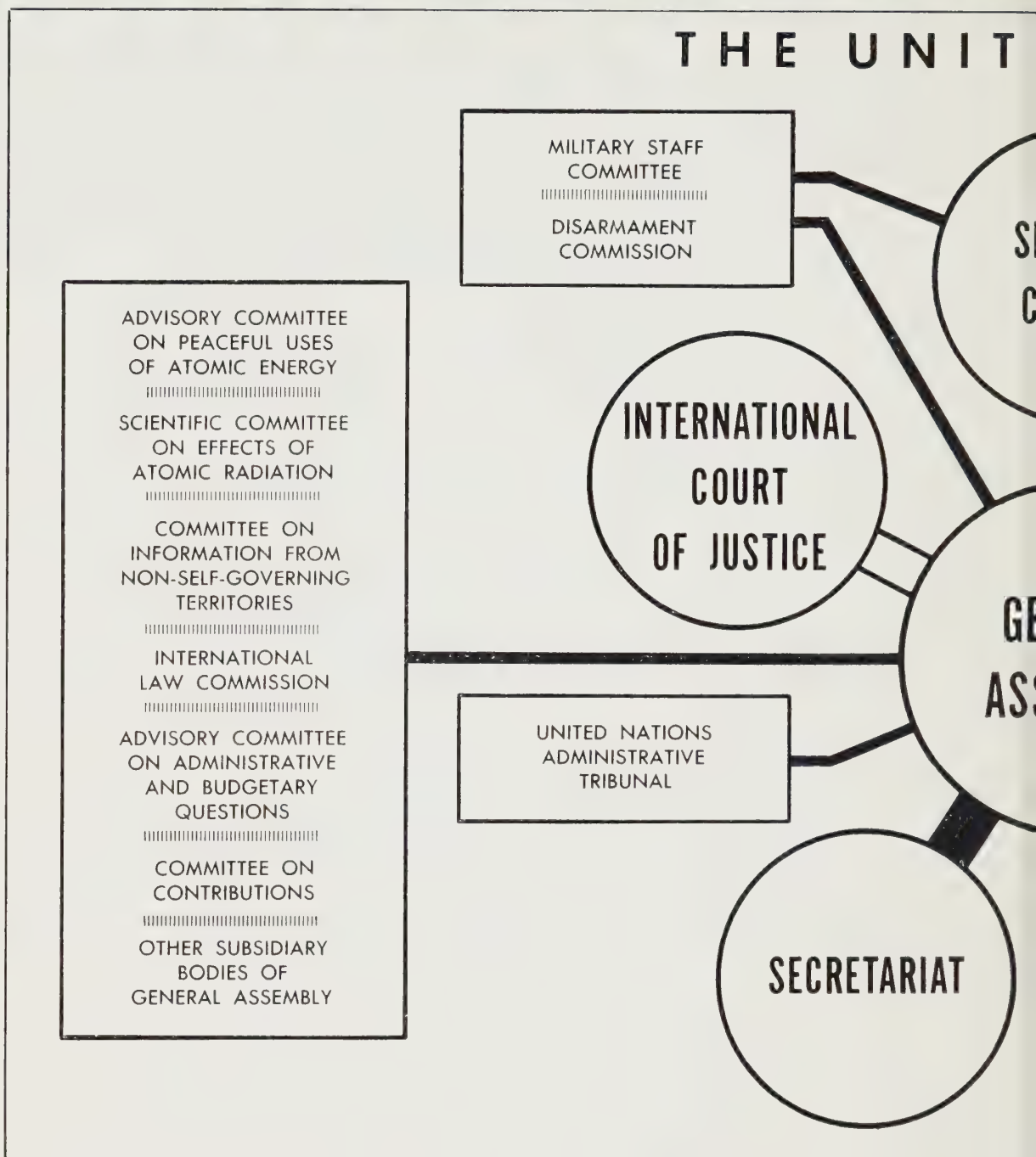
1. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its tenth session (56).
2. Question of arbitral procedure (57).
3. Question of initiating a study of the juridical regime of historical waters, including historic bays (58).
4. Question of convening a second United Nations conference on the law of the sea (59).



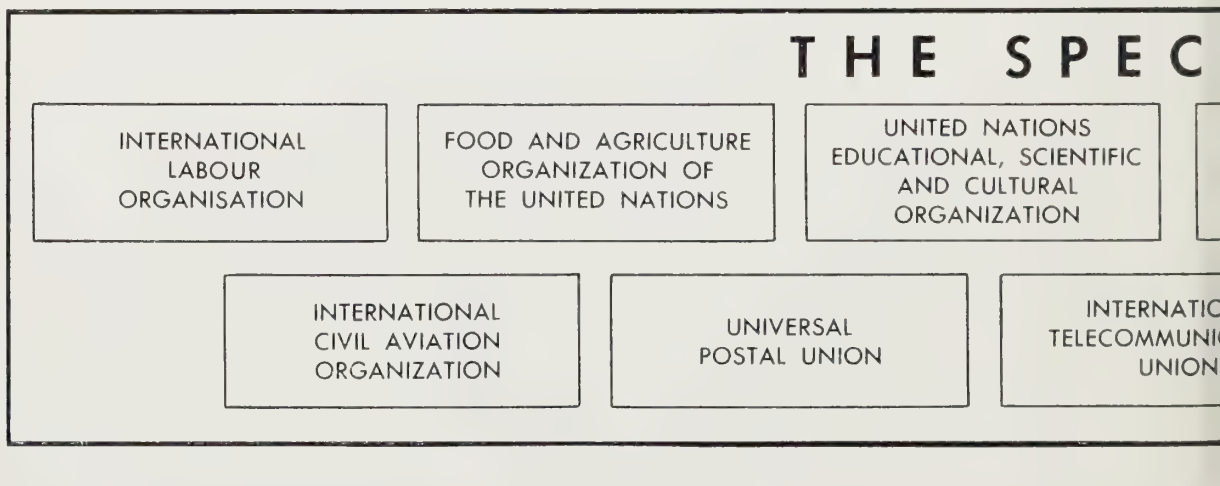


# THE UNITED NATIONS

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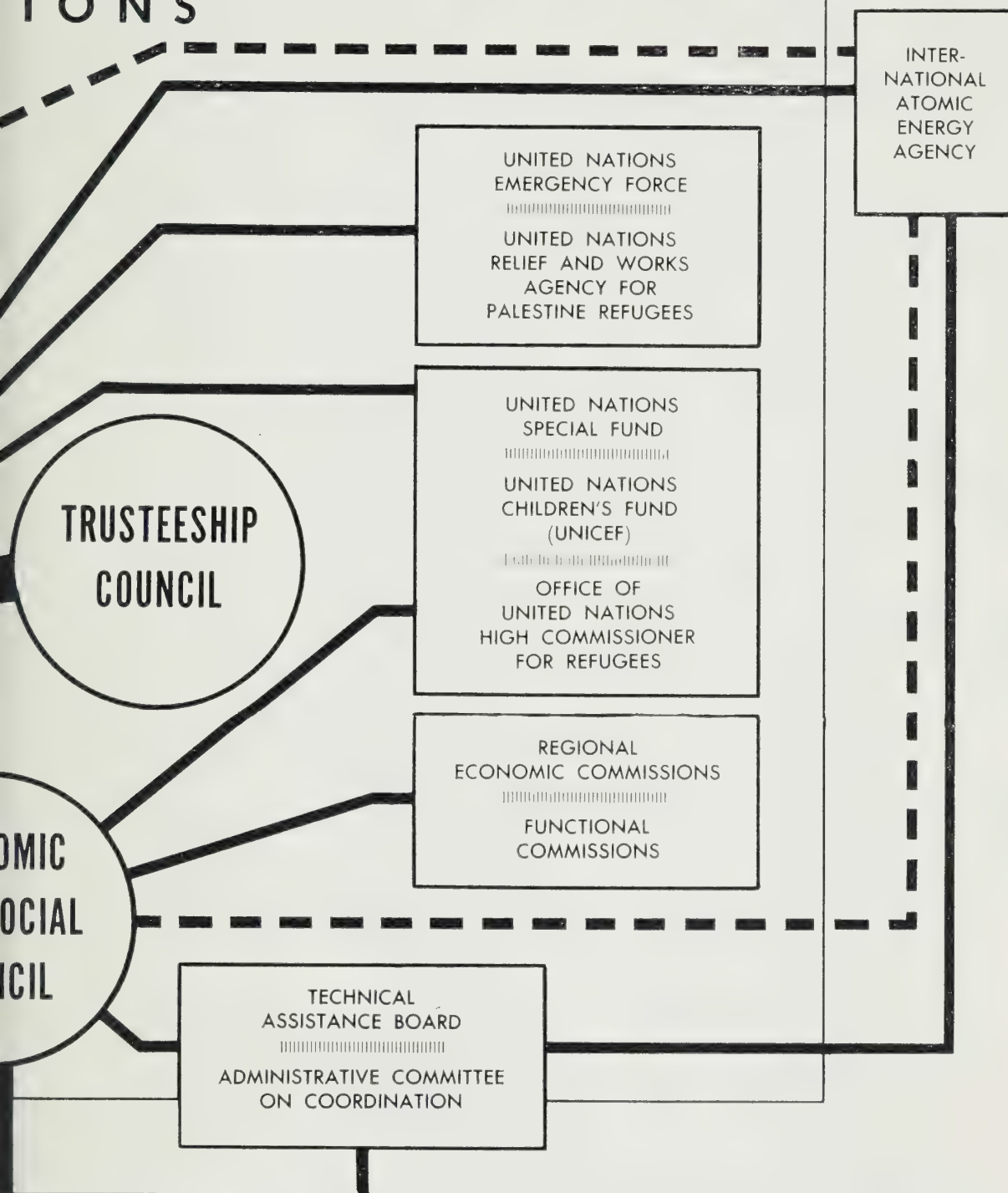
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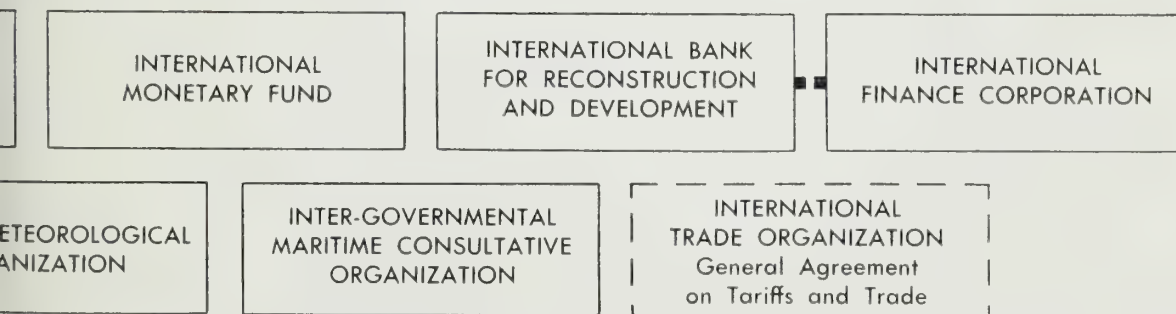
# RELATED AGENCIES

As of January 1959

IONS



## D AGENCIES







## Appendix II

### Membership of the United Nations and other United Nations Bodies at December 31, 1958

#### United Nations

|                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| Afghanistan    | Japan            |
| Albania        | Jordan           |
| Argentina      | Laos             |
| Australia      | Lebanon          |
| Austria        | Liberia          |
| Belgium        | Libya            |
| Bolivia        | Luxembourg       |
| Brazil         | Malaya,          |
| Bulgaria       | Federation of    |
| Burma          | Mexico           |
| Byelorussian   | Morocco          |
| S.S.R.         | Nepal            |
| Cambodia       | Netherlands      |
| Canada         | New Zealand      |
| Ceylon         | Nicaragua        |
| Chile          | Norway           |
| China          | Pakistan         |
| Colombia       | Panama           |
| Costa Rica     | Paraguay         |
| Cuba           | Peru             |
| Czechoslovakia | Philippines      |
| Denmark        | Poland           |
| Dominican      | Portugal         |
| Republic       | Romania          |
| Ecuador        | Saudi Arabia     |
| El Salvador    | Spain            |
| Ethiopia       | Sudan            |
| Finland        | Sweden           |
| France         | Thailand         |
| Ghana          | Tunisia          |
| Greece         | Turkey           |
| Guatemala      | Ukrainian S.S.R. |
| Guinea         | Union of         |
| Haiti          | South Africa     |
| Honduras       | U.S.S.R.         |
| Hungary        | United Arab      |
| Iceland        | Republic         |
| India          | United Kingdom   |
| Indonesia      | United States    |
| Iran           | Uruguay          |
| Iraq           | Venezuela        |
| Ireland        | Yemen            |
| Israel         | Yugoslavia       |
| Italy          |                  |

#### Security Council

##### *Permanent Members*

China  
France  
Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics  
United Kingdom  
United States

##### *Non-Permanent Members*

(2-year term)  
Serving until  
December 31, 1958:

Colombia

Iraq

Sweden

Serving until  
December 31, 1959:

Canada

Japan

Panama

Serving until  
December 31, 1960:\*

Argentina

Italy

Tunisia

#### Economic and Social Council (3-year term)

Serving until December 31, 1958:

Brazil

Canada

Greece

Indonesia

United States

Yugoslavia

Serving until December 31, 1959:

Finland

Mexico

Pakistan

Poland

U.S.S.R.

United Kingdom

Serving until December 31, 1960:

Chile

China

Costa Rica

France

Netherlands

Sudan

Serving until December 31, 1961:\*

Afghanistan

Bulgaria

New Zealand

Spain

United States

Venezuela

#### Trusteeship Council

Administering Trust Territories

Australia

Belgium

France

Italy

New Zealand

United Kingdom

United States

Permanent Members of the Security  
Council not Administering Trust  
Territories:

China

U.S.S.R.

Elective Members (3-year term):

Serving until December 31, 1959:

Haiti

India

Serving until December 31, 1961:

Burma

Paraguay

United Arab Republic

\*Elected at the thirteenth session to serve from January 1, 1959.



## International Court of Justice

The Court consists of fifteen judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, proceeding independently. They serve nine years and are eligible for re-election. To provide for rotation, however, the Statute of the Court states that of the members elected at the first election, the terms of office of five judges should expire at the end of three years, and the terms of five more at the end of six years. The judges who were to serve the initial three and six-year periods were chosen by lot. The terms of office began on the date of the first election, February 6, 1946. The present judges of the Court, with the year their term of office ends, are as follows:

| <i>Judge</i>  | <i>End of term</i> |
|---|--------------------|
| Green H. Hackworth, President, of the United States ..... | 1961               |
| Abdel Hamid Badawi, Vice-President, of Egypt .....        | 1967               |
| Helge Klaestad, of Norway .....                           | 1961               |
| Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, of Pakistan .....                 | 1961               |
| Feodor Ivanovich Kozhevnikov, of the U.S.S.R. ....        | 1961               |
| E. C. Armand-Ugon, of Uruguay .....                       | 1961               |
| L. M. Moreno Quintana, of Argentina .....                 | 1964               |
| José Gustavo Guerrero of El Salvador (deceased)           |                    |
| Jules Basdevant, of France .....                          | 1964               |
| Roberto Cordova, of Mexico ....                           | 1964               |
| Hersch Lauterpacht, of the United Kingdom .....           | 1964               |
| Sir Percy C. Spender, of Australia .....                  | 1967               |
| Wellington Koo, of China .....                            | 1967               |
| Bohdan Winiarski, of Poland ....                          | 1967               |
| Jean Spiropoulos, of Greece .....                         | 1967               |

## Disarmament Commission<sup>1</sup>

### *Membership for 1958*

|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| Canada         | Czechoslovakia |
| France         | Egypt          |
| U.S.S.R.       | India          |
| United Kingdom | Italy          |
| United States  | Mexico         |
| Argentina      | Norway         |
| Australia      | Poland         |
| Belgium        | Tunisia        |
| Brazil         | Yugoslavia     |
| Burma          |                |

<sup>1</sup>This Commission was established on January 11, 1952, by the General Assembly, to function under and report to the Security Council (see "Canada and the United Nations"—1951-52, Appendix V, pp. 157-158). A change in the composition of the Commission took effect January 1, 1958, with the Permanent Membership being expanded by resolution 1150 (XII) of November 19, 1957, of the General Assembly, adding fourteen to the permanent membership for 1958. However, the Soviet Delegation indicated that it would refuse to participate in any work of the Disarmament Commission, either in its expanded or original composition, and neither the Disarmament Commission nor its Subcommittee (the first five members listed above) met in 1958. A resolution passed in the thirteenth session of the General Assembly set up for 1959 a Disarmament Commission of all members of the United Nations on an *ad hoc* basis. (For details see Article on Disarmament, Chapter II).

## Appendix III

**Principal Meetings of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies during 1958 and Canadian representation at the third emergency special session and the thirteenth regular session of the General Assembly.**

### General Assembly

*Third emergency special session*, New York. August 8-21, 1958. Representatives: Chairman of the Delegation: Hon. S. E. Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations; Mr. N. A. Robertson, Canadian Ambassador to the United States of America.

*Thirteenth regular session*, New York. September 16-December 14, 1958. Representatives: Chairman of the Delegation: Hon. S. E. Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Vice-Chairman: Hon. W. J. Browne, M.P., Q.C., Minister without Portfolio; Mr. G. S. Thorvaldson, Senator; Dr. R. P. Vivian, M.D., M.P.; Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations; Alternate Representatives: Mr. H. N. Macquarrie, M.P.; Mr. J. N. Tremblay, M.P.; Mrs. W. T. Hayden; Mr. J. Morin, Q.C.; Mr. J. W. Holmes, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

### Economic and Social Council

*Twenty-fifth session*, New York, April 15-May 2, 1958.

*Twenty-sixth session*, Geneva, July 1-31, 1958.

*Resumed twenty-sixth session*, New York, October 23, December 10 and 11, 1958.

### Trusteeship Council

*Twenty-first session*, New York, January 30-March 26, 1958.

*Twenty-second session*, New York, June 9-August 1, 1958.

*Eighth special session*, New York, October 13-17, 1958.

### Food and Agriculture Organization

The *Conference* is held every second year and will meet in November 1959

*Twenty-ninth session of the Council*, Rome, October 27-November 7, 1958

### International Atomic Energy Agency

*Second General Conference*, Vienna, September 22-October 3, 1958

**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation**  
*Annual meetings*, New Delhi, October 6-10, 1958.

**International Civil Aviation Organization**  
*Eleventh session of the Assembly*, Montreal May 20-June 2, 1958.

**International Labour Organization**  
*Forty-first session of the Conference (Maritime)*, Geneva, April 28-May 14, 1958.  
*Forty-second session of the Conference* June 3-26, 1958.

**International Telecommunication Union**  
*The Third Plenipotentiary Conference* will be held in Geneva, in October, 1959.

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

*Tenth session of the General Conference*, Paris, November 4-December 5, 1958.

**Universal Postal Union**

The *Universal Postal Congress* is held every fifth year and will meet in 1962 in Rio de Janeiro.

**World Health Organization**

*Eleventh World Health Assembly*, Minneapolis, May 28-June 13, 1958.

**World Meteorological Organization**

The *Congress* is held every fourth year and will meet again in 1959.

## Appendix IV

### Sessions of the General Assembly

First Session, Part I, London, January 10 to February 14, 1946.

First Session, Part II, New York, October 23 to December 16, 1946.

First Special Session (Palestine) New York, April 28 to May 15, 1947.

Second Session, New York, September 16 to November 29, 1947.

Second Special Session (Palestine) New York, April 16 to May 14, 1948.

Third Session, Part I, Paris, September 21 to December 12, 1948.

Third Session, Part II, New York, April 5 to May 18, 1949.

Fourth Session, New York, September 20 to December 10, 1949.

Fifth Session, New York, September 19 to December 15, 1950.

Sixth Session, Paris, November 6, 1951 to February 5, 1952.

Seventh Session, New York, October 14, 1952 to April 23, 1953.

Resumed Seventh Session, New York, August 17 to August 28, 1953.

Eighth Session, New York, September 15 to December 9, 1953.

Ninth Session, New York, September 21 to December 17, 1954.

Tenth Session, New York, September 20 to December 20, 1955.

First Emergency Special Session (Middle East) New York, November 1 to 10, 1956.

Second Emergency Special Session (Hungary) New York, November 4 to 10, 1956.

Eleventh Session, New York, November 12, 1956 to March 8, 1957.

Resumed Eleventh Session (Hungary) New York, September 10 to 14, 1957.

Twelfth Session, New York, September 17 to December 14, 1957.

Third Emergency Special Session, New York, August 8 to 21 1958.

Thirteenth Session, New York, September 16 to December 14, 1958.



## Appendix V

**Regular Administrative Budgets of the  
United Nations and Specialized Agencies<sup>1</sup>  
and Canadian Assessments**

| Organization         | Administrative Budgets                               |         |         | Canadian Assessments |       |       |
|----------------------|--|---------|---------|----------------------|-------|-------|
|                      | 1957   | 1958    | 1959    | 1957                 | 1958  | 1959  |
|                      | (Appropriations)<br>(Gross)                          |         |         | Net                  |       |       |
|                      | (In Thousands of United States Dollars) <sup>2</sup> |         |         |                      |       |       |
| United Nations ..... | 53,175   | 56,843  | 60,802  | 1,581                | 1,601 | 1,635 |
| FAO .....            | 6,800  | 8,295   | 8,705   | 306                  | 339   | 347   |
| ICAO .....           | 3,660  | 4,001   | 4,407   | 133                  | 127   | 152   |
| ILO .....            | 7,717  | 8,074   | 8,640   | 257                  | 269   | 261   |
| ITU .....            | 1,487  | 2,157   | 2,638   | 41                   | 42    | 41    |
| UNESCO .....         | 11,651   | 12,125  | 12,828  | 312                  | 319   | 377   |
| UPU .....            | 407  | 641     | 620     | 13                   | 15    | 15    |
| WHO .....            | 12,910   | 13,566  | 14,288  | 383                  | 426   | 435   |
| WMO .....            | 425  | 483     | 498     | 10                   | 10    | 11    |
| IAEA .....           | —  | 4,089   | 5,225   | —                    | 123   | 155   |
| Totals .....         | 98,232   | 110,274 | 118,651 | 3,036                | 3,271 | 3,429 |

<sup>1</sup>Exclusive of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, whose operations are financially self-sustaining.

<sup>2</sup>Because the budgets of most organizations are expressed in United States dollars all the amounts in the table are shown in that currency for purposes of comparison.

## Appendix VI

**Budget Appropriations of the United Nations for the  
financial years 1958 and 1959.**

| <i>Section</i>   | <i>Dollars (U.S.)</i> |            |
|--|-----------------------|------------|
|  | 1958                  | 1959       |
| 1. Travel of representatives, members of Commissions and Committees. ....  | \$ 665,070            | \$ 882,500 |
| 2. Special meetings and conferences.....   | 2,250,000             | 1,543,500  |
| 3. Board of Auditors .....   | 53,000                | 51,000     |
| 4. Special Missions and related activities .....   | 2,082,900             | 2,374,600  |
| (a) Expenses arising from General Assembly resolution 1237/ES/III and residual expenses of the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon ..... |                       | 500,000    |
| 5. United Nations Field Service .....  | 893,600               | 1,153,800  |
| 6. Salaries and Wages .....  | 29,200,875            | 30,802,700 |
| (a) Economic Commission for Africa .....   |                       | 500,000    |
| 7. Common Staff costs .....  | 5,940,150             | 6,431,500  |
| 8. Travel of Staff and of members of administrative bodies   | 1,548,020             | 1,530,100  |
| 9. Hospitality .....   | 20,500                | 25,000     |
| (a) Payments under Annex I, paras 2 and 3 of the Staff Regulations.....  | 71,000                | 70,000     |
| 10. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees .....  | 1,311,925             | 1,398,000  |
| (a) World Refugee Year .....   |                       | 50,000     |
| 11. General Expenses .....   | 5,065,800             | 5,330,000  |
| 12. Printing, stationary and library supplies .....  | 2,169,900             | 2,127,200  |
| 13. Permanent Equipment .....  | 511,000               | 697,220    |
| 14. Economic Development .....   | 479,400               | 480,000    |
| 15. Social activities .....  | 925,000               | 925,000    |
| 16. Human Rights activities .....  | 55,000                | 100,000    |
| 17. Public Administration .....  | 300,000               | 500,000    |
| 18. Special Expenses .....   | 2,649,500             | 2,649,500  |
| 19. International Court of Justice .....   | 650,000               | 680,500    |



## Appendix VII

Percentage Scale of Contributions to the United Nations and Certain  
Specialized Agencies for Fourteen Contributing Countries

Fiscal Year 1958

|                                | United Nations | FAO   | ICAO <sup>1</sup> | ILO   | UNESCO | WHO <sup>1</sup>  | WMO <sup>1</sup> |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|--------|-------------------|------------------|
| United States of America ..... | 32.51          | 33.33 | 33.33             | 25.00 | 31.30  | 33.33             | 15.48            |
| U.S.S.R. ....                  | 13.62          | —     | —                 | 10.00 | 13.11  | 10.89             | 6.16             |
| United Kingdom .....           | 7.62           | 10.42 | 9.67              | 10.24 | 7.33   | 7.85              | 5.80             |
| France .....                   | 5.56           | 7.60  | 7.40              | 6.14  | 5.35   | 5.15              | 4.17             |
| China .....                    | 5.01           | —     | .67               | 2.04  | 4.83   | 4.75 <sup>2</sup> | 2.90             |
| German Federal Republic .....  | —              | 6.15  | 4.53              | 4.35  | 3.94   | 3.45              | 4.35             |
| Canada .....                   | 3.09           | 4.20  | 4.20              | 3.56  | 2.93   | 2.91              | 2.45             |
| India .....                    | 2.90           | 3.96  | 2.87              | 3.35  | 2.79   | 2.70              | 2.90             |
| Italy .....                    | 2.03           | 2.78  | 2.53              | 2.45  | 1.95   | 1.84              | 2.54             |
| Japan .....                    | 1.92           | 2.87  | 2.33              | 2.00  | 1.84   | 1.70              | 2.63             |
| Ukrainian S.S.R. ....          | 1.80           | —     | —                 | 1.00  | 1.74   | 1.42              | 1.54             |
| Australia .....                | 1.61           | 2.20  | 2.40              | 1.90  | 1.55   | 1.53              | 2.08             |
| Poland .....                   | 1.52           | —     | 1.67              | 1.24  | 1.46   | 1.24              | 1.18             |
| Belgium .....                  | 1.24           | 1.70  | 1.53              | 1.41  | 1.19   | 1.13              | 1.54             |

Fiscal Year 1959

|                                |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| United States of America ..... | 32.51 | 32.51 | 33.00 | 25.00 | 30.74 | 32.51 | 15.19 |
| U.S.S.R. ....                  | 13.62 | —     | —     | 10.00 | 12.88 | 12.65 | 6.04  |
| United Kingdom .....           | 7.78  | 10.29 | 9.47  | 10.08 | 7.36  | 7.08  | 5.68  |
| France .....                   | 6.40  | 7.51  | 7.27  | 6.10  | 6.05  | 5.18  | 4.09  |
| China .....                    | 5.01  | —     | .67   | 2.04  | 4.74  | 4.67  | 2.84  |
| German Federal Republic .....  | —     | 5.60  | 4.87  | 4.34  | 5.04  | 3.87  | 4.26  |
| Canada .....                   | 3.11  | 4.17  | 4.13  | 3.53  | 2.94  | 2.88  | 2.40  |
| India .....                    | 2.46  | 3.91  | 2.87  | 3.32  | 2.33  | 2.69  | 2.84  |
| Italy .....                    | 2.25  | 2.74  | 2.60  | 2.42  | 2.13  | 1.90  | 2.49  |
| Japan .....                    | 2.19  | 2.59  | 2.33  | 2.00  | 2.07  | 1.78  | 2.58  |
| Ukrainian S.S.R. ....          | 1.80  | —     | —     | 1.00  | 1.70  | 1.67  | 1.51  |
| Australia .....                | 1.79  | 2.17  | 2.33  | 1.88  | 1.69  | 1.50  | 2.04  |
| Poland .....                   | 1.37  | 2.05  | 1.73  | 1.24  | 1.29  | 1.41  | 1.15  |
| Belgium .....                  | 1.30  | 1.67  | 1.53  | 1.40  | 1.23  | 1.15  | 1.51  |

<sup>1</sup>Assessments rate is based on a unit scale but for comparison purposes these have been worked out to the closest percentage.

<sup>2</sup>China no longer considers itself a member of WHO but is still regarded as a member of the Organization.

## Appendix VIII

## United Nations Documents

Printed documents of the United Nations may be obtained in Canada at the following addresses: Agents: The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. W., Toronto; Sub-Agents: Book Room Ltd., Chronicle Building, Halifax; McGill University Bookstore, Montreal; Magasin des Etudiants de l'Université de Montréal, Montreal; University of Manitoba Bookstore, Winnipeg; University of Toronto Press and Bookstore, Toronto; University of British Columbia Bookstore, Vancouver.

Mimeographed United Nations documents are available to the general public by annual subscription from the United

Nations Secretariat, New York; and to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations from the United Nations Department of Public Information, New York.

Complete sets of United Nations documents may also be consulted at the following centres in Canada:

University of Alberta (English printed documents).

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents; also English and French mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed documents).

University of Montreal (French printed and mimeographed documents).

University of New Brunswick (English printed documents).

Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

The United Nations Association in Canada, 237 Queen Street, Ottawa, operates an unofficial United Nations information service. Informational material on the United Nations is sent, free of charge, on request; questions about the United Nations are answered; and pamphlets of general interest are sold. Price lists enumerating the publications available can be obtained on request.

## Appendix IX

### Publications of the Department of External Affairs

The following is a list of publications relating to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies issued by the Department of External Affairs during the period reviewed by this work of reference:

1. *Canada and the United Nations 1957*, 105 pp.; 1956-57, 132 pp.; Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada; 50 cents. (Editions for the years 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 are still available from the Queen's Printer at 50 cents each although the English edition for 1946 and the French edition for 1954-55 are out of print.)
2. *Statements and Speeches*  
(Obtainable from the Information Division,  
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.)
  - 58/12 The International Situation. Statement by Mr. J. G. Diefenbaker at Toronto, April 16, 1958.
  - 58/14 Canadian Statement at Conference of the Law of the Sea. Statement by Mr. George A. Drew, P.C., Q.C. at Geneva, April 18, 1958.
  - 58/17 Canadian Statement on International Inspection. Statement by Mr. Charles Ritchie in the Security Council, April 29, 1958.
  - 58/30 The International Situation. Statement by Mr. Sidney E. Smith in the House of Commons, July 25, 1958.
  - 58/31 Report on Law of Sea Conference. Statement by Mr. Alvin Hamilton in the House of Commons, July 25, 1958.
  - 58/32 UN Emergency Session on Middle East Crisis. Statement by Mr. Sidney E. Smith in the House of Commons, August 23, 1958.
  - 58/34 International Commodity Problems. Statement by Mr. W. B. Nesbitt at the 26th Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, July 15, 1958.
  - 58/35 A comprehensive Approach to Middle East Settlement. Statement by Mr. Sidney E. Smith at the Third Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, New York, August 19, 1958.
  - 58/37 Tasks Facing UN: Canadian View. Address by Mr. Sidney E. Smith in the General Assembly of the United Nations, New York, September 25, 1958.
  - 58/41 Peacemaking: Fission and Fusion. Statement by Mr. Sidney E. Smith to the Economic Club, New York, October 20, 1958.
  - 58/42 Peacemaking: Fission and Fusion. Statement by Mr. Sidney E. Smith, Second lecture in the Henry Marshall Tory Lectures, at Alberta, Edmonton, October 29, 1958.
  - 58/46 Statement at the Plenary Meeting of GATT. Mr. Gordon Churchill at Geneva, October 17, 1958.
  - 58/47 Disarmament. Statement by Mr. Sidney E. Smith in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, October 20, 1958.
  - 58/48 The New Dimension of Space. Statement by Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie in the First Committee of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, November 18, 1958.



58/49 Canada and UNESCO. Address by Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie to the tenth session of the General Conference of UNESCO in Paris, October 8, 1958.

3. *Supplementary Papers*

(Obtainable from the Information Division  
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.)

A number of statements made at the General Assembly appear in this series. They deal mostly with specialized subjects, and supplement information found in the Statements and Speeches series.

4. *External Affairs*

Monthly Bulletin of the Department of External Affairs. Obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa; annual subscription \$1.00 per year, students 50 cents. Most issues contain a section on current developments in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. In addition, special articles on subjects relating to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies appear from time to time.

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Ottawa, Canada

## FOREWORD

At a time when the rapid emergence of new states seems to have given new emphasis to the idea of nationalism, it is, I think, more important than ever to focus attention on what progress is being made toward the ideal of world co-operation and the harmonization of national interests. This volume helps to do so. It is offered as a record, from a Canadian viewpoint, of the work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies during 1959.

I believe that in recent years there has been a better understanding of the limitations imposed upon the United Nations by the political climate of the day since it can but reflect the varied aspirations, antagonisms and fears of its members. In spite of this, the United Nations has proved its value as an international forum for safeguarding peace and for stimulating action in the economic, social and human rights fields. The obligation for member governments to consult together regularly and frequently provides a unique opportunity for negotiation on a wide range of international problems. In the debates the scope and the importance of international problems become clearer as member states define their positions and explain the national interests involved. The practice of exchanges on such a broad international basis can bring home to every member state the extent of the interdependence of nations in the world today.

There are, inevitably, some failures in the United Nations record for 1959. Thorny political questions concerning Hungary, Tibet and Korea remained unresolved. Some "colonial" questions vexed relations between West European powers and the newer states of Asia and Africa. On the credit side, we can look back with satisfaction on the unanimous adoption at the General Assembly of resolutions on disarmament, radiation and outer space. We are heartened, too, by the continued search for new ways to assist in improving the economic and social welfare and the health of the people in less developed areas. While there was no evidence of a desire to impede such possibilities as may exist for the reduction of tension by negotiations conducted on a bilateral basis or among a limited number of countries primarily concerned with particular issues, there was a general determination to respect the role of the United Nations in the settlement of international problems, of which the most important is disarmament. The potential capacity of the United Nations to meet new challenges and to perform new tasks is, of course, enormous. For countries like Canada, which see in this the best hope of the future, maintenance of the ultimate responsibility of the United Nations for international peace and security is a principle of cardinal significance.

I hope that you will find, as I do, cause for encouragement in the record set out in the following pages. There was evidence during 1959 of more relaxed relations between the two great power blocs. The fourteenth session of the General Assembly took place in an atmosphere of reduced



international tension. If the momentum of negotiation and consultation can be maintained—and Canada has a responsibility to contribute to such efforts—we may look forward more hopefully to the eventual settlement of issues which have long disturbed international relations.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. G. Green'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial 'H' and a long, sweeping underline.

*Secretary of State  
for External Affairs.*

Ottawa, May 25, 1960.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|        |   |   |
|--------|---|---|
| ACC    | — | Administrative Committee on Co-ordination   |
| CCIF   | — | International Telephone Consultative Committee                                    |
| CCIR   | — | International Radio Consultative Committee  |
| CCIT   | — | International Telegraph Consultative Committee                                    |
| CCITT  | — | International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee                      |
| ECAFE  | — | Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East                                     |
| ECA    | — | Economic Commission for Africa  |
| ECE    | — | Economic Commission for Europe  |
| ECLA   | — | Economic Commission for Latin America   |
| ECOSOC | — | Economic and Social Council   |
| EEC    | — | European Economic Community   |
| ETAP   | — | Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance                                       |
| FAO    | — | Food and Agriculture Organization   |
| GATT   | — | General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade  |
| IAEA   | — | International Atomic Energy Agency  |
| IBRD   | — | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development                             |
| ICAO   | — | International Civil Aviation Organization   |
| IDA    | — | International Development Association   |
| IFC    | — | International Finance Corporation   |
| ILO    | — | International Labour Organization   |
| IMCO   | — | Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization                             |
| IMF    | — | International Monetary Fund   |
| ITO    | — | International Trade Organization  |
| ITU    | — | International Telecommunication Union   |
| NGO    | — | Non-governmental Organization   |
| OEEC   | — | Organization for European Economic Co-operation                                   |
| OTC    | — | Organization for Trade Co-operation   |
| PCOB   | — | Permanent Central Opium Board   |
| TAA    | — | Technical Assistance Administration   |
| TAB    | — | Technical Assistance Board  |
| TAC    | — | Technical Assistance Committee  |
| TAO    | — | Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations   |
| UNCIP  | — | United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan                                  |
| UNCURK | — | United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of<br>Korea      |
| UNEF   | — | United Nations Emergency Force  |
| UNESCO | — | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization                  |
| UNHCR  | — | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees                                     |
| UNICEF | — | United Nations Children's Fund  |
| UNKRA  | — | United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency                                       |
| UNOGIL | — | United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon                                       |
| UNREF  | — | United Nations Refugee Fund   |
| UNRWA  | — | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the<br>Near East |
| UNTAA  | — | United Nations Technical Assistance Administration                                |
| UNTAB  | — | United Nations Technical Assistance Board   |
| UNTAC  | — | United Nations Technical Assistance Committee                                     |
| UNTSO  | — | United Nations Truce Supervision Organization                                     |
| UPU    | — | Universal Postal Union  |
| WHO    | — | World Health Organization   |
| WMO    | — | World Meteorological Organization   |



## EDITORIAL NOTE

The present volume, the thirteenth in the Canada and the United Nations series, reports on the fourteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, held from September 15 to December 13, 1959, and on other activities of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies during the calendar year 1959. The agenda of the fourteenth session will be found in Appendix I.

Listed below for reference are the dates during which each of the fourteen sessions of the General Assembly met.

First Session, Part I, London, January 10 to February 14, 1946.

First Session, Part II, New York, October 23 to December 16, 1946.

First Special Session (Palestine) New York, April 28 to May 15, 1947.

Second Session, New York, September 16 to November 29, 1947.

Second Special Session (Palestine) New York, April 16 to May 14, 1948.

Third Session, Part I, Paris, September 21 to December 12, 1948.

Third Session, Part II, New York, April 5 to May 18, 1949.

Fourth Session, New York, September 20 to December 10, 1949.

Fifth Session, New York, September 19 to December 15, 1950.

Sixth Session, Paris, November 6, 1951 to February 5, 1952.

Seventh Session, New York, October 14, 1952 to April 23, 1953.

Resumed Seventh Session, New York, August 17 to August 28, 1953.

Eighth Session, New York, September 15 to December 9, 1953.

Ninth Session, New York, September 21 to December 17, 1954.

Tenth Session, New York, September 20 to December 20, 1955.

First Emergency Special Session (Middle East) New York, November 1 to 10, 1956.

Second Emergency Special Session (Hungary) New York, November 4 to 10, 1956.

Eleventh Session, New York, November 12, 1956 to March 8, 1957.

Resumed Eleventh Session (Hungary) New York, September 10 to 14, 1957.

Twelfth Session, New York, September 17 to December 14, 1957.

Third Emergency Special Session, New York, August 8 to 21, 1958.

Thirteenth Session, New York, September 16 to December 14, 1958.

Fourteenth Session, New York, September 15 to December 13, 1959.

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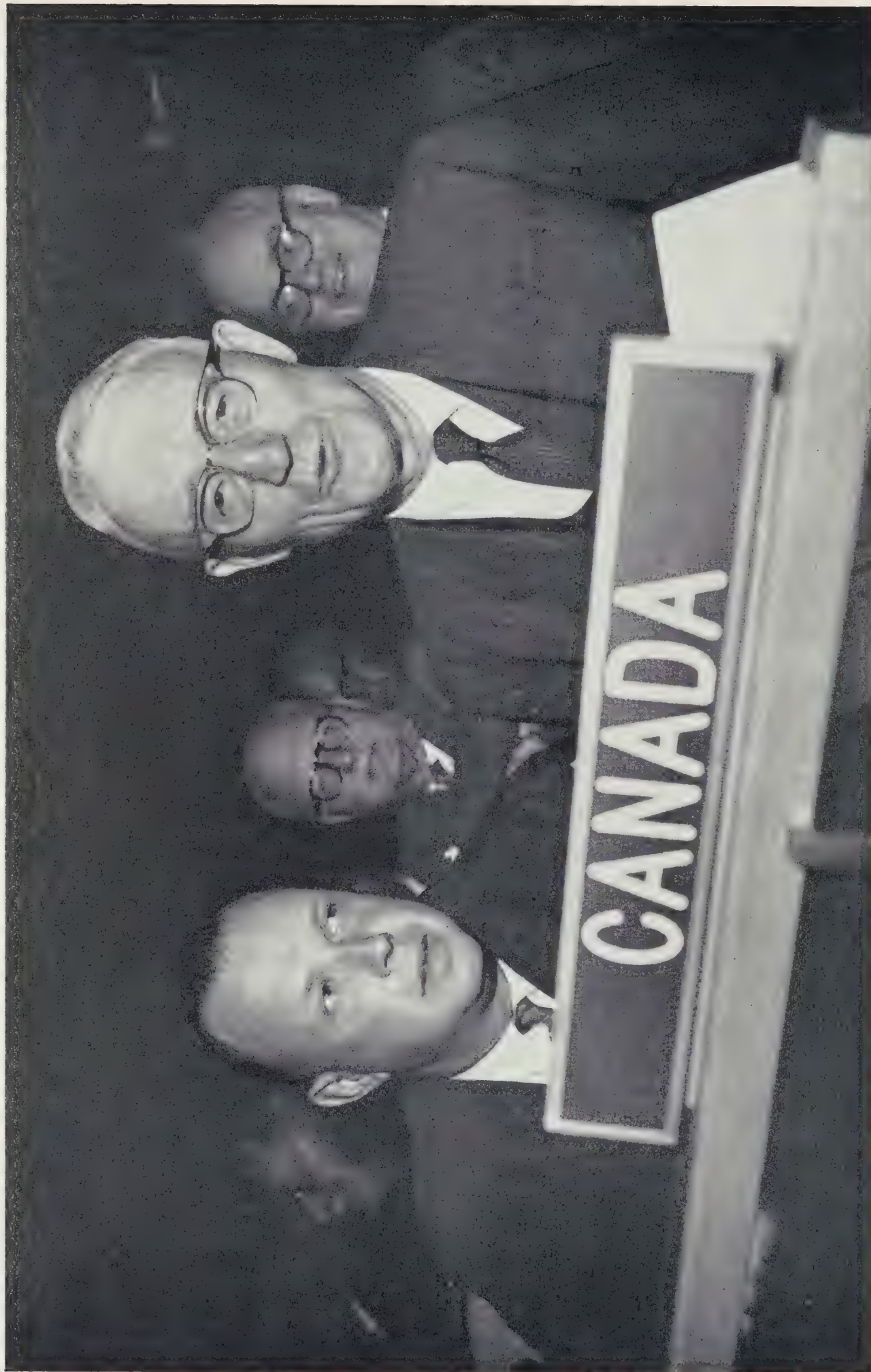
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Mr. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, right, and Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, at the opening of the fourteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

# I

## GENERAL SURVEY

At the beginning of 1959 the activities of the United Nations were overshadowed by the strains and tensions apparent at the last General Assembly (XIII), and by mounting anxiety over German questions, especially Berlin. Thus, although it remained clear that the Organization was not equipped to solve major disputes directly involving the interests of great powers, prospects improved for the United Nations to play a useful role both in facilitating agreement between the great powers and in protecting the interests of other states. By mid-year the proposed visits of Mr. Khrushchov to the United States and of President Eisenhower to the USSR had signalled a relaxation in relations between the Soviet and Western powers, and an apparent desire to negotiate had replaced Soviet emphasis on threats and propaganda charges.

Canada was a member of the Security Council during the period under review; a period in which very few major complaints were tabled. The most important one concerned allegations that North Vietnamese forces were involved in aggressive action against Laos. It was a situation of particular interest to Canada, as one of the three members of the International Supervisory Commissions for the Indo-Chinese states. Canada therefore supported a Security Council resolution to set up a sub-committee to investigate and report. It was satisfying to note that the subsequent arrival of the sub-committee in Laos had produced the desired calming effect.

On a number of occasions the Security Council had also to consider Jordanian and Israeli complaints about incidents on their borders. Canadian concern for stability in the Middle East was reflected in her participation in the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). Serious difficulties have been met in the General Assembly regarding the financing of UNEF, and once again, at the fourteenth session, there was opposition to the principle that expenses should be assessed against all member states. A resolution co-sponsored by Canada was finally adopted by which the principle of collective responsibility was reaffirmed, while the United States and the United Kingdom agreed to make in the coming year voluntary contributions which would reduce by 50 per cent assessments of members outside the Security Council.

The fourteenth session of the General Assembly opened in September 1959 in a noticeable atmosphere of relaxed tension, of moderation and conciliation. The President, Mr. Belaunde of Peru, characterized the session as the "Assembly of Peace", which the Secretary-General later defined as a "peaceful assembly notable for a new spirit, a new sense of responsibilities, a new will to listen to arguments, to seek out a basis for agreement and to take a more realistic view of the problems which arise in the political as well as the economic field".

These opinions seemed to be borne out by indications of certain departures from what had come to be regarded as normal group voting patterns. Undoubtedly the admission of new states—mainly Asian and African—has changed the composition of the Assembly and expanded the range of international problems beyond the "cold war" and the colonial struggle.



It was in the domain of disarmament, where the urgency of the issues has been emphasized by successful launchings of earth and moon satellites and intercontinental ballistic missiles, that the "new spirit" first showed results. Mr. Khrushchov had proposed to the General Assembly the renunciation by all states of any kind of armed force apart from a minimum necessary for internal security. Subsequently, a resolution on general and complete disarmament was, for the first time in United Nations history, co-sponsored by all member states and in consequence adopted unanimously. That resolution provided for action to be taken by the ten-nation Disarmament Committee, and for the Committee to report to the Disarmament Commission, to which belong all members of the United Nations. Canada is a member of the Disarmament Committee, and is represented at the Geneva meetings by Lieut-General E. L. M. Burns, who has already contributed much to the United Nations as former Commander of UNEF in the Middle East.

A widespread feeling of anxiety over the hazards to the health of humanity was reflected in four resolutions aimed at preventing countries now without nuclear weapons from acquiring them, and at stopping further nuclear test explosions. These resolutions were adopted by large majorities. Canada also took the initiative in encouraging the work of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation by sponsoring a resolution to make available facilities for collecting and analysing radiation samples from all areas. This resolution received very wide support, even including, after lengthy negotiations, that of the Soviet bloc, and was eventually adopted unanimously by the Assembly.

Another resolution adopted unanimously established an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, consisting of 24 members (including Canada). It was also decided to convene an international scientific conference in 1960 or 1961, under United Nations auspices.

Among the various political questions under review by the General Assembly, those concerning Korea and Algeria were, although debated more moderately than in previous years, inconclusive. Debates on the items of Tibet and Hungary, however, were reminiscent of the old "cold war" atmosphere. But the item which occasioned the most serious threat to the generally improved climate of international relations concerned the election to the East European seat on the Security Council. Fifty-one inconclusive ballots were held before the compromise favoured by Canada was accepted by which Poland and Turkey split the two-year term. The Canadian Delegation played an active role in bringing about the solution which finally obtained majority support.

Another subject which aroused great interest at the Assembly was that of economic and technical assistance to the less developed countries. In the social and humanitarian field a considerable contribution was made by the unanimous adoption of a Declaration on the Rights of the Child. The continuing problem of resettlement of refugees was recognized in a resolution on World Refugee Year urging all states to make additional contributions to assist these unfortunate people.

In the Fourth Committee, dealing with United Nations Trust Territories and colonial questions, debates took place against the background of the rapid emergence of independent states in Africa. In 1960 the French Cameroons, French Togoland, the Belgian Congo, Italian Somaliland and Nigeria will all gain their independence, and by 1961 the British Cameroons and some of the African members of the French Community will be added to their number. All will undoubtedly apply for membership in the United Nations, which has consistently fulfilled its responsibility to them to assist and promote a smooth transition to independent status.

The prevalent spirit of negotiation and co-operation was reflected again in action taken on a number of legal issues. Of these, the most attention was attracted by the Assembly resolution to convene an international conference at Vienna in 1961 to prepare a convention on diplomatic relations and immunities—the first of its kind since the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

A similar desire for more effective international co-operation greatly facilitated the work of the Specialized Agencies. They continued to provide valuable assistance to less developed areas as well as useful occasions for experts from many lands to come together to deal with current problems in the social, economic, educational, scientific and cultural fields.

The activities of the United Nations during 1959 show clearly what can be accomplished when nations, very naturally preoccupied with furthering their own interests, are prepared to adopt a spirit of realism and conciliation. Successful negotiations can be carried out only on the basis of mutual confidence, and the general improvement in international relations during the year gave rise to hope that the log-jam of East-West rivalries and disagreements might eventually be broken. At the year's end there was, on the other hand, still cause for concern over a number of political issues: relations between Communist China and India; Arab-Israeli tensions; rivalries and revolutions in Latin America; some consequences of national stirrings in Africa; and the racial problems of South Africa. Nevertheless, in contrast to so many previous years in which the United Nations seemed to register accomplishments only in the practical work of the Economic and Social Council and of the related Specialized Agencies, while political questions remained deadlocked, 1959 offered some reason to hope that the desire for international co-operation might broaden and deepen.



## II

### POLITICAL AND SECURITY

#### Disarmament

Although the Disarmament Commission of the General Assembly, comprising all members of the United Nations, met only once during 1959, a series of important developments had by year's end brought disarmament once again to the forefront of international attention both within and outside the United Nations. The impetus for this upsurge of interest came from the Geneva talks of the Foreign Ministers of France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. On August 5, 1959 they announced the intention of their governments to set up a new ten-member committee. Such a committee was envisaged as a "useful means of exploring through mutual consultations every avenue of possible progress towards such agreements and recommendations on the limitation and reduction of all types of armaments and armed forces under effective international control as may, in the first instance, be of particular relevance to the countries participating in these deliberations". Subsequently, Canada agreed to participate with Italy, France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania.

The conference on measures to reduce the danger from surprise attack, attended by Canada, had adjourned in December 1958 and did not resume its sessions during 1959. On the other hand, the political negotiations seeking to draft a treaty and to establish a control system, for the discontinuance of nuclear tests which had begun between Representatives of the U.S.A., the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. in Geneva in October 1958, had resumed in January and were continued with periodic recesses throughout 1959. Considerable progress was being made in these negotiations. However, despite agreement on some 20 articles by year's end, a number of important difficulties had still to be resolved. The central problem concerned formulation of a method of making decisions for inspection of national territories when events, detected by instruments at control posts, could be suspected of being nuclear explosions.

In setting up the ten-nation Committee with broad terms of reference, the great powers of course took into account the special responsibility which rests on them to find a basis for agreement. Nevertheless they were fully aware that the Charter recognizes disarmament matters to be of world-wide concern and that ultimate responsibility for general disarmament measures lies with the United Nations. Accordingly it was their intention to keep the Disarmament Commission of the General Assembly appropriately informed of progress in the deliberations of the ten-nation Committee. At their request, the Secretary-General convened the Commission on September 10 to consider a four-power communiqué. In one sitting the Commission approved a resolution welcoming the resumption of consultations on disarmament and expressing the hope, as the four powers had done, that the results achieved in the deliberations of the ten-nation Committee "will provide a useful basis for the consideration of disarmament in the United Nations".

Against this background the question of disarmament assumed special importance at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. There was

unanimous agreement on the one hand that the Disarmament Commission should continue to be composed of all members of the United Nations and on the other that the Secretary-General should provide such facilities as may be required by the ten-nation Committee.

On the initiative of the Soviet Delegation a new item was added to the agenda to provide for discussions on general and complete disarmament. The debate, in which a majority of delegates took part, was marked by the introduction of the United Kingdom proposals advanced by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd on September 17 and the Soviet proposals outlined in Mr. Khrushchov's statement of September 18. It was clear from many interventions that the objective of comprehensive disarmament was supported, at least in principle, by most delegations. At the same time there was general recognition both of the difficulties in achieving this objective and of the interplay of such factors as international confidence, inspection and control, and the solution of political problems in any attempt to reach the goal of complete disarmament. In addition several speakers referred to the necessity for providing adequate collective security in a world without significant international armed forces.

In the First Committee on November 2, Mr. W. B. Nesbitt, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, stated that in agreeing to serve on the ten-nation Committee, Canada was motivated by the desire to facilitate successful negotiations and would direct every effort towards that end. Recording that "the broad objective of a world without arms is one which the Government and the people of Canada have long cherished", he went on to note that all of the many plans formulated during the preceding years of discussion devoted to disarmament had foundered, not on differences over objectives, but rather on problems relating to the stages of transition from the present situation to that of a disarmed world.

The resultant resolution on general and complete disarmament submitted with the unprecedented co-sponsorship of all 82 members, was approved on November 20. Observing that this question is the most important one facing the world today, the resolution provides for the transmission, both to the United Nations Disarmament Commission and to the ten-power Disarmament Committee, of the complete record of the discussions in the Assembly, including in particular the proposals presented by the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. It concludes with an expression of hope "that measures leading to the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control will be worked out in detail and agreed upon in the shortest possible time".

The progress being achieved in the Geneva talks and the fact that, as a result of unilateral decisions by the three powers concerned, no nuclear test explosions occurred in 1959 were sources of considerable satisfaction to the General Assembly. Most members nonetheless continued to display active concern for an early definitive cessation of test explosions. Among these was Canada, on whose behalf the Secretary of State for External Affairs declared to the Assembly on September 24 that "The Canadian people are unanimous in their wish to see an end to nuclear testing". The widespread public anxiety in this regard is reflected in three resolutions, all adopted by large majorities and each with the concurring vote of Canada.

One resolution dealt specifically with the announced intention of France to conduct explosions in the Sahara. It expressed the Assembly's grave concern and requested France to refrain from carrying out its intention. A second resolution of a more general character recorded the hope that the authorities concerned would intensify their efforts to conclude as quickly as possible an agreement for the prohibition of nuclear test explosions under an appropriate international control system. The third resolution appealed "to the states



concerned in the Geneva discussions to continue their present voluntary suspension of tests and to other states to desist from such tests". Subsequently, the President of the United States announced at the close of 1959 that his Government would consider itself free to resume testing when the moratorium on tests expired on December 31, 1959. He explained that no future tests would, however, be carried out without advance notice. The United Kingdom Government somewhat later announced that it would maintain its moratorium on tests so long as the Geneva talks continued to be successful.

Under a separate but related item the Assembly considered a draft resolution introduced by the Delegation of Ireland to draw attention to the dangers inherent in the possible spread of nuclear weapons to states other than those now possessing them. The text ultimately adopted by a large majority, including Canada, recognized that an increase of this kind could aggravate international tension. It therefore invited the ten-nation Disarmament Committee to consider and report to the Disarmament Commission on "appropriate means whereby this danger may be averted, including the feasibility of an international agreement subject to inspection and control".

### **Effects of Atomic Radiation**

Pursuant to the decision taken at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly to continue its existence, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, of which Canada is a member, held its sixth session in New York from March 23 to April 1, 1959. The report of its deliberations included valuable conclusions and recommendations concerning its future work. In particular the report showed the Committee's intention to centre its discussions in the immediate future on radiation fall-out and radio-biological questions. It was the Committee's hope that the value of its work on these questions would be increased by the continued receipt of useful data from governments.

On July 9 the Secretary of State for External Affairs pointed out in the House of Commons that "in the Canadian Government's view it is desirable that support be given to the efforts of the Committee to enlarge and improve the data available to it". Accordingly, when the Committee's report was considered at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, the Canadian Delegation took the lead in proposing a resolution designed to fill, as a matter of urgency and importance, the gaps that remain in man's knowledge of the nature, levels and effects of atomic radiation. From the outset the Canadian suggestions enlisted a wide measure of support from virtually all the main geographical areas and political groupings represented in the Assembly. It became necessary, however, to overcome Soviet opposition to any move to have the Scientific Committee play an executive and administrative role or to remove from the governments themselves responsibility for collection and analysis of radiation samples. After lengthy negotiations, a compromise formula was eventually found without derogating from the essential objectives.

The resultant resolution, co-sponsored by Canada and ten other countries, received the unanimous approval of the Assembly on November 17. It provides for joint studies by the Scientific Committee, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other interested Specialized Agencies with a view to stimulating the flow of information and data on fall-out and radiation levels. In addition it encourages genetic, biological and other studies on the effects of radiation exposure on the health of human population.

Introducing the resolution in the Assembly, the Secretary of State for External Affairs noted that, even should it be possible to reach the desired

goal of an agreement stopping further test explosions, the problem of ionizing radiation would still exist. "There is", he said, "widespread concern that we should be able to assess more accurately than is now possible the nature and extent of the hazards resulting from the addition of man-made radiation to that which already occurs in nature." He went on to announce that Canada was "prepared to receive from other states radiation samples collected according to methods recommended by the Scientific Committee in consultation with appropriate Specialized Agencies, and to analyze such samples in the Canadian Government laboratories which handle Canada's domestic sampling programme. If other governments indicate their readiness to participate in such a co-operative programme of collection and analysis, the Canadian Government, as an initial offer, is prepared to receive and analyze on a regular basis, samples of air, water, soil and food from 20 to 25 foreign sampling stations in each category". The Governments of Japan and Norway announced similar offers. It was expected that other countries would follow suit in response to the invitation contained in the resolution.

### Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

In accordance with the intention it had declared at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, the U.S.S.R. did not participate in the 20-member *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space which met in New York from May 6 to June 25, 1959 under the chairmanship of Ambassador Matsudaira of Japan. The Governments of India, the United Arab Republic, Czechoslovakia and Poland, although invited to attend, were also not represented.

The work of the Committee, which studied intensively a number of technical and legal questions having a bearing on international co-operation in this complex field, was summarized for the General Assembly in a 37-page report. This document records, in addition to a variety of technical conclusions, two principal findings of special importance. The first recognized that "there is a need for a suitable centre related to the United Nations that can act as a focal point for international co-operation". The second states that "progress, plans and needs in connection with the peaceful uses of outer space should be reviewed again by the United Nations in about one year". The report also makes quite clear the generally accepted view that there is at present no need for a new international space agency.

At the fourteenth session, the main concern of the General Assembly, which Canada fully shared, was to find a formula for establishing a new committee with a composition acceptable to the countries most active in space research. In his statement on September 24 the Secretary of State for External Affairs recalled that two years had elapsed since the Canadian Prime Minister had urged that the passage of time should not be allowed to bring to the problem of outer space the complications which failure to reach agreement on nuclear weapons had brought to disarmament. Noting that the pace of scientific and technological progress is staggering to the imagination, Mr. Green expressed regret that the U.S.S.R. had not helped in the preparation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee's report and observed that the continued non-participation of the Soviet Union could not fail to limit the value of any proposals for further international co-operation.

After several weeks of discussions and negotiations, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. reached agreement on a committee comprising twelve Western countries (including Canada), seven members of the Soviet bloc, and five other countries (India, the United Arab Republic, Sweden, Austria and Lebanon), which would serve during 1960-1961. A resolution creating the



committee was unanimously adopted on December 12, 1959. It envisaged that the committee would review the area of international co-operation, would study practicable means of giving effect to projects for the peaceful uses of outer space which could appropriately be carried out under United Nations auspices, and would consider the nature of legal problems which might arise from exploration of outer space. The resolution also contains a decision to convene in 1960 or 1961, under United Nations auspices, an international conference of interested member states and of the Specialized Agencies for the exchange of experience. Such a conference had been suggested by Mr. Khrushchov in his statement before the General Assembly on September 18.

Speaking in the First Committee on December 11, Mr. W. B. Nesbitt, Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, welcomed the establishment of a permanent committee on outer space and pledged Canadian dedication to the achievement of the objectives for which it was being created. He went on to suggest that an important test of the value of the new body would be its success in ensuring that scientists throughout the world will pursue research in outer space with that degree of freedom to exchange ideas and information which is traditional among scientists. In conclusion he expressed the Canadian view that the new committee should consider, as a matter of priority "the formulation of a rule, and the means of giving universal acceptance to that rule, that no part of space or any celestial body may be appropriated by or subjected to the jurisdiction of any state".

## Algeria

Hostilities in Algeria continued in 1959. In a letter addressed on July 14 to the Secretary-General, the permanent representatives of 25 Asian and African states requested the inscription of the question of Algeria on the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. In an explanatory memorandum they recalled the resolutions on this problem which had been adopted unanimously at the eleventh and twelfth sessions, as well as the resolution which failed by one vote to be adopted at the thirteenth session. Noting that despite the appeals in these resolutions there had been no indication of improvement in the Algerian situation, they declared that the attainment of a solution in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations was becoming increasingly difficult and requested, therefore, that the question be considered again by the General Assembly.

No objection was raised in the General Committee when the question of Algeria was placed on the agenda on September 16. The French Representative, without opposing the inscription of the item, stated that his Government would consider as null and void any recommendation or resolution which might be adopted on Algeria on the grounds that the matter was outside the competence of the United Nations and would be an interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

On the same day President de Gaulle gave public assurances of his resolve to let the inhabitants of Algeria decide freely on their future and to ask all Frenchmen to ratify this decision. He promised that the Algerians would be given the opportunity, once peace had been restored, to vote for one of three courses: outright secession from France, complete unity with France (francisation), and self-government in association with France. A fortnight later, a political spokesman of the nationalist movement, which seventeen states have recognized as the "provisional government of the Algerian republic" (GPRA) said that they were prepared to discuss the

political and military terms of a cease-fire and the methods of carrying out self-determination. On September 30, in the course of the general debate, the French Representative stated that the right of self-determination could apply to Algeria through a plebiscite, the conditions of which were outlined by General de Gaulle. Referring to the manner in which such a consultation would be held, he indicated that anyone who wished could without hindrance come from abroad to observe the vote. The French Delegation thereafter absented itself from all discussion of this question.

President de Gaulle declared in a press conference on November 10 that all Algerians would be able not only to take part in the voting, but also in the preparatory discussions to determine the way in which it would take place and in the campaign preceding it. He repeated that French officials would be ready at any time to receive representatives of the rebel fighters under safe-conduct and to arrange a cease-fire with them. On November 20 the GPRA announced that five of their leaders interned in France had been charged with negotiating conditions and guarantees for the applications of self-determination. This counter-offer was unacceptable to the French Government, who maintained that a cease-fire agreement should be concluded before any steps were taken towards a political settlement.

The First Committee of the General Assembly discussed the question of Algeria between November 30 and December 7. The debate opened with a statement by the Tunisian Representative, who commended President de Gaulle for having recognized the right of the Algerian people to decide freely on their own political future, and the GPRA for having accepted self-determination as a way of ending the conflict. He appealed for personal contacts in order that an outline of a solution could be accepted by both sides without ambiguity and considered that this should entail both the political conditions for a referendum and the material conditions for a cease-fire. On behalf of 22 African and Asian countries, the Burmese Representative introduced a draft resolution which recalled the previous United Nations action, recognized the right of the Algerian people to self-determination, considered the threat to international peace and security constituted by the existing situation, noted that the two parties concerned had accepted the right of self-determination as the basis for a solution and urged "the two parties concerned to enter into *pourparlers* to determine the conditions necessary for the implementation, as early as possible, of the right of self-determination of the Algerian people, including conditions for a cease-fire".

The Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation intervened in the debate to express Canada's confidence in President de Gaulle's intention and ability to carry out the liberal policy he had enunciated and Canada's concern that any action, however well-intentioned, by the United Nations, might hamper the chances of the peaceful solution to which these proposals had opened the way. "I should like to suggest", he concluded, "that this is an occasion for self-restraint,—for the United Nations, recognizing the indirect but very powerful influence which flows from our discussions here, to refrain from intervening at this delicate stage by way of a formal resolution."

The Canadian Delegation voted against the 22-power resolution. In explaining the Delegation's position, it was submitted that since the debate had revealed such wide agreement on the principles, purposes and prospects for a solution, it would not be a responsible and helpful action to adopt a resolution emphasizing the remaining differences. In the Canadian view such action would complicate rather than simplify the situation at a time when those concerned were making efforts to find a solution in peace and justice which would safeguard the legitimate rights of all involved.



The draft resolution was adopted in the Committee by a vote of 38 in favour, 26 against and 17 abstentions. At the meeting of the General Assembly on December 12 a revised version, modified in an effort to attract more support, was submitted by the Pakistan Representative on behalf of the 22 African and Asian countries which had sponsored the resolution adopted by the First Committee. The new text "urged the holding of pourparlers with a view to arranging a peaceful solution on the basis of the right to self-determination, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations". The resolution was rejected, having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority. The final vote was 39 in favour, 22 against (including Canada) and 20 abstentions.

### **Hungary**

The question of Hungary has been before the United Nations since the revolution of November 1956. Successive sessions of the General Assembly have discussed it and adopted resolutions condemning the Soviet intervention and calling upon the Soviet and Hungarian authorities to desist from repressive acts. At the thirteenth session of the General Assembly in 1958 Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand was appointed by the General Assembly to investigate the situation in Hungary and report to the General Assembly. In carrying out this assignment Sir Leslie Munro sought to visit Hungary but his requests for facilities were refused and his approaches to the Soviet and Hungarian Missions to the United Nations were to no avail. In spite of these obstacles he studied the problem diligently and made a substantial report which was published and debated in December 1959 during the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. This report reasserted the right of the United Nations to investigate this question and reviewed reports of repressive measures in Hungary, referring especially to the investigations of the International Commission of Jurists. On the other hand, the report noted some encouraging signs, particularly the proclamation of a partial amnesty, and concluded with the hope that the Hungarian authorities would take more significant measures to improve the situation.

In the General Assembly debate western representatives praised Sir Leslie Munro for his report and reminded the Hungarian authorities of the West's concern that persecutions were continuing. In spite of the insistence of the Soviet and Hungarian delegations that the General Assembly had no right to debate this internal matter, the General Assembly approved, by a vote of 53 in favour (including Canada), 10 opposed and 17 abstentions, a resolution asking Sir Leslie Munro to continue his efforts and calling upon the Soviet and Hungarian authorities to co-operate with him.

In his intervention in the debate the Acting Chairman of the Canadian Delegation explained that though the Canadian Government did not necessarily believe all the rumours circulating about new acts of repression, particularly against young people, the people of Canada were very greatly disturbed and were not entirely convinced by the Hungarian authorities' denials. He suggested that the Hungarian Government might allow an impartial enquiry, either by the United Nations or by any acceptable agency such as the Red Cross. Such a step could, by helping to remove the suspicions which continued to surround Hungary's reputation, be a genuine contribution by Hungary to the emerging relaxation of international tensions.

### **Race Conflict in South Africa**

The question of "Race Conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa" has been on the agenda of the General Assembly every year since 1952. Most

of the member states believe that the provisions of the Charter concerning human rights are being contravened by South Africa's racial legislation. South Africa maintains that this is a matter of domestic jurisdiction in which the United Nations is forbidden by Article 2(7) of the Charter to intervene. The South African Foreign Minister has also said at the United Nations that *apartheid* is justified in principle as being the only satisfactory way to handle the racial situation in his country.

In protest against what it considered to be the General Assembly's unconstitutional interference in its domestic affairs, South Africa announced at the eleventh session in 1956 that it would maintain only token representation at the United Nations. The South African Government maintained this policy until 1958, when it announced its intention to return to full participation in the United Nations, in recognition of what it regarded as a more conciliatory attitude taken by some members towards South Africa at the twelfth session. However, when the item on race conflict in South Africa and that dealing with the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa were inscribed on the agenda of the thirteenth session, the South African Delegation announced that it could not "participate in any further proceedings during this session or any subsequent sessions of the General Assembly concerning these two items." The South African Delegation, however, did participate in the discussion on the other items on the agenda, with the exception of the item on the status of South-West Africa. At the fourteenth session the South African Delegation maintained the same attitude regarding the apartheid item as well as on the item concerning the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

The question of race conflict in South Africa was included on the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly without a vote being taken and was allocated to the Special Political Committee for consideration. A draft resolution on the subject was co-sponsored by 36 delegations from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe (the last being chiefly Scandinavian). After noting in the Preamble that the policy of apartheid was still being pursued, the resolution's operative portions: (1) expressed opposition to the continuance of racial discrimination in any part of the world; (2) called upon all member states to promote the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; (3) expressed deep regret that South Africa had not yet responded to appeals that it reconsider policies which impaired the right of all racial groups to enjoy fundamental rights; (4) appealed to all member states to use their best endeavours as appropriate to achieve the purposes of the resolution.

All the delegations which participated in the Committee's debate were critical to one degree or another of the South African Government's racial policies, but some delegations also made it clear that they considered the resolution in contravention of the provisions of the Charter. There was some discussion also of the fourth operative paragraph, the sponsors attempting to allay the fears of some delegations that the paragraph was so ambiguous that it might be construed as enjoining member states to use economic sanctions against a fellow member. The Soviet bloc objected to the second operative paragraph on the ground that it implied that Soviet countries, along with the rest of the world, might do more within their own borders to promote human rights. Because of doubts on the wording of particular paragraphs, separate votes on each paragraph were called for by Canada and others, but all paragraphs and the resolution as a whole won majority support, both in committee and in plenary. The vote in plenary on November 17 was 62 in favour; 3 against (France, Portugal and the United Kingdom); with 7 abstentions (Belgium, Canada, Dominican Republic, Finland, the Nether-



lands, Luxemburg, Italy. Later the Representative of Italy stated that he wished to be recorded as having voted in favour of the resolution rather than as having abstained).

Whenever the subject has been debated in the United Nations, Canada has always made clear its opposition to racial discrimination wherever it might appear. Canada has not, however, supported resolutions which it considered to be outside the competence of the General Assembly or resolutions which approached the situation in a condemnatory spirit. At the thirteenth session the Canadian Delegation, for the first time, supported a resolution on this question, believing that it was in keeping with the terms of the Charter and that it had been formulated in a spirit of goodwill toward South Africa and with appreciation of the complexity of the problems. The resolution introduced at the fourteenth session was different in tone, however, and, in some paragraphs, introduced a condemnatory note which, in the judgment of the Canadian Delegation, would not have led to any favourable change of attitude on the part of South Africa. The Canadian Delegation therefore abstained on the resolution as a whole, while voting for those paragraphs which opposed racial discrimination everywhere and which called on all member states to promote the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

### **Treatment of Indians in South Africa**

The question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa has been considered by the General Assembly at each of its sessions except the fourth. The basis of the discussion has been a complaint by India, as well as Pakistan in later years, that under South African legislative and administrative measures, there is discrimination on racial grounds against people of Indian origin, in violation of the human rights provisions of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. South Africa has consistently maintained that the matter is one of domestic jurisdiction in which, under Article 2(7) of the Charter, the General Assembly is precluded from intervening.

A Good Offices Commission which was established by the General Assembly in 1952 had no success and every year since 1954 resolutions have urged the governments concerned to seek a solution by direct negotiation. The South African Government, by way of protest against the inscription of this item (and the item of race conflict), maintained only token representation at the United Nations from 1956 until 1958, when it returned to full participation. At the fourteenth session the item was placed on the agenda of the General Assembly without a vote and assigned to the Special Political Committee.

In the past Canada had abstained on the voting on this question in Committee and plenary but during the thirteenth session Canada and some other delegations had been able for the first time to support a resolution. Its sponsors had modified the text considerably to make it less recriminatory and to avoid the appearance of automatic re-inscription of the item. At the fourteenth session the Assembly adopted, with 66 votes in favour, none opposed, and 12 abstentions, a resolution under which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, (1) noted that the Governments of India and Pakistan had again reiterated their readiness to enter into negotiations with the Union Government, with the express declaration that such negotiations would not prejudice their own position or that of the Union Government regarding their respective juridical stands in the dispute; (2) regretted deeply that the Union Govern-

ment had not replied to the communications from the Governments of India and Pakistan; (3) drew the attention of the Union Government to the repeated appeals of the Assembly; (4) appealed to the Union Government to enter into negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan; (5) invited member states to use their good offices to bring about the negotiations envisaged by the Assembly; and (6) invited the parties to report to the Assembly regarding any progress which might be made. The South African Delegation absented itself during the discussion on this resolution.

Canadian delegates did not speak during the debate on the resolution. Canada abstained in the vote on the resolution as a whole as well as on the second, third and fourth substantive paragraphs (as marked above), but voted for the remaining paragraphs. Although Canada has often made known its disagreement with the racial policies of the Union Government, it was felt that the resolution was so strongly worded as not to be calculated to bring about any improvement in the existing situation.

## Korea

In March 1959 a Note received from the Peking Government to those countries, including Canada, which had contributed forces to the United Nations Command (UNC) brought to an end the exchange of correspondence between the two sides which had characterized activity on the Korean question in 1958. In this exchange the United Nations side was unable to obtain clarification from the Communist side on the latter's proposals for all-Korean elections. The Communists continued to insist on the immediate withdrawal of all United Nations troops.

At the fourteenth session of the General Assembly the First Committee considered and adopted a resolution on the Korean question. After noting that the Communist authorities continued to refuse to co-operate with the United Nations in the resolution of the Korean question and that the greater part of the United Nations forces had already been withdrawn from Korea, the resolution reaffirmed that the United Nations' objectives in Korea were to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area. It called upon the Communist authorities concerned to accept these objectives and to agree at an early date on the holding of genuinely free elections. It also requested the United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work and asked the Secretary-General to place the item on the agenda of the fifteenth session.

During the debate in the First Committee, the Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. Nesbitt, reiterated two main points made in the Canadian statement at the thirteenth session. The first was that the original mission of the United Nations in Korea—which was to use its good offices to assist that country to unity and freedom—remained valid. The second was that, while the modalities should always be open to discussion, the one principle on which Canada insisted was that elections must be free and must be carried out under effective international supervision.

The resolution was adopted in Committee by a vote of 49 in favour to 9 against with 19 abstentions. In the General Assembly the vote was 54 in favour (including Canada), 9 against and 17 abstentions. The Representative of Ceylon later made a statement to the effect that his Delegation, which had intended to abstain, had voted in favour of the resolution in error.



## Chinese Representation

The question of the representation of China has been raised in the United Nations since 1950 when a resolution aimed at replacing the Chinese Nationalist Delegation by representatives of the newly established Communist Government in Peking was defeated. In all subsequent years substantive votes on the question of Chinese representation have been avoided by the adoption of procedural resolutions providing for postponement of consideration of the question.

On July 13, 1959 the Indian Delegation submitted a request for the inclusion of an item dealing with Chinese representation on the provisional agenda of the fourteenth session. On September 16, 1959 the General Committee (which deals with the agenda) adopted a resolution submitted by the United States Delegation which decided:

- (1) To reject the request of India for the inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly's fourteenth regular session of the item entitled: "The Question of the Representation of China in the United Nations".
- (2) Not to consider at the fourteenth regular session any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat Representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

This resolution was adopted by the General Assembly in plenary session on September 22, 1959 by a vote of 44 in favour (including Canada), 29 against with 9 abstentions. Cuba and Ethiopia switched from an affirmative vote at the thirteenth session to an abstention at the fourteenth. This was balanced by the affirmative votes of Greece and Laos, both of which had abstained at the thirteenth session. An additional negative vote was registered by Guinea. These results compare with the following votes at the twelfth and thirteenth sessions:

| <i>Session</i>   |      | <i>For</i> | <i>Against</i> | <i>Abstained</i> |
|------------------|------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| Twelfth .....    | 1957 | 48         | 27             | 6                |
| Thirteenth ..... | 1958 | 44         | 28             | 9                |

## Tibet

The suppression of the Tibetan revolt by the Chinese Communist Government gave rise to widespread condemnation throughout the world and led Ireland and Malaya to propose an item entitled "The Question of Tibet" for inscription on the Agenda of the fourteenth session. The item was referred directly to plenary after the General Committee had voted in favour of inscription.

The General Assembly considered a resolution submitted by the Delegations of Malaya and Ireland. This resolution based itself on the violation of fundamental human rights implied in the Chinese Communist action in Tibet. It affirmed the Assembly's belief that respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law. The resolution also called for respect for the fundamental rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life.

While no delegation—with the exception of those from the Soviet bloc of countries—defended Chinese action in Tibet, there was some division of opinion in the Assembly on the resolution. Certain delegations argued that a debate on the question would not likely be of assistance to the Tibetan people, while others took the legal view that the matter, being one of internal jurisdiction, did not fall within the range of subjects that could be

discussed by the Assembly. The supporters of the resolution argued that what was at issue was a violation of human rights which the Assembly could not ignore.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 45 in favour (Canada), 9 against, with 26 abstentions.

### **Laotian Crisis in the United Nations**

On September 4, 1959 the Government of Laos appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for "the assistance of the United Nations . . . in particular . . . that an emergency force to halt aggression and to prevent its spreading should be despatched with the greatest possible speed". Early in August 1959 when the Laotian Government first received reports of fighting in the north-eastern province of Sam Neua between the Communist-orientated Pathet-Lao and Government forces, it had informed the Secretary-General. The Government had stated at that time that the Pathet-Lao were being given active assistance by North Vietnam but it had not made a specific appeal for United Nations action.

Following consultations with the member Governments and at the request of the Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council, Mr. Aegidio Ortona of Italy, called a meeting of that body on September 7, 1959 to consider a "Report by the Secretary-General on the Letter Received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted by a Note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations, September 4, 1959". The Representative of the Soviet Union opposed consideration of the matter on technical grounds and on the grounds that the situation in Laos was the result of the violation of the Geneva and Vientiane Agreements by the Laotian Government. (The Geneva Agreement of 1954 had established a cease-fire ending the Indochinese war and providing for a political settlement which was achieved by the Vientiane Agreement between the Government and the Pathet-Lao in November 1957). He stated that the situation could be normalized only through a return by the Laotian Government to the implementation of those Agreements. The agenda was adopted, however, by a vote of 10-1.

In presenting his report to the Security Council, the Secretary-General noted that various communications concerning the difficulties in Laos had been received previously and that as a result informal studies and consultations had been instituted on the possibilities for assistance by the United Nations without impairing the Geneva Agreements or interfering with the arrangements based upon them. The Secretary-General noted that the appeal of the Laotian Government necessitated consideration of further steps to render assistance.

Following the Secretary-General's report, the United States Representative introduced a draft resolution sponsored by the United States, France and the United Kingdom to the effect that, "the Security Council, decides to appoint a sub-committee consisting of Argentina, Italy, Japan and Tunisia, and instructs this sub-committee to examine the statements made before the Security Council concerning Laos, to receive further statements and documents and to conduct such inquiries as it may determine necessary and to report to the Security Council as soon as possible". All members of the Security Council except the Soviet Union supported the resolution. The Canadian Representative, speaking in favour of the resolution, stated that as a member of the International Commission\* Canada had been particularly

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\*The Commission, consisting of India, Poland and Canada had been set up to supervise the implementation of the Cease-Fire Agreement and had been adjourned *sine die* in July 1958, at the request of the Laotian Government.



concerned with the developments in Laos and was prepared to consider any steps which would help to reduce tension in the area. He noted that it had been the consistent position of the Canadian Government that the principles of the Geneva Settlement should be maintained in Laos and that the obligations arising out of that Settlement rested on all the parties who participated in it. In the Canadian view the most urgent task facing the Council was to agree on a procedure for obtaining the facts of the situation. It was not considered by the Canadian Government that the Security Council would be justified in attempting to impose the International Commission on the Laotian Government for that purpose and Canada therefore supported the resolution. The Representative of the USSR opposed the resolution on the basis that the responsibility for the situation in Laos rested with the Government of that country and that the proposed action by the Security Council was an attempt to by-pass existing international instruments and would in fact subvert the Geneva Agreements. In the Soviet view a strict adherence to the Geneva and Vientiane Agreements and the immediate re-establishment of the International Commission were the only methods of achieving a peaceful settlement in Laos.

The draft resolution had been introduced under Article 29, which permits the Security Council to establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary. A controversy developed prior to the vote on the resolution as to whether it was to be considered procedural, permitting approval by a majority vote, or non-procedural and subject to a veto. It was the view of the Soviet Delegate that the establishment of the sub-committee should be considered non-procedural since the nature of the action proposed could only have far-reaching implications and, therefore, should be subject to the unanimity rule in accordance with the "San Francisco Declaration" of June 1945. This opinion, however, was rejected by a vote of 10-1 (USSR).

The resolution itself was adopted by a vote of 10-1 (USSR) and after examining documents already available at United Nations headquarters the sub-committee departed for Laos on September 12. Under the terms of the resolution the sub-committee interpreted its mandate as one of inquiry rather than investigation and limited to fact-finding on the basis of information submitted to it. It was not considered within the competence of the sub-committee to concern itself with the substance of the issues involved or to make recommendations on future courses of action.

The report of the sub-committee was made public on November 5, 1959. In summarizing the findings of the sub-committee the report stated that opposition to the Laotian Government consisted of former members of the Pathet-Lao and troops which had deserted in May 1959, as well as minority groups living in the border areas. It noted that while some witnesses reported the participation on the side of the Pathet-Lao of forces which had North Vietnamese ethnic characteristics, it was not clearly established whether regular North Vietnamese troops had actually crossed the border into Laotian territory. The report stated, however, that the rebels had received support from North Vietnam in equipment, arms, ammunition, supplies and "the help of political cadres".

Following the publication of the report the Secretary-General accepted an invitation of the Laotian Government to visit that country. He stated that his visit had no link with the sub-committee's report but was based on the general responsibilities of the Secretary-General and his administrative authority under the Charter. During his visit in Laos he appointed the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Mr. Sukari Tuomioja, as a personal representative in Laos to review the economic situation and the role of economic and technical assistance which might be given by the United Nations. He was also empowered to

follow up discussions initiated by the Secretary-General with the Laotian Government. In mid-December Mr. Tuomioja in a report to the Secretary-General proposed co-ordinated action by the United Nations and Specialized Agencies to assist Laos in such basic sections of its economy as natural resources, transport and communications. He also suggested a series of short-term projects. As a result of this preliminary study the Secretary-General requested the Commissioner for Technical Assistance, Mr. Roberto M. Heurtematte, to discuss with Laotian authorities various technical and organizational questions relating to such a programme.

## The Middle East

### Arab-Israeli Relations, UNTSO and UNEF

Although in 1958 the main effort of the United Nations in the Middle East had been concentrated, perforce, on inter-Arab problems, the principal focus of United Nations activity in the area in 1959 was once again the Palestine problem, as during most of the past decade. The chief exception to this pattern was the work of the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Amman, which continued during 1959 in its important task of facilitating inter-Arab relations in accord with the Assembly resolution of August 21, 1958. The Secretary-General has indicated that "a further improvement in relations between Arab countries, which is warmly to be hoped for, would call for a reconsideration of the arrangements regarding the Special Representative in Amman."

No progress was made during the year towards a final settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, but there was evidence of increased understanding, in various quarters of the United Nations, of the basic factors involved in a key element in this dispute, the refugee issue, as a result of a report by the Secretary-General on the matter (see section on "Assistance for Palestine Arab Refugees" in Chapter III, page 29). Another aspect of the general Palestine problem which received attention in a United Nations context during the year was the question of the United Arab Republic's refusal to permit the transit of Israeli ships and cargoes through the Suez Canal in accord with the 1951 Security Council resolution, unless all other United Nations resolutions on the Palestine issue, notably those concerning the refugees, were also implemented. Mr. Hammarskjöld indicated in the introduction to his Annual Report that while the United Nations must never lose sight of its repeatedly stated ultimate objectives in the Suez transit issue, it might make its main contribution at present by continuing to work for a reduction of tensions, for the avoidance of incidents and for such solutions to limited problems as might be attainable and which might lead to further opportunities for progress. Canada, which has made clear its stand on the necessity of according free transit to all countries in the Suez Canal, has done what it can to assist the Secretary-General in his efforts regarding this problem.

On the borders between Israel and the Arab states, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), in both of which Canada participates, continued their task of attempting to prevent border incidents and reduce tension.\* The most disturbed sector was, as in 1958, the frontier between Israel and the Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic, and nearly half of the UNTSO's 103 officers were concentrated here. On January 30 the Security Council met to

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\*An account of the UNTSO's origin and functioning may be found in *External Affairs*, June 1959 (pp. 131-135).



consider an Israel complaint and a UNTSO report regarding an incident on January 23 in which an Israeli shepherd had been killed. The Canadian Representative pointed out at the meeting that although it hardly seemed possible, on the basis of the UNTSO report, to reach any definitive conclusions about the rights and wrongs of the incident, effective steps should clearly be taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents and to deal with the basic causes of continuing friction. An essential element would be full utilization of all aspects of the existing United Nations machinery, including the Mixed Armistice Commission. The Security Council's own consideration of complaints, when found necessary, would be likely to be more fruitful if preliminary recourse to the Commission had clarified the issues. Other members of the Council spoke in the same sense, and the meeting concluded without a formal vote. There were comparatively few incidents on the Israel-Syria border during the remainder of the year, although December witnessed the beginning of certain disputes over cultivation in the southern Demilitarized Zone which were destined to lead to somewhat more serious developments early in 1960.

On the Jordan-Israel border the incidents which occurred were minor in scope. The functioning of the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission improved significantly as a result of the agreement of the Israeli delegation, early in the year, to return to participation in regular meetings, after abstention from such meetings since 1956. However, tension on Mount Scopus resulting from the nightly closure of the road to the Arab village of Issawiya in the Scopus enclave continued to be a preoccupation of the Truce Supervision Organization, according to the Secretary-General's report. In the Israel-Lebanon sector, conditions presented no particular problem, although there were occasional illegal border crossings and some incidents involving aircraft.

On the Israel-UAR (Egyptian Region) border, on the Egyptian side of which the United Nations Emergency Force is located, the Secretary-General reported that few serious incidents had occurred, although there were situations which, in the absence of a restraining influence, could readily have assumed serious proportions. These situations included aircraft overflights, small-scale border crossings in either direction by armed personnel, and reported expulsions of Bedouin, but the relative quiet which was preserved provided evidence of UNEF's continued effectiveness in maintaining peace in the area. UNEF's strength is currently about 5,300, and the Canadian contingent, numbering approximately 950 officers and men, is the second largest now serving with the Force. In December, 1959, Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns of Canada was succeeded as commander of UNEF by Major-General P. S. Gyani of India.

### **UNEF Financing**

At the time of the opening of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly there appeared still to be general recognition by a majority of United Nations members of the necessity and usefulness of UNEF. Nevertheless, there had been no appreciable progress towards a solution of the increasingly serious problem of financing the Force. In his report of September 10, 1959 the United Nations Secretary-General again called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of UNEF's finances and stated that failure to take early and effective remedial action would "seriously jeopardize the financial solvency not only of the Force but of the entire Organization".

Since the inception of UNEF in 1956 the question of how to finance the Force has been controversial. The majority of United Nations members have agreed that UNEF is a collective responsibility which should be







Mr. Charles Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, confers with Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, United Nations Secretary-General, at a meeting of the Security Council. Canada's term on the Security Council expired

financed by applying to the UNEF Special Account the same scale of assessment which is applied to the regular United Nations budget. This position has been consistently supported by the Canadian Government. Other members have contended that a different scale, which would put a much larger share of the burden on the permanent members of the Security Council, should be used. The Soviet bloc countries reject both these alternatives and have refused to support UNEF financing on the grounds that the Force was created in contravention of the United Nations Charter and should be paid for solely by the "aggressors" in the 1956 Suez engagement. In the past the General Assembly has agreed to the regular scale of assessments as a basis of financing the Force but the assessments of all members have been reduced substantially as a result of special assistance by some members, in particular the United States. Nevertheless, a great many countries have failed to pay their assessments.

The final budget estimates for operation of the Force during 1960 totalled \$20 million and, in the light of previous difficulties in raising funds for the Force, efforts were directed towards finding some means of realizing at least a substantial portion of this sum. Accordingly, a formula was worked out which would preserve the principle of collective responsibility while further reducing the burden on those countries who have failed in previous years to pay their assessments. This formula was incorporated in a resolution, co-sponsored by Canada, which was recommended to the General Assembly by the Fifth Committee and adopted by the General Assembly on December 5, 1959, by a vote of 49 in favour, (including Canada), 9 against, with 21 abstentions. The resolution provides that UNEF's 1960 budget estimates shall be assessed on the basis of the regular scale, but also provides that voluntary contributions announced by the United States and the United Kingdom shall be applied so as to reduce by 50 per cent the assessments of all members except the five permanent members of the Security Council. The resolution further directs that if a member decides to forego its 50 per cent rebate the amount of the rebate shall be credited to the UNEF budget reserve for reimbursement by the United Nations in respect of equipment and materials supplied to their contingents by governments participating in the Force. When the draft resolution was being discussed in the Fifth Committee the Canadian Delegation reviewed the arguments in favour of using the regular scale of assessment. It recognized, however, that some states had difficulties in meeting their obligations, stated the belief that the draft resolution would go far in lightening their burdens, and expressed the hope that the "spirit in which it has been drafted will meet with a reciprocal response from those members who in the past have found it difficult to meet their obligations toward UNEF".



### III

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

### Survey of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council is one of the principal organs of the United Nations and in the economic field has a status comparable to the Security Council in the political sphere. It is composed of eighteen members elected by the General Assembly to serve for staggered terms of three years, one-third of the seats on the Council being filled by elections each year. Canada was one of the original members of the Council and has served on it from 1946-48, from 1950-52, and again from 1956-58. While Canada was not a member of the Council during the past year, Canadian participation in the Functional Commissions and Specialized Agencies continued to be extensive.

It is largely through the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary organs that the United Nations endeavours to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress. These objectives are sought through a variety of activities. The economic development of under-developed countries is assisted through the provision of many forms of technical assistance. The Technical Assistance Committee of ECOSOC is a standing committee of the Council which has overall responsibility in this field. As a result of consideration in ECOSOC the Special Fund and the International Development Association were formed. Four regional economic commissions—for Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America, and Africa—provide forums for exchanges of information and co-operative endeavours in matters of mutual concern. Specialized Agencies (that is, those inter-governmental agencies which have negotiated agreements with ECOSOC), such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) participate in the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme. Other agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), meet specific requirements.

In the social field the Economic and Social Council tends to be more directly concerned because this work is carried on through the Council's Functional Commissions.

The Council at present has eight functional commissions and one sub-commission, that on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. These Commissions are responsible for work programmes in specific fields, the Human Rights Commission, for instance, being responsible for encouraging wider observation of and respect for man's inalienable rights as outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The others include the Population Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the Commission on International Commodity Trade on all of which Canada at present serves, the Statistical Commission, the Social Commission and the Transport and Communications Commission.\*

The Council also has an important co-ordinating function. When the United Nations Charter was drafted, it was recognized that there was need

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\* This Commission was terminated by council resolution 724A (XXVIII)—17 July 1959.

for a body which would be responsible to the General Assembly for the whole field of economic and social policy and would be the overall co-ordinator of the economic, social and relief programmes carried out by the United Nations and by the Specialized Agencies. The Economic and Social Council both initiates and co-ordinates economic, social and relief programmes. It receives regular reports from the Specialized Agencies and makes an annual report on its work to the General Assembly.

The Council held its 27th and 28th sessions in 1959. Canada was represented at the 27th session, which was held in Mexico City from April 7 to April 24, by Dr. R. P. Vivian, M.P., who attended as an official observer. The major question confronting the 27th session of ECOSOC was the economic development of under-developed countries, which was discussed in terms of industrialization, land reform, and sources of energy. A good deal of attention was given to means of intensifying and systematizing United Nations efforts to promote rapid industrialization and to relate it more closely to the technical assistance activities of the United Nations. A review was held of work undertaken by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies concerned to support national measures of land reform. The stimulus which some of these measures give to capital formation and increased production was recognized. In the field of energy resources, reports on recent developments and on new sources of energy were discussed. The Council also examined a report of the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East.

In the social sphere, the Council in 1959 reviewed the work of both its Population and Social Commissions. There was a general awareness of the effect that the rise in population throughout the world will have on economic and social development, including its implications for less developed countries. The Council had for consideration the second "International Survey of Programmes of Social Development" prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO. This report reviewed the efforts made at national and international levels throughout the four-year period 1953 to 1957 to maintain and improve social conditions on a wide variety of fronts. The Council noted the report and requested the Secretary-General to collect information from member states concerning experience gained, difficulties encountered and lessons learned in the field of social development which would be of assistance to under-developed countries in planning and carrying out relevant programmes. In the field of Human Rights, the Council was primarily concerned with an operational programme of advisory services, reports and studies on progress in this field. It approved plans for holding further regional seminars.

The Council's annual review of the development and co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields was held at the 28th session. The review was assisted by the personal participation of the Secretary-General and the heads of many of the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and was considered very beneficial. The Secretary-General submitted an appraisal of United Nations programmes for the next five years. Proposals for more concerted action by Specialized Agencies were approved.

## **Economic Questions**

### **Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries**

In accordance with the United Nations Charter, member states are pledged to take action in co-operation with the Organization to promote "higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and



social progress and development". The activities of member states and of the Organs and Specialized Agencies of the United Nations in fulfilment of this pledge have received increased attention in recent years, as the result of a growing realization that the development of the less developed countries is one of the most urgent and vital tasks facing the world community. The achievement of United Nations membership by more of the under-developed countries has also contributed to a greater emphasis on problems of development in United Nations debates. The range of activity in this field includes the provision of capital and technical aid by industrially advanced countries and a variety of measures of international co-operation designed to increase the flow of international trade and investment and generally to create conditions favourable to balanced economic growth. The major part of the financial and technical resources made available to under-developed countries has been channelled through such bilateral programmes as those undertaken by Canada within the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia or by the United States through its several aid programmes, and by other countries acting individually. Multilateral programmes of assistance under the auspices of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies have also had a very important role to play, however, and in recognition of this Canada has continued to give active support through substantial contributions to these United Nations programmes.

Some of the more significant aspects of the discussions about economic development of under-developed countries which took place in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in 1959 are reviewed in subsequent sections of this chapter. The activities of the operative agencies of the United Nations in this field are also summarized. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the International Finance Corporation which are the principal United Nations institutions extending financial assistance to less developed countries are discussed, with the other Specialized Agencies, in chapter IV.

When the Economic and Social Council held its 28th session in Geneva in July of 1959 it had before it a survey of the measures taken or contemplated by members of the United Nations to further economic and social development in under-developed countries. A report on the international flow of private capital was also considered by ECOSOC at this session. The discussion based on these reports ended in the adoption of a four-part resolution (ECOSOC Resolution 740 XXVIII) relating to the development of under-developed countries. The first part of this resolution urged member countries to proceed as rapidly as possible with all practical programmes and plans for further assisting under-developed countries; the second part invited the Secretary-General to examine the possibilities of United Nations assistance in the development of petroleum resources; the third part asked the Secretary-General to compile certain information on technical assistance in the field of industrialization and energy resources; the fourth part called on member countries to continue examining the possibility of a United Nations capital fund or other means of contributing additional financial resources to accelerate economic development. In the course of discussions at the 28th session of ECOSOC on the world economic situation and on international commodity problems, the problems of under-developed countries also received considerable attention and one other item on the ECOSOC agenda—the Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund—was directly related to the question of economic development.

At the fourteenth session of the General Assembly in 1959 a total of eleven resolutions relating to the problems of under-developed countries was put forward. These resolutions followed extensive discussion in the Second

Committee on the report of the Economic and Social Council and on the agenda item "Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries". Three of the eleven resolutions concerned trade and international commodity problems, with special reference to the problems of under-developed countries. Several Latin American states sponsored a resolution looking to further action in the field of agrarian reform. The Canadian Delegation supported this resolution and also voted in favour of a resolution sponsored by the United States and a number of other countries which called attention to the valuable role industrial development banks can play in economic development. An interesting proposal initiated by India, which Canada supported, called for a study by the United Nations Secretariat of the techniques that might be used in making a comprehensive survey of world development problems or, as the Indian Delegation described it, "A Blueprint for World Development". Some of the other proposals approved at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly are described in greater detail below.

### **Industrialization of Under-Developed Countries**

The Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies have discussed for the past several years what action the United Nations might take to promote and accelerate industrial development, which many of the under-developed countries consider an essential step in raising living standards and maintaining economic stability. Canada has taken the position that industrialization is an important aspect of balanced economic development and supported the establishment of a programme of work in this field by the United Nations, on the understanding that specific areas of United Nations interest would be defined, that the assistance provided would be of a practical nature, and duplication of work undertaken by other agencies would be avoided.

A large number of under-developed countries sponsored at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly a resolution calling for intensified activity by the United Nations in the field of industrialization and inviting ECOSOC to establish a Commission for Industrial Development. Canada, in company with several other member countries, took the position that ECOSOC should not be asked specifically to establish a new commission but should be given a free hand to examine the work already done in the field of industrialization and to advise the General Assembly whether some type of new machinery might be useful. The Canadian Delegation voted in favour of the resolution but the Canadian Representative in the Second Committee suggested and the Committee agreed, that ECOSOC be asked to take into account statements made in the debate so that the views which he and other representatives had expressed about prejudging the need for a new functional commission might be noted.

### **United Nations Special Fund**

The United Nations Special Fund came into operation on January 1, 1959 as the result of a decision taken at the twelfth session of the General Assembly in 1957. The Canadian Delegation played an important role in the debates and negotiations which led to the establishment of the Special Fund and Canada has been elected for a three-year term to the Governing Council of the Fund. The purpose of the Special Fund, whose Managing Director is Mr. Paul Hoffman, is to provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of under-developed countries. The Fund is designed to engage in relatively large projects which would be beyond the scope of the United



Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. These projects may take the form of surveys, research work, the provision of training, experts or equipment, or the establishment of pilot projects and demonstration centres.

The Special Fund is financed by voluntary contributions from members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Recipient governments are responsible for financing the local costs of projects undertaken by the Fund. The combined target set for contributions to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1958 was \$100 million, or \$50 million for each agency. In 1959 contributions totalling approximately \$26 million were received by the Special Fund, including \$2 million contributed by Canada. At a pledging conference held at the United Nations in October 1959 the Canadian Delegation announced that, subject to Parliamentary approval, Canada would contribute another \$2 million in 1960. The Special Fund is expected to receive approximately \$32 million in new contributions in 1960.

The first report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund was considered at the 28th session of ECOSOC and the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. The report described thirteen projects initiated in twelve countries, including several surveys and pilot projects. Canada co-sponsored a resolution, which was adopted unanimously by the Second Committee of the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction the first report of the Special Fund, commending the Managing Director on a successful beginning and calling on member states to provide the Fund with adequate resources. In December 1959 the Governing Council of the Special Fund met for the third time and approved a further list of 31 projects to cost \$23,700,000.

### **United Nations Capital Fund (SUNFED)**

Proposals for the establishment under United Nations auspices of a fund to assist under-developed countries with capital grants and long-term, low-interest loans have been under discussion in the United Nations since 1951. At the 24th session of ECOSOC in July 1958 a resolution was passed calling for the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) but this resolution was opposed by the United States and the United Kingdom, the two countries which would be expected to contribute the greater part of the capital for any such fund. Canada also opposed the resolution. At the twelfth session of the General Assembly a number of under-developed countries again moved a resolution calling for the establishment of SUNFED. After considerable discussion, however, a resolution emerged at the twelfth session which represented a compromise between the proponents of SUNFED and other countries, led by the United States, which favoured an enlargement of the scope of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The compromise resolution provided for the establishment of the Special Fund, whose purposes and activities are described above.

At the thirteenth session of the General Assembly the report of the Preparatory Committee of the Special Fund was adopted and the way was cleared for the establishment of the Fund on January 1, 1959. At the same time a resolution passed by a large majority urged the members of the United Nations "to continue working for the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund." Canada, along with France, the United Kingdom and the United States abstained on this resolution.

Proposals for action by the United Nations towards the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund were again put forward at

the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. Yugoslavia took the lead in introducing a resolution on this subject which was eventually co-sponsored by 47 other delegations. The resolution called on member states to reappraise their position with respect to support for the early establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund, asked the Secretary-General to examine ways and means of making progress towards the early establishment of such a fund and invited the Secretary-General to report on the matter to the 30th session of ECOSOC and the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. While this resolution was under discussion in the Second Committee during the fourteenth session, the Executive-Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were preparing articles of agreement for an International Development Association which would make additional capital available to under-developed<sup>1</sup> countries. The proposed I.D.A. figured also in the debate on economic development of under-developed countries at the General Assembly.

The Canadian Delegation took the position at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly that action should be deferred on any other new capital assistance organization until there has been sufficient experience with the operation of the I.D.A. to judge its effectiveness and to determine whether any additional arrangements are needed. The Canadian Representative in the Second Committee pointed out that the major potential contributors were evidently unwilling to support the early establishment of a SUNFED type of fund but that they appeared to be prepared to contribute to I.D.A., which therefore offered concrete prospects. Canada abstained on the Yugoslav resolution referred to above. The United States and the United Kingdom, among other member states, also declined to support the resolution, which was nevertheless passed by a large majority. Canada voted in favour of a resolution originated by the Greek Delegation which welcomed the decision in principle of the Governors of the International Bank to establish an International Development Association and expressed the hope that there would be a close working relationship between the I.D.A. and the United Nations.

### Technical Assistance

The purpose of technical assistance is to enable the under-developed areas of the world to benefit from the experience of the technologically more advanced countries by making available to them on request the knowledge and practical help which they need to achieve higher levels of productivity and better standards of living.

Shortly after the United Nations was established, the organization embarked upon a programme of technical assistance in response to a general realization that the majority of the people of the world, with a standard of living barely adequate for survival, were existing in relatively static or insufficiently expanding economies while the economies of the developed countries were expanding at an accelerating rate. These processes were proceeding independently and it was evident that the technical skills of the developed countries would be of little benefit to the under-developed areas unless intensive and co-ordinated efforts were made to have them brought to bear on the areas of greatest need.

To help meet this critical problem the General Assembly set up machinery within the Secretariat to provide technical assistance directly to under-developed countries and to co-ordinate the technical assistance programmes of the Specialized Agencies in their various fields of activity. In

<sup>1</sup> See Chapter IV, Specialized Agencies, for further details on the proposed International Development Association.



accordance with its policy of extending assistance to less advanced areas to its fullest ability, Canada has been active in support of the United Nations programmes. Canadian representatives played an important part in the discussions leading to the establishment of these programmes and have continued to do so in those dealing with their administration. Many places have been made available in Canada for United Nations trainees and a considerable number of Canadian experts have served abroad under United Nations programmes. Canada's financial contributions have consistently formed a larger proportion of the total funds contributed to United Nations technical assistance than the three per cent which is Canada's share of the United Nations general budget.

As it has come to be understood during the ten years since the establishment of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), technical assistance involves the training of students and fellows in the more advanced countries, the sending of experts and advisers to the under-developed areas, the exchange of technical information, the organization of seminars for the examination of economic development problems on a regional basis, the supply of equipment which may be required by experts or trainees in the context of their assignments, and in certain cases the provision of experts on a payment basis. The emphasis in United Nations programmes has always been on the provision of experts, and normally some three quarters of its expenditures for technical assistance have been made for this purpose.

The Expanded Programme, under which the greater part of the technical assistance of the United Nations is undertaken, is financed by voluntary contributions from member countries. It was set up by the General Assembly in 1949 to supplement the so-called "Regular" programmes of technical assistance which are financed to the extent of some \$2 million a year from the annual budgets of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The Expanded Programme is operated through the Specialized Agencies and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (TAO) a branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.<sup>1</sup> The Bureau was set up on February 1, 1959 as a result of a reorganization of the Secretariat authorized by the General Assembly in order to relate the research and survey work of the Secretariat more directly to the needs of technical assistance and to render such research more effective by making use of operational experience. The former Technical Assistance Administration was merged with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in this reorganization, and the Bureau took over its functions.

Individual country programmes under the EPTA are formulated on the basis of requests received from countries and territories. These requests are co-ordinated by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), which also makes the financial allocations for them. The TAB is composed of representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Heads of the Specialized Agencies. Local representatives of the TAB in thirty-six offices covering 54 countries and territories are responsible for co-ordinating the annual programmes of each of the organizations (TAO and Specialized Agencies) which provide technical assistance in their areas. The TAB is responsible to the General Assembly for the operation of the EPTA through the Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

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<sup>1</sup> The Specialized Agencies now participating in the EPTA are the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunications Union and the World Meteorological Organization. The International Atomic Energy Agency also takes part, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund co-operate in a consultative capacity.



This Committee is made up of the eighteen countries represented on ECOSOC and six other members elected from among member countries of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

The regular programmes of the United Nations are also operated through the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations. The most important development in these programmes during 1959 was the inauguration of a special programme of technical assistance in public administration.\* The need for special measures in this field was first discussed by ECOSOC at its 24th session in July 1957. As a result of consultations by the Secretary-General with the governments of member nations ECOSOC recommended in its resolution 681 (XXVI) adopted on July 16, 1958, that the General Assembly take action to set up a special programme in the field of public administration on a limited and experimental basis. In resolution 1256 (XIII) of November 14, 1958, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to supplement the existing technical assistance programmes by helping governments, at their request, to obtain the temporary services of well-qualified persons for executive or operational duties in their public services. These duties would normally include the training of nationals to assume as soon as possible the responsibilities temporarily assigned to the internationally-recruited experts. The Assembly decided that the recipient government should meet the cost of this assistance to the extent of not less than the emoluments which one of its nationals would receive for performing similar duties. The Secretary-General was authorized to meet whatever other expenses were incurred in the assignment. Within the first six months of operation of this programme, known as OPEX, more than ninety requests had been received from some 35 governments. A number of experts have already taken up their duties.

Contributions pledged to the EPTA for 1958 by 85 governments totalled \$31,307,200, which represents the largest number of contributors and the highest amount pledged since the inception of the Expanded Programme. Canada, which contributed \$2 million in 1958, maintained the same level of contribution in 1959, bringing the total Canadian contribution since the Expanded Programme began to \$12.95 million. In addition to assistance under the EPTA and the regular programmes, some 21 countries received technical assistance from the United Nations and Specialized Agencies on a paid basis. This included some "third-party financing", by which donor governments paid for specific types of assistance provided to certain recipient countries; the value of this was some \$1.3 million. Assessments on recipient governments in 1958 for the local costs of assistance provided amounted to the equivalent of about \$2.2 million, of which part was met by providing local lodging, transportation and other services.

A United Nations Regional Training Centre was established at the University of British Columbia in 1959 as an experimental project designed for the better co-ordination and supervision of fellowships and scholarships. The Centre, which is operated by the University on behalf of the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, received a grant of \$10,000 from the Canadian Government for the year 1959-60. At the end of 1959 thirteen United Fellows were attached to the Centre, studying a variety of subjects in Western Canada and the North-western states of the United States. This region, which is geographically and economically variegated and is in the process of rapid industrial development, was selected by the United Nations as particularly well-suited for the location of a centre for training fellows from many different countries. The ready co-operation of the University of British Columbia and the support of the Government of Canada has ensured the success of the experiment in its first year.

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\* See *Canada and the United Nations*, 1958, p. 44.



Up to the end of 1959, 2,335 persons had been trained in Canada under the various Canadian bilateral technical assistance programmes and under United Nations, United States and private programmes. Of this total 515 were trained under the programmes of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies. During 1959, 57 new trainees arrived in Canada under United Nations sponsorship. Of 121 Canadian experts serving abroad at the end of 1959, 84 were in the service of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, bringing the total number of Canadians who have served as United Nations experts to nearly 800.

### **Regional Economic Commissions**

Canada followed more closely the activities of the four Regional Economic Commissions during 1959. Observers were sent to the fourteenth session of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) held in April and to a number of Committee meetings, study groups, and tours organized by that body. The 30 members of the ECE include countries from Western and Eastern Europe and the yearly sessions provide regular opportunities to exchange views and discuss trade and economic problems. The new Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) held its first session in Addis-Ababa, its headquarters, in early January. There are at present fifteen members in the ECA including 6 European Powers which have territorial responsibilities in Africa. Membership is open to countries of the continent of Africa, Madagascar and the other African islands as well as to any State in the area which in the future may become a Member of the United Nations, provided that States which cease to have any territorial responsibilities in Africa cease to be members of the Commission. Although the Union of South Africa is entitled to full membership, it has decided not to join for the present.

The Economic Commission for Latin America held its eighth session in Panama City in May, 1959. ECLA over the last years has been the main forum for discussing proposals for economic co-operation and integration of the area. For the first time Canada was represented by an observer at a plenary session of the Commission.

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) held its fifteenth Conference at Broadbeach, Australia from March 9 to 19 and was attended by a Canadian observer. The main subjects considered by the 1959 conference were economic development, trade problems with emphasis on the effects the formation of the European Common Market will have on commodity trade and the Mekong River project. ECAFE has 24 full members in addition to three associate members.

## **Programmes of Assistance**

### **Introduction**

The United Nations sponsors special programmes of assistance administered by agencies and funds established for the specific purposes of providing aid for children and refugees. These are financed as "extra-budgetary funds" by the voluntary contributions of member states. A short account of three of these special programmes is given in the immediately following sections.

### **Aid for Children (UNICEF)**

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly in December 1946 to provide emergency aid to children in war-devastated countries following the termination of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). In 1950 its terms of reference were revised and, while continuing to provide emergency relief

for children in catastrophes, it placed emphasis on long-range programmes of child care particularly in under-developed countries. In 1953 the General Assembly voted unanimously to make UNICEF a continuing part of the United Nations work for an indefinite period.

The aim of UNICEF is to promote permanent health, nutrition and welfare services for children through programmes which countries can continue after the initial stimulus provided by the Fund. UNICEF aid is provided only at the request of governments and those requesting it must be prepared to put into the programme amounts at least equal to those received from UNICEF. This requirement encourages serious consideration before requests are made, it doubles the amount of money made available for the projects by UNICEF, and it establishes the basis for the continuation of the projects after UNICEF aid is terminated.

The Fund is financed through voluntary contributions from governments and private associations. In 1959 its total income from all sources amounted to almost \$23 million; over \$20 million of which came from 83 governments and approximately \$3 million from other sources. The Canadian Government has contributed \$11,975,000 to UNICEF since 1946 including a contribution of \$650,000 in 1959. It also donated over 33 million pounds of dried skim milk to UNICEF in 1959. Subject to parliamentary approval, Canada's cash contribution to the Fund in 1960 will be \$650,000. Voluntary contributions from private Canadian sources include a donation of \$200,000 collected by Canadian children in their 1959 Hallowe'en "Shell-out for UNICEF" drive.

At its meeting in March 1959 the Fund's Executive Board discussed two new fields for UNICEF activity, namely, primary education and social services. It decided to confine its activity in the realm of primary education for the present to improving the standard of training of primary school teachers in UNICEF's traditional fields of interest such as health, nutrition, hygiene and home economics. On the other hand, it approved in principle the extension of UNICEF aid for social services for children and decided that priority should be given to training for workers in this field, to services which reach the more vulnerable age-groups, to the improvement and extension of day-care and other preventive services which would enable children to live with their own families, to the improvement of existing residential institutions and to the encouragement of planning and co-ordinating bodies. In pursuing its policies, UNICEF works closely with WHO, FAO, UNESCO and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs.

Canada served on UNICEF's Executive Board from 1946 to 1958. While it is not at present a member of the Board, a number of Canadian citizens serve in the Secretariat, among them Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair, Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF.

### **Assistance for Palestine Arab Refugees**

According to the records of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), 990,181 refugees were receiving rations or full services from the Agency at the end of June, 1959, and 97,447 others, who had become fully or partly self-supporting, were also registered with UNRWA.

During 1959 there was little change in the status of the refugees and no discernible progress was made towards a political solution. In his annual report the Director of UNRWA referred to the fact that the lot of the refugees continues to be one of hardship and disappointment, and mentioned particularly the plight of the young people, 30,000 of whom reach maturity every year without hope of earning a living or establishing homes in a normal way. In the Director's words, "it is no exaggeration to state that



every aspect of life and human endeavour in the Near East is conditioned and complicated by the Palestine refugee problem. Its psychological, political and social repercussions are of no less significance than its economic and humanitarian aspects. Any solution of the Palestine refugee problem must take these aspects into account."

The United Nations' consideration of the refugee problem during the year was focused on the question of the expiry of UNRWA's current five-year mandate on June 30, 1960. In this connection the Secretary-General, in fulfilment of an undertaking made during the General Assembly's 1958 session, submitted on June 15 a thoughtful and far-sighted report on "proposals for the continuation of UN assistance to Palestine refugees". He recommended unequivocally "the continuance of the United Nations activities in support of the refugees for all the time and to all the extent necessary, pending the reintegration of the refugee population into the productive life of the area for which there are economic reasons to hope in connection with its general development". He pointed out that reintegration would require the concurrent resolution of political and psychological problems, and mentioned in this context the broad Palestine issue itself, the problem of inter-Arab relationships and the question of Arab economic cooperation. He commented also that reintegration would have to be freely accepted by the refugees if it were to yield lasting results, and that views now voiced would indicate that the refugees would not voluntarily accept integration without freedom of choice between repatriation and compensation in accordance with the 1948 Assembly resolution; he hoped that during the lengthy process of economic development, ways would be found to bring about a mutually satisfactory adjustment of stands on all sides which would resolve the psychological difficulties by the time integration of most of the refugees became economically possible. In another section of his report, Mr. Hammarskjöld recommended certain technical changes in UNRWA's operations, such as a review of those entitled to receive assistance, and further development of rehabilitation activities.

The Assembly debate on UNRWA did not provide evidence of any significant change from previous years in the attitude of the Arab states or Israel to the solution of the problem. The Canadian Representative, together with a number of speakers from other countries, urged that consideration be given to all constructive possibilities that might lead to a broad settlement of the refugee problem in its various aspects, including the political. Emphasis was also placed, in the Canadian statement, on the need for progress with rectification of the Agency's ration rolls, for development of the Agency's self-support activities, and for more broadly-based financial support for UNRWA.

The resolution finally passed by the Assembly extended the mandate of UNRWA for a further period of three years with a review at the end of two years, requested measures to be taken with regard to the problems of the ration rolls and of the Agency's legal status, urged an increase in voluntary contributions from governments, directed the expansion of the Agency's vocational training and self-support programmes, and requested the Palestine Conciliation Commission\* to make further efforts to secure implementation of the paragraph in the December 11, 1948 Assembly resolution which provides a choice between repatriation and compensation for the refugees. The UNRWA resolution was approved by the Assembly by 80 votes to none with one abstention (Israel). Canada abstained with 16 other countries in a

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\* A body set up in 1948, consisting of Representatives of France, Turkey and the United States. For the origin and earlier activities of the Commission, see the sections on "Palestine" or on "Palestine refugees" in the 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951-2, 1952-3, 1953-4 and 1954-5 volumes of this series.



committee vote on the paragraph concerning the Palestine Conciliation Commission, the Canadian view being that the language used in previous years (merely calling for co-operation between the Commission and UNRWA) would have been preferable; while Canada was in agreement with the purpose underlying the clause, it was not clear that the clause would, in isolation, facilitate a solution. There was no paragraph vote in the plenary session.

Canada's contribution to UNRWA consisted, as in 1958, of a normal cash grant of \$500,000, and of a special \$1,500,000 gift of Canadian flour. Canada is currently third among the 37 countries contributing to UNRWA. The United States pays about 70% of the Agency's expenses.

## **Aid for Refugees**

On January 1, 1959 the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) which had terminated the previous day was replaced by a new Programme of the High Commissioner for Refugees. The new programme is administered by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees under the guidance of an Executive Committee composed of representatives of United Nations member governments. During 1959 the Chairman of the Executive Committee was the Permanent Representative of Canada to the European Office of the United Nations, who presided over the three sessions of the Executive Committee which were held in Geneva during 1959.

The mandate of the High Commissioner for Refugees, as established by the United Nations General Assembly, includes responsibility for "international" refugees in Europe. At the beginning of 1959 the refugees in Europe in need of international assistance numbered about 160,000, of whom 130,000 were living in unsettled conditions outside refugee camps and close to 30,000 were living in camps. By the end of 1959 the numbers of these refugees had been reduced to about 90,000 unsettled refugees outside camps and 21,000 remaining in camps. These refugees are located primarily in Austria, Germany, Italy and Greece.

The High Commissioner for Refugees has under his mandate several thousand unsettled refugees in the Middle East, but he is not responsible for the approximately one million Arab refugees from Palestine who are assisted by an entirely separate United Nations Agency, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The High Commissioner is also vested with responsibility for about 8,500 refugees of European origin in China who are being re-settled elsewhere under a programme carried out jointly by the High Commissioner and the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration. Although the High Commissioner has no formal mandate in connection with the one million Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, he has been authorized by the General Assembly to exercise his good offices to encourage international assistance to this refugee group which is being cared for by the Government of Hong Kong. The General Assembly has also empowered the High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts to encourage assistance to some 200,000 refugees from Algeria in Tunisia and Morocco who are not within his formal mandate. The High Commissioner is therefore co-operating with the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which are carrying out an assistance programme among the refugees from Algeria.

One of the major concerns of the High Commissioner for Refugees in 1959 was the World Refugee Programme which was scheduled to begin in June 1959 and end on June 30, 1960. The idea of a world refugee year was proposed in the United Nations by the United Kingdom and on December 5, 1958 a resolution calling for such a year received the support of a majority



of the United Nations members, including Canada. It was the hope of the advocates of World Refugee Year that a concerted effort to assist refugees would achieve two major aims:

- (1) To focus interest on the refugee problem and to encourage additional financial contributions from governments, voluntary agencies and the general public for its solution;
- (2) To encourage additional opportunities for permanent refugee solutions through voluntary repatriation, resettlement, or integration on a purely humanitarian basis and in accordance with the freely-expressed wishes of the refugees themselves.

By the end of 1959 it was evident that increased financial contributions and resettlement opportunities made possible by World Refugee Year would permit the early liquidation of some refugee problems, including the clearance and closing of the refugee camps in Europe and the re-location of the refugees of European origin in China. This in turn would permit increased concentration of available resources on other refugee problems such as the group of unsettled refugees outside camps in Europe. It was evident that increased support would make feasible some improvements in the very difficult situation of the refugees from Algeria, while signs of increased assistance to the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong also began to appear. As a result of World Refugee Year it was expected that UNRWA would receive considerably increased contributions.

Along with more than 70 other governments, Canada informed the United Nations Secretary-General that active Canadian support for the World Refugee Year Programme would be forthcoming. World Refugee Year began in Canada on June 28, 1959. It received early support from the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs who indicated in the House of Commons that the Government was considering what special contribution Canada could make to the success of the Year. On September 24, The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced in the United Nations General Assembly that as its special contribution to World Refugee Year, Canada would waive immigration regulations to permit the admission to Canada of a substantial number of tuberculous refugees and their families. At a press conference immediately following his address the Secretary of State for External Affairs stated that the number of tuberculous cases to be admitted to Canada for treatment and rehabilitation would be at least one hundred and perhaps more.

The Federal Government accepted financial responsibility for the cost of transportation involved in moving this group to Canada from camps in Europe and for the cost of maintaining the families selected until they were in a position to support themselves adequately. The Government also undertook responsibility for the cost of medical treatment for the tuberculous members of the refugee families insofar as the Provincial Governments, which administer the sanatoria in which the refugees would be treated, did not wish to pay such costs. During the discussions between the Federal and provincial authorities, a number of provinces volunteered to accept the cost of hospitalization for the great majority of cases admitted to Canada.

By the end of 1959 the first refugee families to be selected under this scheme had arrived in Canada and the tuberculous members were already undergoing medical treatment. The Federal Government had announced that it was setting aside \$600,000 to cover the cost of the Federal Government's participation in the project up to the end of 1960. The special Canadian contribution to World Refugee Year was hailed by the High Commissioner for Refugees as an undertaking unique in the annals of post-war refugee resettlement.

ment since it was the first time that a country outside Western Europe had admitted tuberculous refugees and had accepted full financial responsibility for them.

As an additional contribution to the success of World Refugee Year, the Government announced in September 1959 that the categories of eligible sponsors for handicapped refugees were being broadened so that private individuals, charitable and religious organizations, and municipal or provincial authorities could sponsor the admission to Canada of handicapped refugees. It was hoped that this step would increase the resettlement opportunities available for the hard-to-relocate refugee families in the European camps.

In addition to the special contributions to the World Refugee Year Programme, the Government increased its annual contribution to the regular budget of the High Commissioner for Refugees from \$200,000 in 1958 to \$290,000 in 1959. This was the second largest contribution to the High Commissioner's 1959 regular budget. At a pledging conference held in New York on December 10, 1959 the Government also pledged \$290,000 to the 1960 regular budget of the High Commissioner. The Government also indicated its support for the efforts of the Canadian Committee for World Refugee Year, a private group sponsored by more than 40 national voluntary organizations which undertook to raise some \$1,500,000 from private contributions in Canada.

At the fourteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly which was held in the fall of 1959, three resolutions were adopted during the General Assembly's consideration of agenda item 33 "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees". The first resolution invited governments to devote on the occasion of World Refugee Year special attention to the problems of refugees coming within the mandate of the High Commissioner and authorized the High Commissioner to use his good offices in the transmission of contributions intended for refugees who did not come within the competence of the United Nations. The second resolution was concerned with refugees from Algeria in Tunisia and Morocco and recommended that the High Commissioner should continue his efforts on behalf of these refugees pending their return to their homes. The third resolution urged governments in the humanitarian spirit of World Refugee Year to continue to focus interest on the refugee problem, to make and encourage additional financial contributions for international assistance to refugees and to encourage additional opportunities for a permanent refugee solution. This resolution also requested the Secretary-General to continue to assist in the promotion of World Refugee Year.

The first resolution was adopted by 66 votes in favour (including Canada), none against, and 12 abstentions. The second resolution was carried by 74 votes in favour (including Canada), none against, and 3 abstentions. The third resolution, of which Canada was a co-sponsor, was adopted by 63 votes in favour (including Canada), 9 against, and 5 abstentions.

## **Social Questions**

### **International Covenants on Human Rights**

In 1954 the United Nations Commission on Human Rights completed preliminary texts of a draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and a draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The two Covenants were transmitted through ECOSOC to the General Assembly for final drafting and adoption and have been one of the main topics of discussion in the



Third Committee since the ninth session of the General Assembly in 1954. By the end of the twelfth session, the Third Committee had approved the preamble, an article of each Covenant which deals with the question of self-determination (Article 1), and all the substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Articles 6-16). These articles relate to the right to work, conditions of work, trade unions, social security, the protection of the family, standards of living, physical and mental health, education, culture and scientific development. By the end of the thirteenth session, substantive Articles 6-11 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been approved by the Third Committee. These articles deal with the right to life, the prohibition of torture, slavery and forced labour, freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, the treatment to be accorded those deprived of their liberty, and the prohibition of imprisonment merely on the grounds of inability to fulfil a contractual obligation.

At the fourteenth session, the Third Committee adopted the texts of three more articles of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Articles 12-14). Article 12, dealing with freedom of movement, provides that everyone lawfully within the territory of a state shall have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence within that territory and that everyone shall be free to leave any country including his own, these rights not being subject to any restrictions "except those which are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order (*ordre public*), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and are consistent with the rights recognized in this Covenant". It also provides that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of the right to enter his own country.

As adopted by the Third Committee, Article 13 concerning the expulsion of aliens provides that "an alien lawfully in the territory of a State Party to the Covenant may be expelled therefrom only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law" and that he shall be allowed to appeal "except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require".

Article 14 concerning fair trial provides that "all persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals", and that "everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law". It also provides for the right of everyone charged with a criminal offence "to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law", and it entitles him to certain minimum guarantees in the determination of any criminal charge against him. Provision is made for appeals and for the awarding of compensation to persons who have suffered punishment as a result of a conviction which has subsequently been reversed. An additional paragraph sponsored by Canada, Ceylon, Iran, Italy, Japan, Jordan and Pakistan was adopted and provides that "No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an offence for which he has already been finally convicted or acquitted in accordance with the law and penal procedure of each country".

The Third Committee adopted a resolution which was subsequently approved by the General Assembly to give priority at the fifteenth session to the consideration of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights.

### **Declaration of the Rights of the Child**

In 1950 the Social Commission adopted a draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child and transmitted it to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration. By a resolution adopted that year, ECOSOC requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the draft Declaration and communicate to the Council "its observations on the principle and contents" of the draft. Although placed on the agenda of the Commission on Human

Rights in 1951, the draft Declaration was considered for the first time only in 1957. However, the Commission postponed detailed discussion until 1959 in order to obtain the comments of governments on the draft. At its fifteenth session in April the Commission on Human Rights proceeded to discuss the draft Declaration, and decided that its "observations" could take the form of a new draft in view of the time that had elapsed since the first draft had been prepared and the comments submitted by governments. A revised draft Declaration considerably more detailed than the first one was adopted unanimously by the Commission and passed to ECOSOC. At its 28th session in July, the Council decided to refer all the relevant documents to the General Assembly for consideration at its fourteenth session.

The Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee, to which this item was referred, devoted 23 meetings to its discussion of the draft Declaration. The Canadian delegation favoured the adoption of a brief statement of principles which would serve the purpose of establishing beyond any doubt what the essential rights of the child are and thereby contribute to the improvement and the strengthening of the status of children throughout the world. By a vote of 70 in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions, the Committee adopted a draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child which set out ten principles to be observed. According to these principles, the child has the right without distinction or discrimination to enjoy special protection "to enable him to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity." They also declare his right to a name and nationality, to social security, family life, education and protection against all form of neglect, cruelty, exploitation and practices which may foster discrimination.

The Declaration of the Rights of the Child was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly along with a resolution aimed at obtaining the widest possible publicity to the text of the Declaration.

### **Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights**

The Programme of Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights was established by the General Assembly at its tenth session. It provided for three forms of assistance at the request of governments; advisory services of experts, fellowships and scholarships, and seminars on human rights topics. The programme as established consolidated the existing technical assistance programmes previously approved by the General Assembly relating to the promotion and safeguarding of the rights of women, the eradication of discrimination, the protection of minorities, and the protection of freedom of information.

Under this programme, three regional seminars were organized by the Secretary-General in 1959: two seminars on judicial and other remedies against the illegal exercise or abuse of administrative authority, one at Peredeniya (Kandy), Ceylon, from May 4 to 15 and the other at Buenos Aires, Argentina, from August 31 to September 11, and a third seminar at Bogota, Colombia, from May 18 to 29 on the participation of women in public life. A Canadian, Mrs. Abbie Lane, attended the Bogota Seminar.

During the discussions of this programme at the 28th session of ECOSOC, some disappointment was expressed concerning the emphasis on seminars. It was pointed out, however, that few Governments had requested advisory services of experts, fellowships or scholarships. After some discussion on the heavy emphasis on legal subjects for seminars and on the question whether future seminars should be regional or more broadly international in character, the Council noted with satisfaction the success achieved in the seminars held since the programme was initiated; and it approved the plan



presented by the Secretary-General for holding three seminars in 1960, one in Asia, one in Africa and a third in Europe. The first, to be convened in Japan, is to discuss certain problems of substantive criminal law. The second, in Ethiopia, is to deal with the participation of women in public life. The third, in Austria, will consider the protection of human rights in criminal procedure.

### **Freedom of Information**

The problem of freedom of information has been debated by various bodies of the United Nations for many years. The specific proposal for a Draft Convention on this subject has been discussed in the United Nations since 1958, and in 1959 it was again on the Agenda of the Third Committee (Agenda Item 35) as a result of the General Assembly's decision in 1958 contained in resolution 1313.C(xiii) of the thirteenth session of the Assembly. Under this resolution the Secretary-General was requested to write governments requesting comments on the text of the Draft Convention on the basis of which he would report to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. A number of governments submitted comments in answer to this resolution and at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly discussion was resumed in the Third Committee.

The debates which took place in the Third Committee during the fourteenth session of the General Assembly reveal again the familiar and long-standing differences of opinion that have existed on whether the adoption of a convention on freedom of information would in practice restrict, rather than promote, freedom of information, at least as understood in the countries such as Canada. Canada has consistently considered that these serious differences of opinion could make adoption of a convention undesirable and, moreover, that such a convention might have the reverse of the effect intended. These views are shared by approximately one-third of the members of the Third Committee.

However, in view of the wish of the majority in the Third Committee to discuss a Draft Convention, those countries who are critical of such a convention did not oppose discussion of a draft text. In the event, the preamble and Article I of a Draft Convention were both adopted (as amended in discussion) in the Third Committee by the following votes: preamble—43 in favour, 5 against and 24 abstentions; Article I—41 in favour, 4 against and 12 abstentions. In its final sitting the Committee also approved a resolution, subsequently adopted by the General Assembly, whereby priority will be given to this item at the next session of the General Assembly. The total votes on this resolution were again approximately 40 in favour, 2 against and 17 abstentions. Canada abstained on this resolution for the reasons mentioned above.

## **Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council**

### **Introduction**

The eight functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council were set up to assist the Council in its work in technical and specialized fields. The activities of seven of the Commissions which held meetings during the past year are discussed in the following sections. The remaining, the Statistical Commission, assists the Council in developing the work of international statistical services and in promoting the development of national statistics and improving their comparability. It meets biennially and will hold its eleventh session in New York from April 20 to May 6, 1960.

## Commission on International Commodity Trade

The Economic and Social Council established the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) in 1954, with an elected membership of eighteen countries. It now meets once a year, usually in New York. At the outset it took over from the Interim Coordinating Committee on International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA) most of the functions of that body, leaving it with responsibility for coordinating the work in this field among other international bodies. The CICT collaborates in its work programme with the ICCICA, the FAO, and the appropriate GATT bodies.

The CICT is made up for the most part of countries with special interests in the production of and trade in primary products, such as Argentina, Australia, Brazil, India and Indonesia, as well as some of the more industrialized countries of Europe and North America. Canada has served on the Commission since its work began in 1955.

The terms of reference of the CICT were modified at the 26th session of ECOSOC in such a way as to make it possible for the United States and the United Kingdom to agree to participate in its work. The main task of the reconstituted Commission now is to study and analyze developments and trends in international commodity trade, including excessive fluctuations in price and volume, changes in comparative terms of trade, and the effect of these developments on both international and domestic economic positions of countries participating in international commodity trade, and especially on the economic development of less developed countries. The Commission is empowered to bring to the attention of the ECOSOC or of member governments of the United Nations its views and recommendations concerning the need for governmental action to deal with particular commodity problems. The CICT is also responsible for the continuing review of commodity markets and the publication of studies and statistical reports on international commodity problems.

The seventh session of the Commission was held in New York in March 1959. The most important items on the agenda were the future programme of work, the review of international trade in primary commodities, and an examination of fluctuations in commodity prices and in the volume of commodity trade, including changes in the terms of trade. The Commission also considered submissions by individual governments concerning international commodity problems of direct interest to them. Four main lines of study were adopted for the work programme and these were intended to give direction to the Commission's activities for the next several years. They included studies on:

- (a) the impact of fluctuations in economic activity in industrial countries on international commodity trade;
- (b) measures to deal with fluctuations in primary commodity markets;
- (c) prospective production of and demand for primary commodities; and
- (d) price movements and compensatory financing.

The eighth session of the CICT will begin on May 2, 1960, in New York.

## Population Commission

The Commission is composed of fifteen members elected by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Its function is to study and advise ECOSOC on population changes, including migration, and their effect on economic and social conditions.



During the period under review, the Commission held its tenth session in Geneva from February 9 to 20, 1959. Reviewing the world's population situation, the Commission called the Council's attention to the accelerating growth of population, particularly in under-developed countries. It stated the belief that each government had a responsibility to study the inter-relation between population growth and economic and social progress and emphasized the importance of the task of the United Nations, which is to assist member states in this field by undertaking certain studies, aiding in training of specialized personnel and the development of techniques for population studies and helping to extend and improve basic population statistics.

In the course of its session, the Commission passed two resolutions. One resolution was concerned with the problem of migration and requested the Secretary-General *inter alia* to offer the co-operation of the United Nations to less developed countries in the process of industrialization which desire to undertake various demographic studies, including the magnitude and characteristics of internal migration, especially between rural and urban areas. The Commission also recommended, as a means of encouraging and assisting governments to undertake studies of population trends and their implications, that a series of pilot studies be carried out as co-operative projects of the United Nations and interested governments. These studies would be aimed at demonstrating the value of using available data, especially the results of censuses, in planning and carrying out development programmes. These two recommendations formed the basis of a report submitted to and discussed at the 27th session of ECOSOC held in Mexico City from April 7 to 24, 1959.

Canada is actively participating in the work of the Commission. One of Canada's special contributions has been in the technical field of preparation of standards for the population census to be conducted about 1960 as part of the World's Population Census Programme.

### **Social Commission**

The Commission is composed of eighteen members elected by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It makes recommendations to ECOSOC in the field of social welfare and social development including the elaboration of international agreements. In recent years many delegations have placed increasing emphasis on the importance of social programmes of the United Nations and particularly of United Nations activities which are likely to assist under-developed countries to deal with social aspects of economic development.

During the period under review, the Commission held its twelfth session in New York from April 27 to May 15, 1959. Reviewing the world social situation the Commission passed seven resolutions which formed the basis for the discussions on social questions which took place at the 28th session of ECOSOC held in Geneva from June 30 to July 31, 1959.

Considerable attention was devoted at the Commission's session to the report "The Long Range Programme of Concerted International Action in the Field of Low Cost Housing and Related Facilities". It was noted that the standard of general housing conditions in many countries remained disappointing. The resolution which was passed recommended that governments should institute or accelerate programmes for the extension of low cost housing and requested that a report be presented to the next session of the Commission on specific joint and individual projects planned by the participating organizations on a long range basis. At the fourteenth session of the General Assembly the Canadian Representative cautioned that the scope for international action in this field was limited largely to technical assistance and advice in the form of reports and studies.







Mrs. Alene Holt, Alternate Representative on the Canadian Delegation to the fourteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, with Mr. Constantin A. Stavropoulos, United Nations Legal Counsel, with whom she deposited the Canadian Government's Instrument of Ratification of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.

*United Nations*

The Commission also examined and studied the "International Survey of Programmes of Social Development", and the report of a group of experts on the development of national social service programmes. It examined the Secretary-General's report on "Training for Social Work: Third International Survey" and recommended that comments of governments, Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations be obtained.

Canada will be a candidate for membership on the Commission at the elections which will be held at the 29th session of ECOSOC in April 1960.

### **Commission on the Status of Women**

The Commission on the Status of Women is composed of eighteen members. Its function is to make recommendations and reports to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on promoting women's rights and to develop proposals designed to give effect to the principle that men and women should have equal rights. In 1959 Canada served the second year of a three-year term on the Commission.

The Commission held its thirteenth session in New York from March 9 to 27, 1959. Among questions discussed were the status of women in private law with special regard to family and property rights of women; the access of women to education, economic opportunities for women in professions such as architecture, engineering and law; and equal pay for equal work. The Commission considered reports on the political rights of women in member states of the United Nations and trust and non-self-governing territories; on the age of retirement and the right to pensions of working women; on tax legislation applicable to women, including women with family responsibilities; and on legislation on the nationality of married women.

In the course of its session the Commission passed resolutions requesting the Secretary-General *inter alia* to prepare for the fourteenth session of the Commission a draft convention dealing with the age of marriage, free consent and registration of marriage; to arrange for publication at an early date of a book containing the history of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women and a commentary on its provisions; and to issue in the form of a publication the draft pamphlet on "Equal Pay for Equal Work" prepared in collaboration with the International Labour Office. The Commission also adopted a resolution inviting the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare for the fifteenth session of the Commission a further report on the access of women to the teaching profession. Finally it recommended that (all) states members of the United Nations and members of the Specialized Agencies facilitate by all appropriate means the equal treatment of men and women workers with respect to pension plans and the implementation of the principle that retirement and pensionable age be the same for men and women workers.

### **Commission on Human Rights**

The Commission on Human Rights was established in 1946 and is composed of representatives from eighteen states members of the United Nations, elected by the Economic and Social Council. Canada is not a member of the Commission.

The Commission held its fifteenth session in New York from March 16 to April 10, 1959. On the basis of the report of its Committee on Freedom of Information, it decided to review developments affecting freedom of information, including the problems of providing technical assistance to under-developed countries in the field of information, as a regular item on its agenda. It recommended for the approval of ECOSOC a resolution request-



ing UNESCO to make a survey by 1961 of the problems of providing such technical assistance. The resolution requested the Secretary-General to provide an annual report on developments affecting freedom of information and a substantive report on such developments from 1954 to 1961.

The Commission considered a revised draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum submitted by France and an amendment submitted by Iraq but decided to undertake the drafting of a declaration at its next session after receiving the comments on the drafts from governments, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and interested non-governmental organizations. It also discussed and submitted to ECOSOC a draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child<sup>1</sup>.

The Commission also discussed a report by the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights which provided information on the 1959 programme of seminars in Ceylon, Argentina and Colombia approved by ECOSOC and the General Assembly, and the plans being made to hold three seminars in 1960.

The Commission continued the discussion of periodic reports on human rights begun at its fourteenth session in 1958. It had before it the first in the series of triennial reports received from forty-one governments on developments and progress achieved in the field of human rights in their areas during the period 1954-1956. It also considered and approved a memorandum by the Secretary-General, prepared in consultation with the Specialized Agencies, containing suggestions to assist governments in preparing the triennial reports on human rights and to avoid duplication with the information furnished for the *Yearbook on Human Rights*.

In its discussions on the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, the Commission decided to postpone until its sixteenth session consideration of the question of preparing an international instrument designed to eradicate discrimination in education, and took note of UNESCO's decision to draft recommendations to member states and an international convention on various aspects of discrimination in education. It also discussed in detail the report of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; and it decided, in view of the increases in the number of new members admitted to the United Nations, to increase the size of the Sub-Commission from twelve to fourteen.

At its fourteenth session the Commission had appointed a seven member Committee on Communications to study the question of procedures to be established in handling communications concerning human rights, and to prepare recommendations for the Commission's consideration. On the basis of the Committee's report, the Commission recommended for the approval of ECOSOC a consolidated draft resolution on the subject acknowledging that the Commission on Human Rights has no power to take any action in regard to any complaints concerning human rights, and requesting the Secretary-General to follow certain procedures in presenting communications to the Commission.

### Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its fourteenth session in Geneva from April 27 to May 15, 1959 to consider problems relating to the international control of narcotic drugs. The Commission is a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. It is composed of the representatives of fifteen countries which are leading manufacturers of narcotic drugs or producers of raw materials for manufactured drugs "of natural origin". It also includes the representatives of countries where the illicit

<sup>1</sup> See p. 34.

traffic is a serious social problem. During the fourteenth session the following countries were represented on the Commission: Austria, Canada, China, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Mexico, Peru, Turkey, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America and Yugoslavia. In addition a number of countries and organizations were represented by observers.

The Canadian Representative on the Commission, Mr. K. C. Hossick, was elected first Vice-Chairman of the Commission and was also elected Chairman of the Illicit Traffic Committee, which met for three days prior to the session of the Commission.

The Commission studied the functioning of the international narcotic control system set up by eight multilateral treaties. About 90 states are parties to at least one of these treaties and practically all countries participate in their implementation. The Commission agreed that a plenipotentiary conference should be convened in Geneva during the latter part of 1960 to consider the adoption of a single convention on narcotic drugs which would consolidate and replace the existing international conventions.

The Commission recognized the need for provisional measures by governments to control the marketing of newly-developed substances which are capable of causing addiction during the period elapsing between their coming on the market and the application of international control measures. The Commission also reiterated the desirability of developing improved methods of determining the origin of opium. The Committee on Illicit Traffic pointed out that the problem of illicit traffic might well become more acute and the Commission drew the attention of governments to the need of close and continued co-operation in suppressing the illicit traffic. Considerable discussion was devoted to the problem of drug addiction among members of the medical and associated professions and stress was placed on the possible dangers resulting from the development of synthetic drugs and the increasing use of barbiturates and tranquillizers.

The Commission considered at some length the need for a modest programme of technical assistance to under-developed countries in the field of narcotic control. A recommendation in this regard by the Commission was subsequently approved by the fourteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Assembly recommended that a continuing programme for technical assistance in narcotic control should be established within the regular budget of the United Nations. As a member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Canada had already fully endorsed this recommendation and the resolution was approved in the General Assembly by a vote of 76 votes in favour to none against.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Economic and Social Council in 1958, a five-member "Middle East Narcotics Survey Mission" visited the Middle East in September and October of 1959 to study the problem in that area of illicit traffic in narcotics. The Mission, under the Chairmanship of Mr. L. H. Nicholson of Canada, spent six weeks in the Middle East consulting with governmental authorities and studying the problems faced by the enforcement agencies in the region. As a result of that study, the Mission prepared a report outlining the problems facing the Middle Eastern countries in their attempts to eliminate the illegal narcotics traffic and recommending a number of steps which the Mission hoped would decrease the traffic and the incidence of drug addiction in the Middle East.

### **Transport and Communications Commission**

Following the establishment of the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) to take over duties under the International Conventions for the Safety of Life at Sea, the Transport and Communications



Commission was convened to take action on pending problems and to decide on the future course of its activities. The Commission met in July and adopted two resolutions on the facilitation of International Travel and Transport and on the international transport of dangerous goods. In its report to the Economic and Social Council the Commission recommended that other activities such as technical assistance, statistics and contractual freedom in transport insurance continue to receive the attention of ECOSOC; during the same month ECOSOC reviewed the report of the Commission and accepted its recommendations. It was decided to terminate the Transport and Communications Commission, and to transfer its residual activities to the Council and its Regional Economic Commissions.

## **I V**

### **SPECIALIZED AGENCIES**

#### **Introduction**

Canada is a member of all twelve of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. These agencies are bodies with wide international responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields which were established by inter-governmental agreement and brought into relationship with the United Nations at the time of its establishment, or subsequently, in order to carry out the aims of the Charter. Chapter IX of the Charter provides, in part, that member states shall work for the "conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations", by undertaking to promote "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; solution of international economic, social, health and related problems, and international cultural and economic co-operation".

Canada is also a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) established in 1957 which, while not a Specialized Agency, has entered into an agreement with the United Nations and occupies a position comparable to that of the Specialized Agencies.

Co-ordination of the activities of the Specialized Agencies is promoted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination established by the Economic and Social Council. The Committee is composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the Specialized Agencies and the Director-General of the IAEA: it considers not only administrative questions common to the Specialized Agencies, but planned projects on problems of special urgency to be undertaken jointly by several agencies.

#### **International Labour Organization**

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established in 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference. Originally associated with the League of Nations, it became in 1946 one of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Through its tripartite structure, a feature unique among the Specialized Agencies, it brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers from the 80 member states to participate in determining ILO activities and policies. It functions through three main organs: the annual International Labour Conference, which is the policy-making body of the Organization, the Governing Body which is the executive council, and the International Labour Office in Geneva, which is the permanent secretariat of the ILO, headed by a Director-General appointed by the Governing Body. The Office has branches in Ottawa and other cities throughout the world, and field offices for operational activities. Besides these three principal organs, the ILO functions through various subsidiary bodies such as regional conferences, tripartite industrial committees and committees of experts.



The aim of the ILO is to promote social justice by improving working and living conditions in all parts of the world. It strives to achieve this objective by setting international labour and social standards in conventions and recommendations adopted at the regular sessions of the International Labour Conference, by providing technical assistance, and by publishing reports and the results of studies undertaken by its staff.

In its forty years of existence, the International Labour Organization has adopted 114 conventions and 112 recommendations covering a wide variety of subjects. Canada has ratified a total of 19 conventions dealing with labour statistics, hours of work and weekly rest in industry, conditions of employment of seafarers and dock workers, minimum wage-fixing machinery, the employment service, and the abolition of forced labour. As Canada is a federal state in which most labour matters lie wholly or partly within the jurisdiction of the provinces, constitutional considerations impede the ratification by Canada of most ILO conventions.

The 43rd International Labour Conference met in Geneva from June 3 to 25, 1959 and was attended by over 900 delegates, advisers and observers from 75 member nations. The Conference adopted conventions concerning the minimum age of admission of fishermen to employment, the medical examination of fishermen, and fishermen's articles of agreement; and it adopted a recommendation concerning the organization of health services in places of employment. It took preliminary action on three other instruments on which final discussion will be held in 1960: a proposed draft convention supplemented by a recommendation dealing with the protection of workers against ionizing radiations, and a proposed draft recommendation on the question of collaboration between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations at the industrial and national levels. It also held a general discussion on the problems of non-manual workers and approved a report outlining a long-term programme for the ILO with respect to the problems of these workers.

The Conference adopted resolutions concerning the problems of young workers, ILO activities in the field of occupational health and safety, coverage by workmen's compensation of harmful effects of ionizing radiations, and the development of ILO activities in respect of the problems of under-developed countries.

As in the past two years, the Conference rejected the credentials of the government, employer and worker delegates from Hungary.

At this session the ILO budget for 1960 was approved, totalling about \$9.0 million. Canada's assessment, which is calculated at the rate of 3.51% for 1960, amounts to a net contribution of \$316,037.

The Conference adopted a new procedure for dealing with the membership of its technical committees which was designed to resolve the difficulties experienced at previous sessions over the question of seating employer delegates from Communist countries of Eastern Europe.<sup>1</sup> The new procedure was put into effect immediately at the 43rd Conference.

During 1959 the Governing Body held its 141st, 142nd and 143rd sessions and discussed a variety of matters including improvements in the practical methods of working of the International Labour Conference, freedom of association, ILO programmes and programme appraisals for 1959-64, finances, and the composition and agendas of various ILO meetings. It also reviewed the membership and size of its ten industrial and analogous committees. Canada secured membership on the same eight committees on which it had been represented since 1954: Inland Transport, Coal Mines, Iron and Steel, Metal Trades, Textiles, Petroleum, Chemical Industries, and

<sup>1</sup> See *Canada and the United Nations* 1958, pp. 61-2.

Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works. Among the reports of committees and conferences examined by the Governing Body were reports on the problems of women workers, manpower and employment and technical assistance. The Governing Body also discussed arrangements which had been worked out with UNESCO and the Berne Union to convoke a committee of experts which is to prepare, for submission to a diplomatic conference, a draft international instrument for the protection of performers, manufacturers of phonographic records and broadcasting organizations. It also approved proposals to hold a study conference on labour-management relations in the American region, the first session of the African Advisory Committee, the First African Regional Conference, a meeting of experts on social policy in North African countries, and other meetings of experts.

During 1959, tripartite Canadian delegations participated in meetings of the Coal Mines Committee, and the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee. A Canadian expert also attended the joint FAO/ILO meeting in Naples on Fishery Co-operatives.

The ILO's operational programme continued to expand in 1959 and further increases for 1960 were approved, particularly for social and economic assistance. In 1959 approximately \$3.8 million were made available to the ILO for its technical assistance projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

An agreement between the United Nations Special Fund and the ILO was signed on October 12, 1959 concerning the execution by the ILO of Special Fund projects. The ILO has been requested to implement three training projects in India, Poland and Yugoslavia respectively at a cost of \$2.7 million provided by the Fund. Similar projects in Argentina, Colombia and Peru, and a second project in India to establish a Labour Institute are also being considered.

## **Food and Agriculture Organization**

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was established in October 1945. The membership of the Organization increased from 42 countries to 76 countries by 1959. The headquarters of the Organization moved from Washington to Rome in 1951.

The objectives of the Organization are to raise levels of nutrition and living standards, improve the production and distribution of food, agricultural, fisheries and forestry products. To this end FAO collects, analyzes and distributes technical and economic information relating to food and agriculture, and encourages national and international action to achieve its purpose. The governing body of the Organization is the FAO conference which normally meets every second year. The conference elects a 25-member council which meets twice a year to decide matters involving policy. Canada is a member of the Council. The Organization has a number of subsidiary bodies of which the Committee on Commodity Problems is one of the most important.

The tenth conference of FAO took place in Rome between October 31 and November 20, 1959. It was attended by 76 member-countries and membership was extended to a new country, the Republic of Guinea, during the conference. Mr. Sen of India was re-elected as Director-General of FAO.

The main topics of the conference covered the problem of the rate of increase in food production in relation to the rate of population increase, the chronic surplus production in certain countries, stabilization measures,



agrarian reforms and action programmes proposed by the Director; e.g. the Mediterranean Project, the World Seed Year and the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign.

### **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

During 1959, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) continued to carry out the programme adopted at the tenth session of the General Conference which was held in Paris in November 1958\*. This included the development of UNESCO's three major projects namely, the extension of primary education in Latin America, scientific research for arid lands, and the mutual appreciation of the cultural values of the east and the west. In the regular programme, special attention was given to regional surveys of educational problems in Asia, the Arab states, and Africa south of the Sahara. In the sciences, research projects in marine science and in problems of the humid tropics were carried out, and field studies were made on the social and economic factors affecting the access of women to education in Africa and on the status of the social sciences in Latin America. Various cultural activities were initiated ranging from the opening of a pilot library project in the eastern region of Nigeria, based on the successful experience of similar projects in Asia and South America, to the popularization of art masterpieces by the use of low-cost sets of colour slides selected from UNESCO albums of paintings from several member countries. One of the main activities of the mass communication programme was the world-wide survey, undertaken at the request of the Economic and Social Council, on the problems of assisting less developed countries to build up press, radio, film and television facilities; increased attention was also given to the training of journalists, and a Latin-American centre for higher studies in journalism was established at the University of Ecuador. From its own budget and with its share of the funds provided under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, UNESCO, at the end of 1959, had more than 250 experts in education, science, cultural activities and mass communications, working on mission assignments in 55 countries.

Through the National Commission for UNESCO Canadian organizations co-operated in many of these projects and in other activities of the Organization. The Commission held its first national conference in Montreal in March preceding the 1959 annual meeting. Over 250 delegates attended the conference to consider UNESCO's programme and Canada's role in it, giving special attention to the major project on the mutual appreciation of eastern and western cultural values.

Following a decision of the General Conference to hold a World Meeting on Adult Education in 1960, UNESCO accepted an invitation from Canada for the Conference to take place in Montreal in August 1960. A Canadian Representative participated in the discussions of the Consultative Committee on Adult Education which was held in Paris in May when plans for the Montreal meeting were drawn up.

The Canadian National Commission and the Department of External Affairs were both represented at the Seventh National Conference of the United States National Commission for UNESCO which took place in Denver, Colorado in September 1959.

In April the Director-General, Dr. Vittorino Veronese, paid his first official visit to Canada since assuming office in December 1958. He was

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\* See *Canada and the United Nations*, 1958.

accompanied by Mr. René Maheu, Assistant Director-General. Canadians interested in UNESCO affairs were also happy to welcome other members of the Secretariat, several of whom attended the Montreal Conference of the National Commission.

On October 15, within a year of its opening, UNESCO's spectacular headquarters building in Paris received its 100,000th visitor.

### **International Civil Aviation Organization**

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was established as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations in April 1947. Its general objectives are the development of the principles and techniques of international air navigation and the encouragement of the planning and development of international air transport in such a way as to promote safety, efficiency, economy, and the orderly growth of air services.

The Organization is governed by an Assembly comprising all member states, which meets at least once every third year. Subordinate to the Assembly is the 21-member Council which is elected for a three-year term at the triennial Assemblies, and which meets in virtually continuous session at the headquarters in Montreal. Canada has been a member of the Council since the provisional establishment of ICAO in 1945. The Council is assisted by an Air Navigation Commission and four specialized Committees: air transport, legal, joint support of air navigation services, and finance.

During the past few years ICAO has paid great attention to the problems involved in an introduction of jet aircraft on the world's air routes. During 1959 the Council was charged with the study of the prospects of early development of supersonic civil aircraft and their availability for commercial introduction before 1967. The first aim of the study will be to assess the probable technical, economic and social consequences of such a development.

The highlight of the year was the twelfth session of the Assembly held at San Diego, California from June 16 to July 9. Sixty-three member states were represented while two non-member states and nine international organizations sent observers. Principal recommendations related to the elimination of serious deficiencies in air navigation facilities by the application of joint support.

During 1959 the Secretary-General of ICAO, Mr. Carl Ljungberg, retired and was succeeded by a Canadian, Mr. R. M. Macdonnell formerly Deputy Under-Secretary of the Department of External Affairs.

### **The International Monetary Fund**

**The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

**The International Finance Corporation and**

**The International Development Association**

The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development came into being in December 1945, following the 1944 Bretton Woods United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference where their respective Articles of Agreement were drawn up.

The Fund and Bank were planned for a peaceful world of liberal trade, currency convertibility and advancing economic development, in which increased resources could be devoted to raising standards of living throughout the world. The two organizations were seen as permanent institutions for world-wide co-operation in the fields of currency exchange, international investment, and economic development.



The principal authority over each institution is vested in a Board of Governors, and these two boards convene jointly once a year. Each country has the right to appoint a Governor who is in most cases the Minister of Finance or the Governor of the Central Bank. The Governors have delegated many of their powers to Executive Boards of 18 members each. Five Executive Directors on each board are appointed by the countries with the highest quotas in the Fund and the highest subscriptions in the Bank. Other Directors are elected by the remaining members. The staffs of the two institutions are headed by the Managing Director in the Fund and the President in the Bank.

The Honourable Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance, is Canadian Governor of the Bank and the Fund; Mr. A. F. W. Plumptre, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Finance, is the Canadian Alternate Governor of the Bank; Mr. James Elliott Coyne, Governor of the Bank of Canada, is the Canadian Alternate Governor of the Fund. Canada has been represented by a Canadian Executive Director on the Boards of the Fund and Bank from the outset of their activity. At the seventh regular election of Executive Directors, held during the annual meeting of the Board of Governors in 1958, Mr. Louis Rasminsky was re-elected Executive Director for Canada of the Bank and on November 1, 1958 was appointed for a further two year term as Executive Director for Canada of the Fund. Mr. C. L. Read is his Alternate in both institutions.

As of December 31, 1959 sixty-eight countries were members of the International Bank and International Monetary Fund. There was no increase in the membership in 1959, but applications from Portugal and Laos for membership were approved by the Board of Governors at the fourteenth annual meeting in September 1959.

In 1959 the agreement of governments was obtained on the increase in the resources of the Bank and the Fund which had been proposed in 1958. Members' quotas in the Fund were raised by 50 per cent and members' subscriptions to the Bank by 100 per cent with special additional increases for Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, in view of the exceptional economic growth shown by these countries since the Fund and Bank were established. Special increases were also approved for those countries whose quotas in the Fund did not exceed \$15 million and for certain other countries.

### **The International Monetary Fund**

The Fund provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary, payments and exchange problems. Among its purposes are the promotion of exchange stability, the elimination of exchange restrictions, the establishment of a multilateral system of current payments, and the expansion and balanced growth of international trade. Under certain conditions member countries may draw on the resources of the Fund to assist in dealing appropriately with temporary balance of payments difficulties and for other purposes consistent with the Fund's Articles of Agreement, including support for the introduction or maintenance of convertibility.

The resources of the Fund consist of members' quotas paid in gold and members' currencies. The general increase in Fund quotas by 50 per cent, together with the special additional increases (including those of \$100 million, \$292.5 million and \$125 million for Canada, Germany and Japan respectively) had the effect as of the end of 1959 of bringing the Fund's total resources to approximately \$14 billion. All quota increases involve payment on the original basis of 25 per cent in gold and 75 per cent

in members' currencies. Canada's quota was increased from \$300 million to \$550 million involving a payment of U.S. \$62.5 million in gold and the equivalent of U.S. \$187.5 million in non-interest bearing notes. The final date on which quota increases may be accepted is July 31, 1960.

Heavy borrowings and "stand-bys" by members of the Fund in the years after 1956 had reduced the Fund's holdings of gold and dollar currencies uncommitted and available for lending to about \$1,500 million by the latter part of 1958. However, the increase in the Fund's resources and the economic upsurge in the industrial areas in the past eighteen months which allowed some countries to make repayments on past borrowings from the Fund raised the Fund's holdings of gold and dollars available for lending to close to \$5.7 billion by the end of 1959. In addition the Fund disposes of substantial holdings of European currencies; the usefulness of these holdings has been enhanced since the European move to convertibility at the close of 1958.

From the inception of its operations on March 1, 1947 until December 31, 1959, the Fund affected transactions equivalent to \$3,404 million on behalf of 38 members. Most of these transactions were in U.S. dollars but the Fund also advanced sterling, Canadian dollars, Deutsche mark, French francs, Belgium francs and Netherlands guilders to its members. The only drawing of Canadian dollars occurred in September 1956 when Egypt drew \$15 million. Canada has not had occasion to draw on the Fund's resources. During 1959 total drawings on the Fund were only \$180 million, the lowest since 1955.

One of the most important subjects discussed at the 1959 annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund was the elimination of discrimination in international trade and payments. Following the annual meeting the Executive Directors considered the subject and adopted a unanimous decision which, having noted the favourable international financial developments and the wide-spread moves to convertibility which had occurred in 1958-59, went on to say:

"Under these circumstances, the Fund considers that there is no longer any balance of payments justification for discrimination by members whose current receipts are largely in externally convertible currencies. However, the Fund recognizes that where such discriminatory restrictions have been long maintained, a reasonable amount of time may be needed fully to eliminate them. But this time should be short and members will be expected to proceed with all feasible speed in eliminating discrimination against member countries, including that arising from bilateralism."

The Fund's decision on discrimination was communicated to all the member countries of the Fund as well as to the Contracting Parties to the GATT. It had a pronounced influence on the fifteenth session of the GATT.

### **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

The main purposes of the Bank, as described in the Articles of Agreement, are, first, to facilitate the investment of capital for productive purposes; second, to promote private foreign investment by means of guarantees or of participation in loans by private investors; and, third, to make loans when private capital is not available on reasonable terms.

The authorized capital of the Bank was increased in 1959 from \$10 billion to \$21 billion, leaving a margin of unsubscribed capital for admission of new members and for possible subsequent increases in individual sub-



scriptions. Unlike the original subscriptions, of which 2 per cent had to be paid in gold or United States dollars, 18 per cent in the currencies of the members or interest-free notes in the members' currencies and 80 per cent remained subject to call, the general increase in subscriptions is entirely in the form of guarantees involving no cash payments to the Bank. In the case of the special additional increases, however, including the \$100 million, \$390 million and \$166 million in the subscriptions of Canada, Germany, and Japan respectively, one half is payable on the basis of original subscriptions, the other half being entirely in the form of a guarantee. Canada's total subscription to the Bank, after completion of the requirements for the special additional increase, will have been raised from \$325 million to \$750 million, including an additional cash payment of \$1 million in gold or U.S. dollars, and another \$9 million in non-interest bearing notes. The United States guarantee, which has an important bearing on the Bank's ability to borrow, was raised from \$2,540 million to \$5,715 million. The increase in the resources of the Bank will become fully effective by July 31, 1960.

Only a small part of the subscribed share capital of the Bank is paid up; the remainder can be called only if needed to enable the Bank to meet its own obligations and not for lending. Of the total paid-up capital of the Bank \$195.5 million has, in accord with the Articles of Agreement, been paid up in gold or in United States dollars and \$1,782.4 million in the currencies of the member countries. These currencies can, however, be used by the Bank for its lending operations only with the approval of the members concerned. The United States, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Austria, Italy, Venezuela, Lebanon, Panama and Costa Rica have to date released without qualification the whole of the remaining paid-up part of their subscriptions, equivalent to \$752.4 million. Many other countries, however, have made conditional or partial releases or agreed to releases over a period. Canada's release amounting to Can. \$58.5 million has been fully utilized by the Bank in its lending activities.

From its inception to December 31, 1959 the Bank has made 249 loans in 51 countries in the aggregate of \$4,871 million of which \$3,591 million has been disbursed. During the twelve-month period ending December 31, 1959, 30 loans were made in 20 countries and territories, totalling the equivalent of \$621 million. During 1959 private investors acquired portions of the Bank's loans amounting to \$181.7 million of which \$.8 million was by private Canadian interests. This brought total private participation in the Bank's lending operations to \$651.4 million of which \$20.9 million was by Canadian institutions.

Since its inception the Bank has sold issues frequently on the United States market and smaller issues in Switzerland, Canada, Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The Bank has also placed notes directly with the German Bundesbank. During 1959 the Bank did not float bond issues in the United States, but the equivalent of \$332 million was borrowed outside the United States. There was a net increase of \$198 million in the Bank's funded debt. As of December 31, 1959 the total amount of Bank bonds outstanding was \$1,989.8 million including Canadian dollar bond issues totalling \$33.9 million.

The Bank's total net earnings to December 31, 1959 were \$310.9 million, which were allocated to a Supplemental Reserve, and the total reserves were \$461.9 million.

### **The International Finance Corporation**

As of December 31, 1959, the IFC comprised 58 member countries and had a subscribed capital of \$95.4 million. The Canadian representation in the Corporation is ex officio the same as the representation in the Bank.

The Corporation seeks to fulfill its purpose of promoting the growth of productive private enterprise by investing its own funds in association with private capital where this is not available in sufficient quantity and on reasonable terms; by acting as a clearing-house in bringing together investment opportunities and private capital, whether foreign or domestic; and by helping to enlist managerial skill and experience where these are not readily available for a project. IFC investments, unlike those of the World Bank, do not carry government guarantees.

During 1959 the Corporation made fifteen commitments for \$9.8 million in nine countries. The total amount committed through December 1959 by the Corporation was \$21.4 million net of cancellations and expirations. In addition, in two investments, outside participations were arranged for \$5.7 million. Net income, including earnings on temporary investments of subscribed capital in U.S. government securities was \$1.9 million.

### **The International Development Association**

At its fourteenth annual meeting in September 1959 the Board of Governors of the International Bank adopted a resolution requesting the Executive Directors of the Bank to formulate articles of agreement for an International Development Association for submission to member Governments. This resolution was submitted by the United States, which had made an informal suggestion concerning the formation of such an association at the thirteenth annual meeting in New Delhi in 1958.

At the end of January 1960 the Articles of Agreement of the I.D.A. as drawn up by the Executive Directors of the I.B.R.D. were submitted to the member governments for approval. The Agreement will enter into force after September 15, 1960 when it has been signed on behalf of governments whose subscriptions comprise not less than 65 per cent of the total.

The purposes of the I.D.A. are to promote economic development, increase productivity and thus raise the standards of living in the less developed areas of the world. This is to be accomplished largely through providing finance on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than those of conventional loans. The I.D.A. could make loans for long periods, at low interest rates and could accept repayment of interest and principal in local currencies.

The Articles of Agreement provide for an initial capitalization of \$1 billion to be paid up over a period of five years. Of this amount \$787 million will consist of gold or convertible currencies made up of \$320 million from the U.S. \$443 million from sixteen other industrial nations (including \$37.83 million from Canada) and \$24 million from the other 51 member countries (being the equivalent to 10 per cent of their total subscriptions); the remaining \$213 million is payable in local currencies. Provisions have been made for a review of the adequacy of the Association's resources every five years. The structure of subscriptions and voting rights of the I.D.A. are to be along the lines of the World Bank, to which the Association is affiliated. The Governors and Executive Directors of the I.B.R.D. are *ex-officio* Governors and Executive Directors of the I.D.A.

### **Universal Postal Union**

The Universal Postal Union (UPU), one of the oldest and largest of the Specialized Agencies, was founded in Berne in 1874. With the admission of the Republic of Guinea in 1959 it reached a membership of 100. Canada has been a member since 1878. The principal aim of the UPU is to improve postal services throughout the world and to promote international collaboration.



The UPU functions through the Universal Postal Congress, an Executive and Liaison Committee, a Consultative Committee on Postal Studies and an International Bureau. The Universal Postal Congress is the supreme authority of the UPU and meets every five years to review the Universal Postal Convention and its subsidiary instruments. The last revision of the Convention was made at the fourteenth Congress which was held in Ottawa in 1957; and the Acts of that Congress came into effect on April 1, 1959. The fifteenth Congress is to meet in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1962.

The Executive and Liaison Committee consists of 20 members elected by the Congress on a geographical basis and meets annually to ensure continuity of the UPU's work between congresses, maintain relations with postal administrations and international organizations, exercise control over the International Bureau and make recommendations to the Congress. At the Ottawa Congress, Canada was elected to the Executive and Liaison Committee. Mr. G. A. Boyle, Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, attended its meetings in May 1959 as one of its vice-presidents. At this meeting, the Committee (enlarged) gave consideration among various matters to a general revision of the Convention to bring together in one document which would be of a permanent nature, not subject to signature and ratification at each congress, the constitutional articles now dispersed throughout the Convention, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Ottawa Congress.

The Consultative Committee on Postal Studies, which is open to all UPU members was established by the Ottawa Congress to carry out studies and give advice on technical matters of interest to postal services. Its Management Council consists of 20 members and meets annually to direct and co-ordinate the work of the Committee.

The International Bureau is the UPU's permanent secretariat. It co-ordinates and publishes information on postal matters, keeps member postal administrations informed of the results of UPU inquiries and of developments in other countries and acts as the clearing-house for the settlement of accounts of member nations relating to the international postal service.

As host country to the fourteenth Congress in 1957, Canada acts as the depositary power for the UPU until the next Congress. Its responsibilities include the certification and forwarding of the Acts of the Congress to other member countries, the safekeeping of credentials of the delegates who attended the Congress, the receipt and safekeeping of ratifications, and notification to other member countries of the deposit of such ratifications. Until April 1, 1959 it received requests for adherence to the Convention and other Acts of the Congress in the case of member states which did not attend the Congress or were not represented at it.

## **International Telecommunication Union**

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) with headquarters in Geneva traces its origin to the International Telegraph Convention of 1865 and the International Radio Telegraph Convention of 1906. The members of these two bodies met simultaneously at Madrid in 1932 and concluded a single International Telecommunication Convention regulating telegraph, telephone and radio services. This Convention established the ITU which was later organized in its present form by the Atlantic City Convention of October 2, 1947. Canada was a party to the 1906 convention signed at Berlin and has been a member of this organization and its successor ever since. The purpose of the ITU is to maintain and extend international

co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds and to promote the development and efficient operation of technical facilities.

The supreme authority of the ITU is the Plenipotentiary Conference which normally meets once every five years. One was held in 1959. Between conferences the affairs of the Union are managed by the Administrative Council which meets annually. Canada has been one of the eighteen member countries on the Council since it was established in 1947. Subordinate to the Council are the Secretariat and three permanent technical organs—the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) at Geneva, and two International Consultative Committees, on Telegraph and Telephone (CCITT) and Radio (CCIR) which usually meet every three years.

The International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) held its Ninth Plenary Assembly in Los Angeles, California, from the 1st to 29th April, 1959, at which technical recommendations and reports were approved for submission to the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference meeting later in the year.

The Administrative Council met in May and June of 1959 and completed arrangements for the convening of an Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference in Geneva on 17 August, 1959, for a period of four months, and a Plenipotentiary Conference also in Geneva from 14 October, 1959, for a period of two months, these Conferences to meet simultaneously during the last two months.

Both Conferences were held as planned and Canada was honoured in having the Head of the Canadian Delegation to the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, Mr. C. J. Acton, unanimously elected Chairman of the Conference. The Frequency Allocation Table was extended to an upper limit of 40,000 Mc/s, and in reviewing the table as a whole, changes were made to provide frequency allocations for space research communications, radio astronomy, and other new developments in the field of radio. The Radio Regulations were also revised to bring them up to date with current practice, and the Conference elected eleven members to the International Frequency Registration Board.

The Plenipotentiary Conference considered the reports of the Administrative Council on the activities of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference held in Buenos Aires in 1952; established the budget of the Union until 1965; approved the accounts; revised the Convention; increased the membership of countries to the Administrative Council from 18 to 25, and elected the member countries of the Union to serve on the Administrative Council (to which Canada was re-elected); and elected a new Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. The Convention was signed by 85 countries and the Radio Regulations by 84 countries, members of the Union, including Canada.

The results of these conferences will permit the Union to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and use of telecommunications throughout the world; to promote the development of technical facilities and their efficient operation with a view to improving telecommunication services; and to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends. Participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance by the ITU is to be continued for the future.

## World Meteorological Organization

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) with headquarters in Geneva developed from the International Meteorological Organization, a voluntary association of international weather services founded in 1878.



The convention which established WMO came into force on March 23, 1950, and the Organization became a Specialized Agency of the United Nations on December 20, 1951. The purposes of the Organization are to facilitate co-operation among meteorological services; to promote the establishment and maintenance of telecommunication systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics; to further the application of meteorology in various fields including aviation, shipping and agriculture, and to encourage and assist in co-ordinating the international aspects of research and training in meteorology.

These activities are implemented by a Congress, the supreme organ of the WMO on which the Director of Meteorological Services of each of the 79 member states is represented. The Congress, which meets every four years, held its third session in April, 1959. Between sessions the affairs of the Organization are managed by the Executive Committee (consisting of 15 Directors of Meteorological Services) on which Canada is represented. There are also eight technical commissions covering the main fields of modern meteorology and six regional associations. Dr. Andrew Thomson, Director of Canada's meteorological service, following his resignation as President of Regional Association IV (North and Central America) was requested by WMO to continue as a member of the Executive Committee on a personal basis. He did so until his retirement as Director in September, 1959.

During 1959, the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology held a joint meeting in Montreal with the Division of Meteorology of ICAO to discuss current problems of the provision of weather services for aviation, in particular the special problems arising from the increase in jet aircraft usage. The Congress established a Commission on Hydrological Meteorology at its meeting in April.

With Dr. Thomson's resignation as Director of the Canadian Meteorological Service in September, Mr. P. D. McTaggart-Cowan, the new Director, was appointed as the Permanent Representative for Canada to WMO.

### **The International Atomic Energy Agency**

The International Atomic Energy Agency came into existence on July 29, 1957, when its statute had been ratified by 26 signatory governments. The first proposal for its establishment had been made by the President of the United States to the United Nations General Assembly on December 8, 1953 and was unanimously endorsed by the Assembly. Canada served on the various preparatory bodies which worked to set up the Agency and together with France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. serves on the Board of Governors as one of the countries "most advanced in the technical aspects of atomic energy including the production of source materials."

The headquarters of the Agency is in Vienna, where the third annual general conference was held September 22-October 2, 1959. The 23-member Board of Governors met four times during the year, also in Vienna.

Seventy countries from all regions of the world and in all stages of economic and technological development are now members of the Agency the basic objective of which, as set out in the statute, is to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. The Agency's work in pursuit of its objective falls into five main categories: technical assistance; distribution of information; supply of materials and equipment; research and scientific services; and regulatory activities.



As a means of assessing the need for atomic energy and the possibilities of its development, the Agency during 1959 sent four "preliminary assistance missions" to carry out general surveys for a number of member countries. The first visited Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and Thailand; the second China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines and Vietnam; the third Brazil and Venezuela; and the fourth Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Turkey and Yugoslavia. In the same period the Agency found places for 209 fellows to train in 23 different countries; it received requests for the loan of 82 experts in all, a substantial number of which it was able to meet. New regulations for the granting of technical assistance were developed during the year with a view to making the most of limited available resources in money and manpower.

The issue of bibliographies, directories and other reference works on atomic energy was continued and also the publication of articles presenting the result of research studies in a number of specialized fields.

A number of expert conferences, panels and symposia were organized during the year, some of them jointly with other interested organizations, for the purpose of exchanging views and information on such subjects as medical radioisotope scanning; radioactivation analysis; educational problems of atomic energy; preservation of food by ionizing radiations; application of large radiation sources in industry; the meteorology of radionuclides; safe transportation of large radioactive sources; biological effects of ionizing radiations; methods of measuring tritium concentrations in water and the disposal of radioactive wastes. Further progress was made in the plans to build and equip a laboratory at Seibersdorf, near Vienna, towards which the United States announced that it would make a contribution of \$600,000. This will be a functional not a general research laboratory, which will carry out studies directed toward the development of radioactive standards, the calibration of equipment, quality control, measurement and analysis in connection with the Agency's safeguards and health and safety programmes and in response to requests for service from member states to the extent that these can be met within the facilities available.

A number of requests from member countries for assistance in the procuring of equipment and materials have been dealt with, sometimes (but not always) as a part of the technical assistance programme. Japan had last year asked for the Agency's help in procuring natural uranium for a research reactor and the arrangements to purchase about 3 tons were completed in 1959. The metal sold to Japan had been presented to the Agency by Canada and the revenue from the sale will thus go towards the development of the Agency's programmes of research and assistance. In 1959 agreements were concluded with the United States, the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. by which these countries undertook to sell to the Agency for resale to other members specified quantities of uranium enriched in the isotope U-235. During the year Finland made a formal request for assistance in obtaining enriched uranium for use in the Triga Mark II research reactor it is planning.

The Agency has convened panels of experts to carry out reactor safety studies at the request of member states and is proceeding with the development of manuals and handbooks dealing with the safe handling of radioisotopes, safe transportation of radioactive materials and disposal of radioactive wastes. It also has an obligation under the statute to develop "safeguards" procedures to ensure that the assistance it makes available is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose. The Board of Governors is at present working intensively on this problem with a view to developing an agreement on safeguards at the earliest possible date.



Canada has fully supported the Agency's activities and programmes during 1959. In addition to its regular assessed contribution to the budget and to the gift of natural uranium mentioned above, it made a voluntary contribution of \$50,000 towards the "operational fund" out of which the Agency meets requests for technical assistance. There was provision for a further contribution of \$25,000 should it be justified by the response from other members, but this has so far not been called for. Canada, through Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, has also made many experts in various fields available to the Agency both on loan to the Secretariat and in the various expert symposia and panels: It has also helped the Agency's fellowship programme by reserving five places for Agency-sponsored candidates in the reactor school which was opened this year at Chalk River to give a training course for qualified scientists and engineers in the design and operation of reactors, with special emphasis on the natural uranium heavy water type.

### **World Health Organization**

The World Health Organization (WHO), which came officially into being in 1948, is one of the largest of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations with a membership of 87. Canada played an important part in the preparatory meetings leading to the creation of WHO, and became one of its first members. A Canadian, Dr. Brock Chisholm, former Deputy Minister of National Health, became its first Director-General, a post which he held until 1953.

WHO functions through the World Health Assembly; an Executive Board, a Secretariat, and six Regional Committees. The World Health Assembly, the Organization's legislative body, is composed of representatives of all members and meets annually to determine the policies, programmes and budget of WHO. The Executive Board, a technical body, is composed of 18 persons designated by elected member states for their competence in the field of health. It meets twice annually to give effect to the decisions of the Assembly. The Secretariat is headed by a Director-General appointed by the Assembly and carries out the administrative work of the Organization.

Most of the operational part of WHO's work is administered through its six Regional Committees, each dealing with the health problems of its own geographical area. By special arrangement these responsibilities in the American region are delegated to the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), established in 1902 and known until 1958 as the Pan-American Sanitary Organization (PASO). The Pan-American Sanitary Bureau serves as the regional office of WHO in the area, and the Directing Council of PAHO, as the Regional Committee of WHO for the Americas. Canada has been represented by an observer at meetings of the Regional Committee which are held alternately in Washington and capitals of the member states. The most recent meeting was held in Washington from September 21-30, 1959.

The defined objective of WHO is "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". To achieve this goal, WHO acts as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health matters and provides advisory and technical services to help countries develop and improve their health services. It sends out expert consultants and demonstration teams of specialists upon request by interested countries, trains experts in modern methods of combating diseases, assists governments in control operations against communicable diseases, supports research in numerous virus and parasitic diseases, awards fellowships and assists in improving public health administration and in programmes of maternal and child health,



mental health, nutrition and sanitation. It publishes a number of periodicals to inform national health administrations and scientists of progress in public health; and it maintains an international centre for the compilation and analysis of medical and health statistics.

The twelfth World Health Assembly met in Geneva from May 12 to 29, 1959 and reviewed the expanding activities of the Organization. Among a wide variety of items, it considered a study on an intensified medical research programme prepared by the Director-General and adopted his plan for fostering international medical research for the initial year 1960. The amount of \$500,000 was added to the regular budget for this purpose. The Assembly also considered WHO's activities in the field of environmental sanitation and authorized the establishment of a special account to receive voluntary contributions to provide assistance to governments in planning, preparing for and providing technical assistance in the development of community water supply.

The Assembly expressed its concern over the lack of sufficient funds to finance its malaria eradication programme in 1960 and the following years, and requested the Executive Board and the Director-General to continue their efforts to obtain funds from all possible sources including governments, industry, private organizations and individuals. This programme was initiated in 1955 when it was decided that WHO should "take the initiative, provide technical advice, and encourage research and co-ordination of resources in the implementation of a programme having as its ultimate objective the world-wide eradication of malaria". The total cost of WHO's participation in the programme has recently been estimated to be approximately \$81,000,000. By the end of 1959, \$11,625,476 U.S. had been received in voluntary contributions, and it has been estimated that a further \$7.7 million U.S. are required to finance WHO's operations in 1960 and 1961. Canada has announced its intention of seeking Parliamentary approval for a contribution to the Fund in the amount of \$100,000 for 1960.

The twelfth Assembly approved an agreement between WHO and the International Atomic Energy Agency to promote co-operation and consultation between the two organizations. It also delegated to the Executive Board the authority to act on its behalf concerning any question related to the United Nations Special Fund, and authorized the Director-General to co-operate with the Governing Council of the Special Fund and enter into working arrangements for the provision of services and the execution of health projects.

The Assembly considered the questions of accommodation of the Secretariat and decided to proceed with plans for a new headquarters building. The Swiss Confederation and the Republic and Canton of Geneva have offered to provide a building site and to assist WHO financially by granting loans to a total of \$6,976,744 U.S. The Assembly established a special account (the "Headquarters Building Fund") to receive all sums appropriated, borrowed or contributed for this project.

During this Assembly, an amendment to the WHO Constitution was approved increasing the number of persons designated to serve on the Executive Board from eighteen to twenty-four. The Assembly also approved a budget of \$16,918,700 U.S. for 1960 of which Canada's share is \$483,000 U.S.

The Executive Board of WHO held its 23rd and 24th sessions during 1959. Canada was represented at the 23rd session by Dr. P. E. Moore of the Department of National Health and Welfare who served as Chairman. A Canadian observer attended the 24th session after Canada's three-year term on the Board expired.



## **The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization**

The Convention for an Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization was drawn up at the U.N. Maritime Conference by thirty-five nations and opened for signature on March 6, 1948, at Geneva. Canada was the first country to ratify the Convention, the instrument of acceptance being deposited with the Secretary-General of the U.N. on October 15, 1948. IMCO officially came into being when, on March 17, 1958, the Convention was ratified by Japan, thus bringing to the requisite twenty-one the number of states which had ratified the Convention. The requirement that at least seven of these states should have not less than one million gross tons of shipping each had also been met by this date, with the result that IMCO became the twelfth Specialized Agency of the U.N. The first session of the IMCO Council was held in London, the headquarters of the Organization, from January 6 to 19, 1959.

Under the terms of the Convention, this "consultative and advisory agency" will promote co-operation in technical matters, encourage adoption of the highest standards of safety and navigation, discourage discriminatory action or unnecessary restrictions by governments affecting international shipping, consider matters concerning unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns, provide for the exchange of information and take up any other shipping matters referred to it by any organ of the U.N.

IMCO has as its policy-making body an Assembly of all members which meets every two years. Between sessions of the Assembly, a Council performs all functions of the Organization except that of recommending to members the adoption of maritime safety regulations. The Council is composed of sixteen members, of which eight represent countries having an interest in providing international shipping services, and eight (including Canada) at present represent countries having an interest in international seaborne trade.

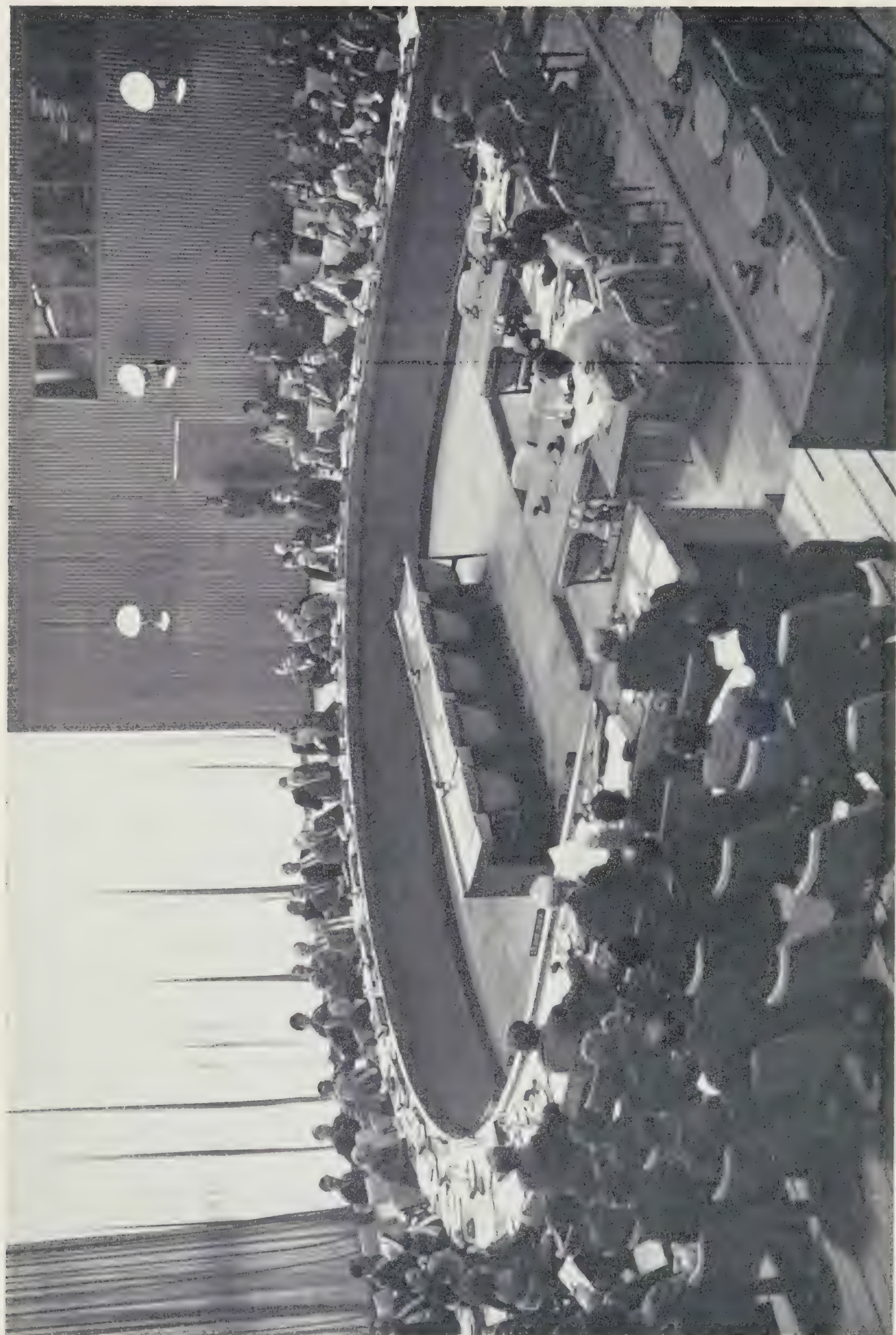
The IMCO Convention also provides for a Maritime Safety Committee consisting of fourteen members. This Committee deals with such matters as aids to navigation, rules for prevention of collisions, construction and equipment of vessels, and the handling of dangerous cargoes.

Subsequent to the First Assembly of IMCO in January, 1959, at which the Head of the Canadian Delegation, Mr. Louis Audette, Chairman of the Canadian Maritime Commission, was elected Chairman, the Organization assumed from the United Kingdom Government the responsibility of depositary power to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, the International Load Line Convention, and the Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil.

A conference to revise the 1948 Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea will be held under the auspices of IMCO in London beginning May 17, 1960.







View of the General (Steering) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. The General Committee is composed of the Assembly President, Dr. Victor Andres Belaunde, of Peru; the thirteen Vice-Presidents; and the Chairmen of the seven main Committees.



## V

# DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

## Introduction

The responsibilities of the United Nations for dependent territories, both trust territories and other non-self-governing territories (colonies), are set forth in chapters XI and XII of the Charter. Under chapter XI, member states that administer territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government "recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost . . . the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories." The administering states agree, under Article 73(e) of the Charter, to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are responsible. No organ was established by this chapter to deal with the information thus submitted, but in 1949 the General Assembly appointed a Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine the information contained in the reports of the administering states. This Committee, composed of ten members administering non-self-governing territories and seven non-administering members, was originally established on an *ad hoc* basis but has had its term renewed for successive three-year periods.

Chapter XII of the Charter established the International Trusteeship System for the administration and supervision of such territories as might be placed thereunder by individual agreements. The basic objectives of this system are set out in Article 76; they include the promotion of the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and "their progressive development towards self-government or independence". In 1946 eleven territories, some of them former mandated territories under the League of Nations, were placed under individual trusteeship agreements. These territories, with the member state responsible for their administration, were Tanganyika, the Cameroons and Togoland—the United Kingdom; the Cameroons and Togoland—France; Ruanda-Urundi—Belgium; Somaliland—Italy; New Guinea and Nauru—Australia; Western Samoa—New Zealand; and the trust territory of the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States.

In 1957 that part of Togoland under the administration of the United Kingdom became an integral part of Ghana, after a plebiscite under United Nations supervision had shown that this was the desire of the inhabitants of the territory. During 1959 two administering states, France and Italy, announced that their trusteeship responsibilities would end when the states of Cameroon, Togo and Somalia attained independence in 1960; the United Kingdom announced that the inhabitants of those parts of the Cameroons for which it was responsible would be consulted concerning their political future late in 1959 and early in 1961; a provisional timetable of development leading to independence for Western Samoa in 1961 or early in 1962 was announced by New Zealand.



The Trusteeship Council is established under chapter XII and is composed of those members administering trust territories, the permanent members of the Security Council, and a number of elected non-administering members so that the number of administering and non-administering members is equal. Under chapter XIII the Council is responsible for supervision of the administration of the trust territories. Its functions include the consideration of the reports of the administering authorities, the examination of petitions from inhabitants of the territories, and the sending of periodic visiting missions to the territories. In 1959 missions visited the trust territories of Western Samoa, Nauru, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands. The report of the Trusteeship Council and that of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories are considered in detail by the Fourth Committee during the regular sessions of the General Assembly.

## **Trust Territories**

### **Sessions of the Trusteeship Council**

In the period under review the Trusteeship Council held two regular sessions, its 23rd from January 30 to March 20 and its 24th from June 2 to August 6, and one special session during November to consider the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on the plebiscite in the northern part of the trust territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration. The members of the Council during these sessions were Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States (all of which administer trust territories), China, U.S.S.R. (permanent members of the Security Council), Haiti, India, Burma, Paraguay and the United Arab Republic. The Council's standing committees on Petitions, on Administrative Union, on Rural Economic Development and on Classification of Communications also met to consider subjects concerning the trust territories which came under their respective areas of responsibility.

During its regular sessions the Council had before it the annual reports of the administering authorities on all the trust territories. In view of the decision of the General Assembly itself to consider the reports concerning the Cameroons under French and under United Kingdom administration, the reports on these territories were not considered by the Council. Because an independence date for Togoland under French administration had been established, the Council did not consider the annual report of the administering authority but included in its own report as it had done in the case of the Cameroons, an outline of conditions in the territory.

In conjunction with the annual reports, the Council considered the report of the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa which had visited both territories of the Cameroons in October and November 1958, and the reports of the two 1959 Visiting Missions to the Pacific. One of these Missions, made up of members from France, India, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom, visited the trust territory of Western Samoa during March and April; the other, with members from Belgium, Burma, China and Italy, visited the trust territories of Nauru, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands from February to April.

The Mission to Western Samoa concurred in the New Zealand Government's provisional timetable for constitutional development in the territory, which also met with the approval of the Trusteeship Council. Following the introduction of cabinet government in 1959, a constitutional convention will be held in 1960; in 1961 the inhabitants will be asked, in a plebiscite under the supervision of the United Nations, if they agree to the termination of the

trusteeship agreement; if they agree, it is expected that early in 1962 an independent Western Samoa will conclude a Treaty of Friendship with New Zealand. Each step prior to independence will, of course, be considered at appropriate sessions of the Council and of the General Assembly.

The Council also considered offers by member states of study and training facilities for the inhabitants of trust territories, the training and preparation of indigenous civil cadres in the territories, the dissemination of information on the United Nations and on the International Trusteeship System in trust territories, the possible effects of the European Economic Community on the development of certain trust territories, the revision of the Council's questionnaire relating to trust territories, the provision of economic assistance to trust territories as they become independent, and matters relating to the future status of several of the trust territories.

The fixing of independence dates in 1960 for three of the ten trust territories (Cameroons under French administration on January 1, Togoland on April 27 and Somaliland on July 1), the knowledge that two others (Cameroons under United Kingdom administration and Western Samoa) would become independent soon after, and rapid political development in the two remaining African trust territories (Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi) made the year 1959 one of considerable achievement in the history of the Trusteeship Council. None of these developments was unexpected, and each came about in an atmosphere of co-operation and goodwill between the administering authority and the inhabitants of the trust territory. The year saw major steps taken toward the attainment of the objectives of the International Trusteeship System.

## **Report of the Trusteeship Council**

The Report of the Trusteeship Council to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, covering the work of the Council's 23rd and 24th sessions, was considered by the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee of the General Assembly, which unanimously passed a resolution taking note of it.

The Committee adopted, Canada supporting, two resolutions on educational conditions in trust territories. It also adopted a resolution favouring the establishment of United Nations Information Centres in Trust Territories. Canada abstained on this resolution maintaining that earlier requests from member states for the establishment of such Centres should be met first. Another resolution in the educational field, stressing the importance of training civil servants in the trust territories, was also adopted with Canada voting in favour.

Canada co-sponsored a resolution fixing the date for the independence of Somaliland under Italian administration. This resolution and one fixing such a date for Togoland under French administration were adopted unanimously. Two resolutions dealing with economic assistance to territories emerging from trust status also passed with no negative votes or abstentions. A draft resolution was presented calling for the creation of a special committee to study opportunities for economic assistance to former trust territories. Following a Canadian initiative this resolution as eventually adopted made no reference to a committee but gave this responsibility to the Economic and Social Council.

Canada opposed, as it has always done in the past, a resolution requesting administering authorities to submit target dates for the independence of the remaining trust territories. Canadian practice has been to oppose resolutions which seemed likely to prove impractical to apply or to raise false hopes among the indigenous populations of the territories. A strongly critical



resolution, sponsored principally by Guinea and India, on the situation in the Cameroons under French administration, which took little account of the positions of the administering authority or the government of the territory, was defeated in the Committee. A more moderate resolution asking the Trusteeship Council to consider a programme of reforms for Ruanda-Urundi was adopted unanimously.

In addition to the debate on the report of the Council and on the draft resolutions, the Committee heard six petitions in respect of conditions in the Cameroons under French administration, three concerning Somaliland and two in relation to Ruanda-Urundi.

The General Assembly in plenary session later approved all the resolutions that had been recommended to it by the Fourth Committee.

### **Trust Territories of the Cameroons**

The thirteenth session of the General Assembly was reconvened on February 20, 1959 to consider the political future of the two United Nations trust territories of the Cameroons, one under British and one under French administration. The Assembly had as the basis for its discussion two reports of a United Nations Visiting Mission which had examined the situation in the two territories and a special report of the Trusteeship Council endorsing the recommendations of the Visiting Missions. The Council's report proposed that the 1946 Trusteeship Agreement with France be abrogated upon the attainment of full national independence by the French Cameroons on January 1, 1960. For the British Cameroons, hitherto administered as part of Nigeria, the report recommended that the future of the Southern and Northern territories should be determined separately. In the Southern Cameroons, in contrast to the Northern part, opinion was divided as to the future course of action—whether it should be reunification with the French Cameroons or union with Nigeria—and a plebiscite might be necessary, but the report recommended that further consideration be deferred until the next session of the General Assembly.

The Fourth Committee of the reconvened session, following discussion of these reports, recommended the adoption of two separate resolutions which had been introduced during its debates. The General Assembly formally adopted these resolutions in plenary session on March 13, 1959. The resolution on the French Cameroons (adopted by 56 votes in favour—including Canada—none against, and 23 abstentions) decided that the Trusteeship should end on January 1, 1960; expressed confidence that elections for a new Legislative Assembly would be held soon after independence; and recommended that, upon independence, the French Cameroons be admitted to United Nations membership. The second resolution, on the British Cameroons (adopted by 56 votes in favour—including Canada—none against, and 24 abstentions), stated that separate plebiscites should be held under United Nations supervision in the North and South to ascertain the wishes of the population regarding their future. The plebiscite in the North would take place about the middle of November 1959, and the voters would be asked if they wished the Northern Cameroons to be part of the Northern Region of Nigeria when the Federation of Nigeria became independent, or whether they favoured deciding their future at a later date. The plebiscite in the South would take place between the beginning of December 1959 and the end of April 1960. The questions to be put and the qualifications for voting would be considered at the fourteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly. To supervise both plebiscites in the British Cameroons, the General Assembly elected Ambassador Djalal Abdoh of Iran to be United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner who would act on behalf of the General Assembly.



The fourteenth session of the General Assembly dealt first with the future of the Southern Cameroons. A decision had to be made as to who should vote in the plebiscite agreed on at the resumed thirteenth session and what questions the voters should be asked. In this there was considerable disagreement among the Southern Cameroonians themselves as indicated by the views of their leaders, Premier Foncha and Dr. Endeley, leader of the opposition group and former Premier, who appeared as members of the United Kingdom Delegation. Mr. Foncha wanted the choice to be either union with Nigeria or continued trusteeship. Dr. Endeley supported a choice between union with Nigeria and union with the French Cameroons. In their disagreement over who should vote, Mr. Foncha felt that the electorate should be restricted to native-born Cameroonians. Dr. Endeley wanted the electoral qualifications to be drawn so as to give the Nigerian minority in the Southern Cameroons the right to vote since that would strengthen support for his preference, union with Nigeria. Their arguments heard by the Fourth Committee, ultimately produced a compromise. The draft resolution presented to the General Assembly postponed the holding of the plebiscite until early 1961. It proposed an electorate restricted to native-born Cameroonians which would decide either on union with Nigeria or union with the French Cameroons (to become on January 1, 1960 the Republic of Cameroons). This resolution was adopted by the General Assembly (76 in favour—including Canada—none against, 2 abstentions).

In November 1959 the plebiscite was held in the Northern Cameroons and the majority of the electorate unexpectedly decided that they did not want immediate union with Nigeria but wished to decide their future at a later date. There were differences of opinion on the reasons for this result. Some members of the Fourth Committee believed that the Northern Cameroonians were dissatisfied with their system of local government and had chosen the only way open to them of protesting against it. Others thought that the results indicated such strong anti-Nigerian feeling that a complete and immediate separation of the Northern Cameroons from Nigeria was called for.

In the draft resolutions drawn up following discussions in the Fourth Committee it was agreed that the second plebiscite in the North should be held separately from that in the South, but that both should take place between September 1960 and the end of March 1961. The draft resolution also proposed that the questions to be put to the voters were to be the same as those to be voted upon in the South, that is, did they wish to achieve independence through joining the independent Republic of Cameroons, or through joining the future independent Federation of Nigeria?

Two other aspects concerning the Northern Cameroons were debated by the Committee. One was the question of votes for women. The idea of female suffrage aroused opposition in the conservative Moslem society of the Northern Region of Nigeria. However, since the previous plebiscite had indicated Cameroonian dissatisfaction with the character of the local government, there was not much sympathy in the Committee for the Nigerian point of view. The draft resolution, therefore, recommended that the new plebiscite should be conducted by universal adult suffrage. It also strongly recommended immediate reform of the local government of the Northern Cameroons, and the administrative, if not the legislative, separation of the territory from Nigeria before the latter achieved independence in October 1960. The draft resolution on the plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons, including the recommendations just mentioned, when presented to the General Assembly, was adopted unanimously.

The situation, when the General Assembly concluded its deliberations, was that plebiscites would take place separately in each of the Cameroons



between September 1960 and the end of March 1961. The electorate in each territory would be asked if it wished to join the Republic of Cameroons or the Federation of Nigeria.

### **Non-Self-Governing Territories**

At the fourteenth session the Fourth Committee, (which deals with questions concerning dependent territories) once more engaged in its discussion on the transmission of information under Article 73(e) of the Charter. At the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth sessions the Fourth Committee had approved by simple majorities draft resolutions which would have requested special committees to study and formulate principles underlying the enumeration of territories coming under the terms of Chapter XI, thus requiring reports on their economic, social and educational progress. This was intended to allow the Assembly to include among such territories the overseas possessions of Spain and Portugal. Both these countries claim that, under their constitutions, their overseas possessions are integral provinces of the metropolitan states and not non-self-governing territories as understood under the Charter. At the eleventh and twelfth sessions the draft resolutions did not obtain the two-thirds majority which the plenary session of the Assembly by a simple majority resolved it required. This decision about the required majority was not universally accepted and at the thirteenth session, it was proposed to ask the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on the voting majorities required on questions arising from Chapter XI. So as to postpone action on this last proposal, action in the plenary session on the draft resolution for formulating principles regarding the transmission of information was also deferred.

In order to reach a compromise solution at the fourteenth session, Canada co-sponsored in the Fourth Committee a draft resolution to establish a six member Committee (three administering and three non-administering members) "to study the principles determining when an obligation existed to transmit information under Article 73(e)". The terms of reference of the Committee would not have allowed it to investigate conditions in any particular territory or to examine the constitutions of member states. The draft resolution was also co-sponsored by countries representing those groups in the Fourth Committee which usually oppose the administering members, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mexico and Yugoslavia. It was approved in the Fourth Committee by a large majority. It was adopted by the Assembly by 54 votes in favour to 5 against with 15 abstentions. The Committee thus created is composed of the United Kingdom, the United States, Netherlands, India, Mexico and Morocco and will meet early in May 1960.

At its tenth session, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared a special report to the General Assembly (A/4111) on educational conditions in non-self-governing territories, based on the information supplied under Article 73(e). The Fourth Committee held a non-controversial debate on education in these territories and submitted four draft resolutions for the approval of the General Assembly, which were all adopted by large majorities and with no opposing votes by the Fourth Committee and by the plenary session. Canada supported all four resolutions. The resolutions called for the special report (A/4111) to be brought to the attention of educational authorities in the territories; recommended that primary education should be developed in order to eradicate illiteracy; urged administering members to intensify their efforts to eliminate racial discrimina-



tion in their educational systems; and requested them to adopt the necessary measures to spread information about the United Nations in their dependent territories. As it had in previous years, the Assembly also adopted a resolution to encourage study and training facilities for inhabitants of non-self-governing territories. In speaking in the debate in the Fourth Committee the Canadian Representative drew attention to the Canadian initiative in promoting the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme.

The Fourth Committee also had before it a report prepared by the Secretary-General and Specialized Agencies on progress achieved by non-self-governing territories in economic, social and educational and related fields since 1946. As the report ran to nearly 3,000 pages, it was decided not to examine it immediately, but to refer it to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories for study at its eleventh session and to request that Committee to submit its observations and conclusions to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session.

Beginning in 1957, the Assembly has expressed anxiety about the possible effects on certain dependent territories of the movement towards customs union in Western Europe. Of the six countries which, with the effective date of January 1, 1960, were to form the European Economic Community, four were administering members, Belgium, France, Italy and The Netherlands. Many governments feared that this type of Western European integration would react detrimentally to the economies of territories dependent on these administering members. Resolutions requesting the metropolitan countries concerned to furnish information on the possible effects of the association were introduced at the twelfth and thirteenth sessions, and were adopted by large majorities. Canada voted against these resolutions since it seemed unreasonable to expect such reports on the effects of a customs union which was still some distance from achievement. At the fourteenth session, in respect of a similar resolution, Canada abstained.

Canada voted for a resolution which requested administering members to propose their dependent African territories for membership in the Economic Commission for Africa and to include on their delegations representatives from their dependent territories to participate in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Fourth Committee.

The Government of the United States informed the Assembly that Alaska and Hawaii had attained full statehood and that the United States would no longer transmit information about them. Canada co-sponsored a draft resolution congratulating the United States and approving the cessation of information under Article 73(e), which was adopted by large majorities by both the Fourth Committee and the plenary session. The Government of France made a similar declaration concerning the cessation of information on the autonomous republics of the French Community; no action was taken on the declaration.

The Fourth Committee elected Argentina and re-elected Ceylon for three year terms to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly approved these elections.

## South West Africa

Since 1920 the Union of South Africa has administered the territory of South West Africa under a mandate of the League of Nations. In 1946 and each year thereafter the General Assembly has requested the Union to place the territory under a United Nations trusteeship agreement. This request



has invariably been rejected by the Union. In 1959 the Union discontinued the submission of annual reports on the administration of the territory, in protest against what it considered undue interference in its domestic affairs.

In 1950 the General Assembly referred the question of the status of the territory to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion. The Court's opinion, which the Union has not accepted, was that South Africa continued to have international obligations for South West Africa under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Mandate, that its supervisory functions should in future be examined by the United Nations, and annual reports and petitions should be submitted to the United Nations, that Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations provided a means whereby the territory could be brought under a trusteeship agreement but that the Union was not legally obliged to place the territory under trusteeship, and finally, that the Union acting alone did not have the competence to modify the international status of the territory.

In 1957 the General Assembly decided on a "new approach" and appointed a Good Offices Committee of three members, Brazil, the United Kingdom and the United States, to negotiate with the Union on the future international status of the territory of South West Africa. In 1958 the General Assembly received the Good Offices Committee's report and, although it could not agree to the proposals contained therein, re-appointed the Committee in order that negotiations might be continued with the Government of the Union.

At the fourteenth session, despite the somewhat more conciliatory position taken by the Union of South Africa, no progress was made towards resolving the problem. The Union indicated a willingness to continue negotiations regarding the territory's future international status, despite the failure of the second round of discussions held between it and the Good Offices Committee. Also for the first time the Delegation of the Union included a resident of the territory—also a member of its Legislative Council—who was prepared to answer questions on its economic and social development. The Foreign Minister of the Union also indicated that his Government might be prepared to supply information on the territory to the United Nations under certain conditions.

The debate became embittered, however, over the question of granting hearings to petitioners against which the Union maintained its usual adamant attitude. The African, Asian and like-minded powers felt it necessary to table a draft resolution, which, although it called for renewed negotiations with the Union, was so condemnatory in its terms that in the opinion of the Canadian Delegation it would have been impossible for the Union to accept it. Canada, therefore, voted for a series of Swedish amendments, which were designed to make the terms of the draft resolution more acceptable to the Union. They were all defeated. A draft resolution was also tabled requesting further study by the United Nations of legal action to ensure fulfilment of South Africa's obligations in respect of South West Africa, paying particular attention to possible action by the United Nations as well as proceedings which might be instituted before the International Court of Justice.

Both draft resolutions, which in the Canadian point of view would have done nothing to further an acceptable solution of the problem, were adopted by large majorities by both the committee and by the plenary session. Canada abstained in the vote. A series of resolutions on the granting of hearings and the complaints of petitioners, on conditions in the territory and on the desirability of placing it under the United Nations trusteeship system were all adopted by large majorities. Canada abstained on all these resolutions, but voted to express appreciation of the Good Offices Committee's efforts.

The debate this year differed from previous debates in that the Union of South Africa demonstrated a more flexible attitude in discussing conditions in the territory. The hardening of its position during the debate led those members of the Committee traditionally opposed to the colonial powers to contemplate taking harsher and more extreme measures against the Union and, particularly, in respect of its policies on apartheid. For the first time, the United States voted with the majority on the two main resolutions. The United Kingdom, however, continued to support South Africa.

### **The Somali-Ethiopian Frontier Question**

This year the problem of the undefined frontier between Ethiopia and Somalia was again left unresolved despite lengthy negotiations between the two parties and the urgent character which the question acquired because of the advancement of the date of Somalia's independence to July 1, 1960.

The problem, which has its origins in the period of Italian and Ethiopian expansion into the Somali lowlands at the turn of the century, involves various international agreements, the most important being the Anglo-Italian Agreement of 1891, the Tripartite Agreement of 1906 and the Italo-Ethiopian Convention of 1908. The last provided for a delimitation of the frontier which, however, did not proceed very far because of disagreement over the interpretation to be given to the points of reference and tribal territorial limits mentioned in the Convention. From 1935 to 1950 the problem of the frontier did not arise as Italy, and later Britain, occupied contiguous Ethiopian provinces. At the time of their withdrawal in 1950 the British established a "provisional administrative line", the northern section of which was placed farther east than the limits of the pre-1935 Italian occupation. Over the years the question has been further complicated by border incidents and hardships resulting from the division of Somali nomadic groups.

The Trusteeship Agreement of 1950 provided only that "the boundaries of the Trust Territory shall be fixed by international agreement, and, insofar as they are not already delimited, shall be delimited in accordance with a procedure approved by the General Assembly". The latter recommended that same year that Ethiopia and Italy engage in direct negotiation and should this fail, proceed to mediation and finally to arbitration, should mediation prove unsuccessful.

Little progress was reported from 1950 to 1957 and, in the latter year, the General Assembly recommended the establishment of an arbitration tribunal to delimit the frontier in accordance with terms of reference to be agreed upon between the two governments with the assistance of an independent person appointed by them. The tribunal was established but, as the two governments were unable to agree on the "independent person", the General Assembly recommended in 1958 that the two governments invite the King of Norway to nominate such independent person in the event of a continued failure to reach such an agreement. Mr. Trygve Lie was subsequently appointed by the King of Norway and negotiations between the two parties took place with Mr. Lie's assistance in Paris, Oslo and New York during the summer and autumn of 1959.

Both parties reported to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session that they had failed to agree on the terms of reference of the arbitration tribunal, despite their acceptance, as a basis for discussions, of a draft compromise prepared by Mr. Lie. The Ethiopians held that the question of the exclusive validity of the 1908 Convention, the irrelevance of third-party treaties and the exclusion of all recommendations outside the 1908 convention



had been fully resolved during the period of bilateral negotiations, and that only the differences over the interpretation of the 1908 Convention could be referred for arbitration. Italy, on the other hand, claimed that all relevant international deeds and factors of equity and welfare should be taken into account.

It was suggested, in the course of the debate on this item in Fourth Committee, that both parties accept, without prejudice to their respective legal positions, the "provisional administrative line" on the boundary between the two states after July 1, 1960, pending a final settlement of the whole question. A three-member commission would have demarcated this line on the ground. However, full agreement was not reached by the two parties over the details of this proposal, despite the efforts of the New Zealand and Japanese Delegations. No draft resolution was brought forward and the Fourth Committee informed the General Assembly that it had no resolution to recommend. The Assembly took no further action.

## **V I**

### **FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE**

#### **Introduction**

It is the responsibility of the General Assembly to review the financial and administrative aspects of the work of the United Nations and to approve the budget. The Assembly discharges this task with the assistance of the Administrative and Budgetary (Fifth) Committee which is a Committee of representatives of all member states. The Fifth Committee is, in turn, assisted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative & Budgetary Questions which is composed of nine members including at least two financial experts of recognized standing. The Advisory Committee is responsible for expert examination of the United Nations' budget and at the beginning of each regular session submits to the Assembly a detailed report on the budget for the next financial year and on the accounts for the last financial year. It also reports on a variety of other administrative financial questions referred to it by the Assembly for comments. On the basis of these reports the Fifth Committee debates the questions at issue and makes recommendations to the General Assembly.

In addition to its responsibility for budgetary review, at the fourteenth session the Fifth Committee dealt with administrative questions in connection with co-ordination, public information and personnel matters.

#### **Finance**

##### **Examination of the Budget**

At its thirteenth session the Assembly had approved appropriations for 1959 of \$60.8 million. At the fourteenth session supplementary appropriations of about \$855,000 were approved, bringing total appropriations for 1959 to \$61.7 million (agenda item 43). Since miscellaneous income was estimated at \$5.5 million the net budget for that year was \$56.2 million. Canada's share of this amount was 3.11 per cent or \$1.7 million.

The gross budget for 1960 was set by the fourteenth session at \$63.1 million. Since miscellaneous income was estimated at \$5.3 million the net budget was \$57.8 million. Canada's assessed share of this amount is 3.11 per cent or \$1.8 million. On the basis of experience in previous years it is anticipated that supplementary estimates will be required in an unknown amount before the end of 1960 to cover the cost of items which were unforeseen at the time the main estimates were approved.

The supplementary estimates submitted for 1959 were modest by comparison with 1958 and 1957. Many delegations commented favourably on this decrease which they believed could be ascribed, in part at least, to careful administration of the budget. However, a few delegations believed there was little cause for satisfaction and maintained that there was no justification for a supplementary provision in respect of ordinary expenses.

During the general discussion of the main budget estimates concern was expressed by many delegations, including that of Canada, at the steady growth of expenditures from year to year. A majority, however, recognized that the proposed increase for 1960 was considerably less than in previous



years. They commended the Secretary-General for the measures he had taken to increase efficiency and reduce expenses and urged that these efforts be intensified in order to offset the continuing rise in administrative and operating costs. A more critical position was taken by the USSR Delegation which argued that there was an urgent need to stabilize the budget and suggested that the 1960 estimates should be reduced by 10 to 15 per cent below actual expenditures in 1958.

Many delegations stressed the importance of developing and applying a sound system of priorities in examining the organization's programme and budget in order to ensure that available resources were used to maximum advantage. In this connection some speakers believed it would be extremely helpful to member states if the information provided by the Secretary-General in explanation of his estimates were expanded to indicate more clearly and concisely the cost of individual projects. The Secretary-General stated it was his intention to facilitate budget analysis by refining the form in which the estimates were presented and furnishing more detailed information on proposed expenditures.

A number of representatives, including the Canadian, also considered that, in the interests of maintaining a high level of administrative efficiency, it would be desirable to have another organizational review of the work of the Secretariat. The last such survey was conducted in 1954 and 1955. After extensive private consultations with other delegations and with the Secretariat, the Delegations of the United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and USSR introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to appoint a committee of six experts on a geographical basis to work with him in reviewing the activities and organization of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General was also requested to submit a report of this Committee, together with his recommendations, to the fifteenth session of the Assembly. This resolution was adopted unanimously.

Among the many individual items considered during the budgetary examination was the programme of operational and executive personnel which was initiated on an experimental basis in 1959. The programme is designed to assist governments in securing qualified persons to perform duties of an executive or operational character. The Assembly provided \$200,000 for it in its first year of operation. At the fourteenth session the Secretary-General argued that if "adequate scope" were to be given to this experimental programme the allotment of funds for 1960 should be increased to \$300,000. The Advisory Committee, stressing that the programme was still in the experimental stage, believed that an appropriation of \$250,000 would be reasonable. The Canadian Delegation shared this view. However, the Secretary-General's estimate of \$300,000 was approved by the Fifth Committee by 26 votes to 19 (including Canada) with 20 abstentions.

For the past two years the United Nations has been faced with a serious shortage of funds with which to meet its current obligations. Large arrears of contributions, tardy payment of current contributions, and the refusal or inability of some member states to meet their assessments to the United Nations Emergency Force have been largely responsible for this situation. At the thirteenth session the Assembly took measures to provide the organization with adequate funds in 1959 by increasing the Working Capital Fund by \$1.5 million and granting the Secretary-General power to borrow from special accounts and funds in his custody.

At the fourteenth session the Secretary-General again reported that the cash position was critical and said it was a matter of urgency that the Assembly take action to keep the Organization solvent in 1960. As a solution to this problem the Assembly adopted by a large majority a resolution which urged member states to pay their outstanding arrears, requested



the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to obtain earlier payment of current assessments, increased the Working Capital Fund from \$23.5 to \$25 million, and granted authority to the Secretary-General to borrow at short term from Governments and commercial sources as well as from the special accounts in his custody. Canada supported the resolution on the grounds that there was little constructive alternative if the organization was to be assured of sufficient funds to meet its commitments. The Delegation emphasized, however, that only prompt payment of contributions could place the organization on a sound financial basis over the long term.

### Scale of Assessments

Since the percentage assessments of member states for contributions to the United Nations budget were approved at the twelfth session of the Assembly for the three-year period 1959-61 (Canada's assessment is 3.11%) this question was not debated at the thirteenth session.

At the fourteenth session the Fifth Committee examined the possibility of making available to member states statistical and other information at the disposal of the Committee on Contributions. This Committee is a small body of ten experts whose main function is to recommend a scale of assessments for adoption by the General Assembly. In reaching its recommendations it applies established principles of assessment to national income and statistical and other data at its disposal. Neither this material nor the Committee's proceedings have ever been made public though a particular member has always had the right to seek an explanation from the Committee as to the basis of its own assessment.

In a report to the fourteenth session the Contributions Committee stated that the publication of "factual material" at its disposal would be inadvisable. The report, as elaborated by the Committee's Chairman during the debate in the Fifth Committee, pointed out that the material was complex, drawn from many different sources and often inadequate or not comparable. Its evaluation required the exercise of considerable judgment and publication would be misleading. In addition publication would discourage countries from submitting to the Committee unpublished confidential information and to this extent would impair the validity of recommended scales. Finally it might entail discussion of intricate and controversial issues in the Fifth Committee which could not be readily resolved in a body of over 80 member states. It was for this reason that the Assembly had appointed the Committee on Contributions, a small group of experts.

While it did not advise general disclosure of information, the Contributions Committee agreed that the factual information pertaining to the assessment of a particular member might be made available to that member upon request.

The Representative of Ecuador believed the Committee's position was too restrictive. He introduced a draft resolution which stated that "in principle the material at the disposal of the Committee on Contributions should be available to all member states". Furthermore its operative paragraph provided that such material should be released to member states upon request "as far as the Committee deems it feasible".

While a number of delegations spoke in favour of this resolution, others found it unacceptable. They believed it would lead to a general disclosure of information and was thus open to the objections raised by the Committee on Contributions.

These two points of view were reconciled in a revised draft resolution which was adopted unanimously by the Assembly. The resolution omitted the reference to principle contained in the original draft and recommended



that the Committee on Contributions grant, "at the discretion of that Committee", requests from a member state for "pertinent" information as to the basis of its recommended assessment.

### Extra-Budgetary Funds

A number of special programmes, financed outside the regular assessed budget by voluntary contributions, have been established by the General Assembly to provide aid to children and refugees and technical and other assistance to member states. Canada's contributions to these programmes for 1958, 1959 and 1960 were as follows:

|  | 1958                   | 1959                   | 1960 <sup>1</sup> |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)  | \$ 650,000             | \$ 650,000             | \$ 650,000        |
| UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)                       | 2,000,000 <sup>2</sup> | 2,000,000 <sup>2</sup> | 500,000           |
| Programme of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (formerly UNREF, the UN Refugee Fund) | 200,000                | 290,000                | 290,000           |
| UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) <sup>3</sup>                                | 2,000,000              | 2,000,000              | 2,000,000         |
| UN Special Fund <sup>3</sup>   | —                      | 2,000,000              | 2,000,000         |

Following the practice of recent years, the fourteenth session of the Assembly held a special pledging conference for announcing contributions to EPTA. At the same conference members announced their contributions to the Special Fund which was established at the twelfth session and began operations in 1959. As at the two previous sessions, a separate conference was convened to announce pledges to the two refugee agencies, UNRWA and the UNHCR. When placed on a comparable basis, pledges to UNRWA were about the same as in 1959. Pledges to the UNHCR were up substantially largely as a result of the support of many countries for World Refugee Year (June 1959-June 1960). Canada pledged \$290,000 to the UNHCR. In addition, Canada is contributing to World Refugee Year by financing the transportation to Canada and treatment and maintenance, where necessary, of more than 100 tuberculous refugees and their families. A number of co-operating provinces have volunteered to pay part or all of the medical costs of the project. All other expenses are the responsibility of the Federal Government. The estimated cost of this programme to the Federal Government to the end of 1960 is \$600,000.

The Assembly also considered the report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds which assists in obtaining pledges of voluntary contributions for these Funds. It adopted unanimously a draft resolution sponsored by Canada which provided for the convening of an *ad hoc* pledging conference on the refugee programmes at the fourteenth session, to be scheduled so that no other meetings were held at the same time. In

<sup>1</sup> These 1960 contributions are subject to appropriation by Parliament.

<sup>2</sup> Includes a special contribution of \$1.5 million for the purchase of wheat flour given to UNRWA.

<sup>3</sup> Contributions stated in U.S. funds.

addition, the Assembly re-established the Negotiating Committee until the close of the fourteenth session. Ten member states were appointed to the Committee, including Canada.

## **Administration**

### **Administrative and Budgetary Co-ordination Between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies**

Over the past few years the United Nations Advisory Committee has made a series of special studies of co-ordination between the regular and expanded programmes of technical assistance within the Specialized Agencies. With the completion of these studies it submitted a report to the fourteenth session containing its general observations and conclusions.

General discussion in the Fifth Committee turned largely on the question of determining what should be the focal point of authority in the appraisal of administrative and budgetary co-ordination: (a) within the United Nations (with particular reference to the differing procedures applying respectively to the regular and the expanded programmes); and (b) among the various organizations comprising the United Nations family.

On the first of these questions the Advisory Committee drew attention to a dichotomy between the legislative direction of the EPTA and the other special programmes, on the one hand, and the programmes included in the regular budget, on the other. It noted that for various reasons the responsibility for administrative and budgetary aspects of special programmes had been entrusted by the Assembly to subsidiary bodies and that the Fifth Committee's responsibility for such matters was now confined almost entirely to activities carried out under the regular budget. The Advisory Committee suggested that the Fifth Committee might be given a larger share of the legislative responsibility for the administrative and financial aspects of special programmes as a move in the direction of better integration and co-ordination. This suggestion was criticized by several representatives on a number of grounds and no decision was taken concerning it. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee said the Committee's main concern had been to draw attention to the problem and that it required extensive study.

Concerning co-ordination between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, both the Advisory Committee and delegations made a number of important observations. These included suggestions that the report on the five-year appraisal of agency programmes by the Economic and Social Council should be discussed at a future session of the General Assembly, that a consolidated general budget be established for organizations in the United Nations family, that the Advisory Committee undertake more thorough reviews of agency budgets in implementation of the Assembly's responsibilities under the Charter and that the network of field services and offices of the various agencies be more closely integrated.

Several of these suggestions were incorporated in a resolution which the Assembly adopted unanimously. The resolution authorized the Advisory Committee to keep under review the possibility of further co-ordination among field services, to examine the administrative and budgetary aspects of special programmes at the request of the organ responsible for the programme, to visit the headquarters of the Specialized Agencies when examining agency budgets and to advise agencies on administrative and budgetary matters on request.

The Canadian Delegation spoke in favour of the resolution. In particular it stressed the desirability of more thorough examination of the administrative aspects of agency budgets by the Advisory Committee. In its view



such examination would be of considerable value to member states in discharging their responsibilities for administrative and budgetary review of agency programmes.

### **Geographical Distribution of Staff<sup>1</sup>**

The debate on this matter at the fourteenth session was less controversial than in previous years but nevertheless considerably divergent views were expressed. Some delegations felt that there had been little progress during the preceding year in achieving a better geographical balance. They were particularly concerned at the small number of nationals from regions other than North America and Western Europe serving in the top-level posts. Several measures were suggested to remedy this situation including limiting recruitment to nationals of member states which formed a disproportionately small part of the Secretariat, suspending the existing system of career appointments and granting only fixed-term appointments, and applying the principle of geographical distribution to promotion as well as recruitment.

Other delegations believed that in view of the difficulties of improving the situation rapidly, substantial progress had been made. They were opposed to the remedial measures that had been suggested. In their view these measures were too drastic and would threaten the maintenance of an efficient Secretariat. In addition, they believed that admission of the element of nationality to the promotional system would be contrary to the Charter, inequitable to the staff and an infringement of the prerogatives of the Secretary-General.

A resolution introduced by Japan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic was approved unanimously by the Assembly after the adoption of several amendments. It recommended that in recruiting the staff, particularly for top level posts, the Secretary-General give priority to qualified candidates from states, geographical areas and cultures with a disproportionately small number of nationals on the staff.

### **U.N. Library—Gift of the Ford Foundation**

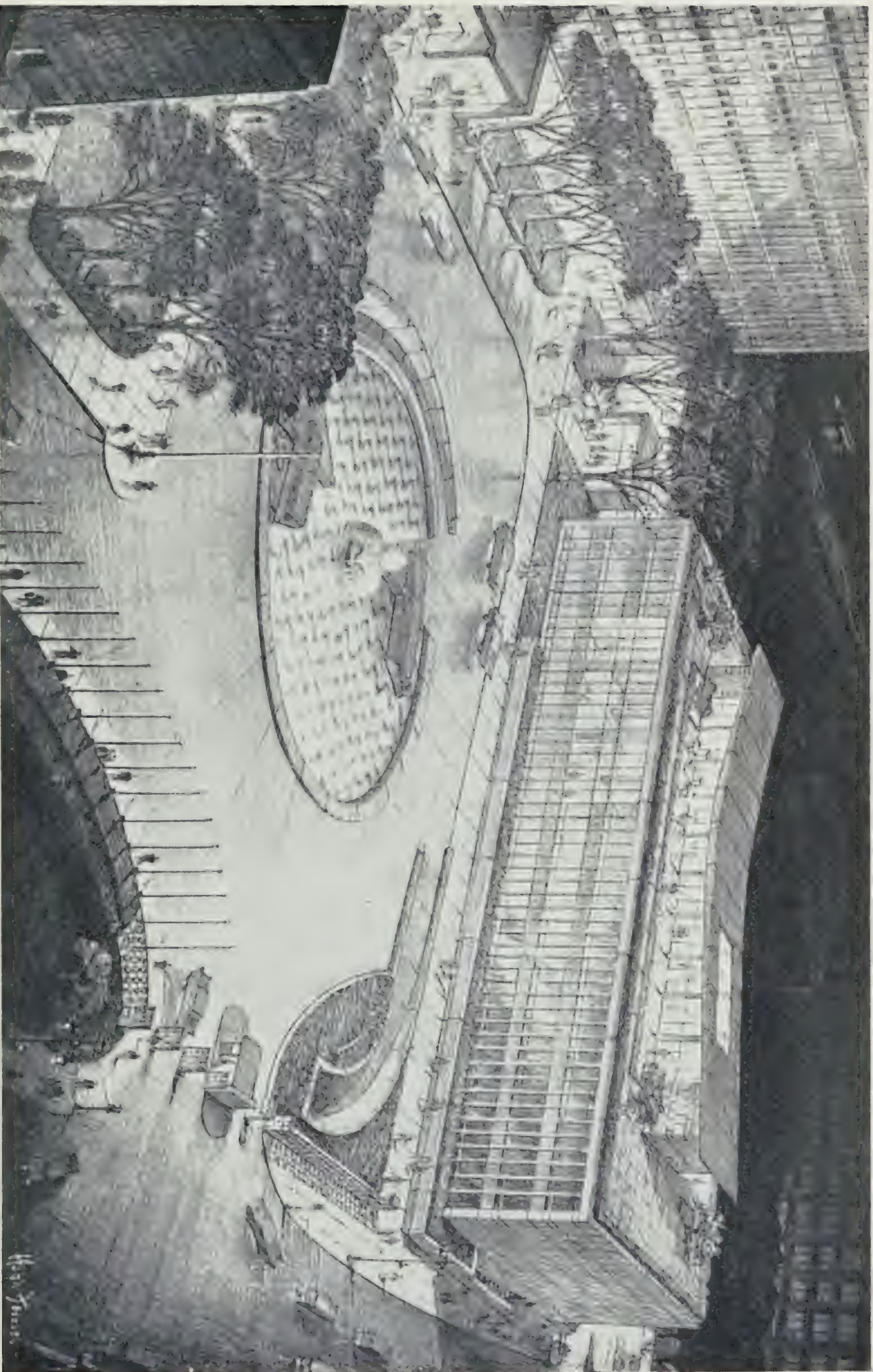
At the fourteenth session the Secretary-General announced that the Ford Foundation had made a gift of \$6.2 million to the United Nations for the construction of a building to house the United Nations Library. The Secretary-General explained that officials of the Secretariat and of the Foundation had been consulting on the possibility of such a gift for several years. Despite certain reservations Foundation officials had finally decided to take positive action in the light of the significant and constructive role played by the Library in the total United Nations effort in pursuance of the high objectives of the Charter. For example the Library had become increasingly useful to members of delegations and secretariat staff and in addition was attracting scholars and writers from all over the world.

The Secretary-General pointed out that the new building would provide facilities that were badly needed. Present facilities could not cope with current demands for services and would become increasingly inadequate in the future.

Many delegations, including the Canadian, expressed warm appreciation of the Ford Foundation's munificence. This appreciation was also recorded in an Assembly resolution which was co-sponsored by 45 member states and adopted unanimously. The resolution also approved the general architectural plan of the Secretary-General for the building and authorized him to proceed with construction.

<sup>1</sup> A discussion of the background to this matter is contained in "*Canada and the United Nations, 1958*", page 95.





Artist's conception of the new United Nations Library building. The new Library, which will be built on the site of the present one, has been made possible by a grant of \$6.2 million from the Ford Foundation.





## VII

### LEGAL

#### International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice was established by the Charter as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It replaced the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Court which bore a similar relationship to the League of Nations. Since the Statute of the Court forms a part of the Charter, all members of the United Nations are parties to the Statute. In addition three national entities which are not members of the United Nations (Switzerland, San Marino, Liechtenstein) have become parties to the Statute.

The Statute provides that the Court shall consist of fifteen independent judges elected for nine year terms. They are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council from a list of nominees submitted by national groups. Although the judges are elected "regardless of their nationality", the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world are represented. At the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro of Panama was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge J. G. Guerrero of El Salvador. Judge J. E. Read of Canada served on the court from his election in 1946 until his retirement in 1958. There is no judge of Canadian nationality serving on the Court at the present time.

The function of the Court is to decide in accordance with international law the disputes which are submitted to it. As the judicial organ of the United Nations, the Court may also give advisory opinions on any legal question referred to it by the General Assembly, the Security Council or, with the consent of the Assembly, the Specialized Agencies.

#### Cases

During 1959 the International Court had under consideration the following cases:

(1) Portugal v. India (Case concerning right of passage over Indian territory).

On December 22, 1955 Portugal filed an application with the Court concerning a right of passage which it claimed over Indian territory to and from the Portuguese enclaves of Dadra and Nagar-Aveli. The case has now been pleaded orally and the Court has entered upon its deliberations.

(2) Switzerland v. United States (Interhandel case).

On October 1, 1957 Switzerland filed an application asking the Court to declare that the United States was under an obligation to restore certain assets to Interhandel, a company registered in Switzerland. In a judgment of March 21, 1959, the Court held that the application was inadmissible on the ground that there was no jurisdiction in the Court as Interhandel had not exhausted the local remedies available to it in the United States.

(3)-(4)-(5) Israel v. Bulgaria, the United States v. Bulgaria, the United Kingdom v. Bulgaria (Aerial incident of July 27, 1955).

On October 9, 1957 Israel instituted proceedings against Bulgaria for compensation for the destruction of an Israeli civil airliner in July 1955 by



Bulgarian anti-aircraft defence forces. Shortly afterwards the United States and the United Kingdom commenced action against Bulgaria for damages suffered by their nationals who were passengers in the destroyed aircraft. In its judgment of May 26, 1959 the Court ruled that Bulgaria had not consented to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court and that the Court consequently did not have jurisdiction to adjudicate on the dispute. Written pleadings are presently being filed with the Court in cases (4) and (5).

(6) *Belgium v. the Netherlands* (Case concerning sovereignty over certain frontier land).

This action was taken on November 26, 1957 by special agreement between Belgium and the Netherlands. The International Court was requested to determine whether sovereignty over certain areas of frontier land rests in Belgium or in the Netherlands. The Court, in its judgment of June 20, 1959, found that a Boundary Convention of 1843 had determined Belgium's sovereignty over the land in question and that this sovereignty had not been extinguished.

(7) *Honduras v. Nicaragua* (Case concerning the arbitral award made by the King of Spain on December 23, 1906).

On July 1, 1958 Honduras filed an application commencing proceedings against Nicaragua in a case concerning the arbitral award rendered on December 23, 1906 by the King of Spain. The application alleges that the Government of Nicaragua failed to carry out this arbitral award, which defines the frontier between the two countries, and asks the Court to declare that Nicaragua is under an obligation to give effect to the award. The Court recently extended the time-limit for the filing of the rejoinder by Nicaragua.

(8) *Belgium v. Spain* (Case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company).

On September 23, 1958 Belgium began proceedings against Spain alleging that the measures under which Barcelona Traction was declared bankrupt in Spain and its property liquidated are contrary to international law. The Court was asked to order restitution of or compensation for the property. Written pleadings are now being filed with the Court.

(9) *France v. Lebanon* (Case concerning the "Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepôts de Beyrouth" and the "Société Radio-Orient").

On February 13, 1959 France began proceedings against Lebanon alleging that, in accordance with their constitutional instruments, two French companies, the "Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepôts de Beyrouth" and the "Société Radio-Orient", enjoy customs and tax exemptions in Lebanon which had been unilaterally altered by Lebanon contrary to a Convention between the two countries. France claims damages for the loss suffered by the companies.

(10) *Constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee.*

On March 25, 1959 the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization requested the Court to give an advisory opinion on whether the Maritime Safety Committee of the Organization was constituted in accordance with the Convention for the establishment of the Organization. The Court has set the time-limits within which written statements may be submitted by any state or any international organization.

(11) *United States v. U.S.S.R.* (Aerial incident of November 7, 1954).

On July 7, 1959 the United States began proceedings against the U.S.S.R. for damages incurred by reason of the alleged destruction by the U.S.S.R. on November 7, 1954, of an American aircraft over Japan. The Government of the U.S.S.R. informed the International Court that it was

unwilling to accept the jurisdiction of the Court in this case. On October 7, 1959 the Court ordered that the case be removed from its list of proceedings.

(12) Cambodia v. Thailand (Case of the Temple of Preah Vihear).

On October 6, 1959 the Cambodian Government filed an application instituting proceedings against the Government of Thailand concerning a parcel of territory now occupied by Thailand on which is situated the Temple of Preah Vihear. The Court is being asked to declare that sovereignty over the temple belongs to Cambodia, and that Thailand should withdraw from occupation of the area. The Court has now fixed the time-limits for the filing of the first two pleadings.

### International Law Commission

The International Law Commission held its eleventh session in Geneva from April 20 to June 26, 1959. The Commission resumed its examination of the Law of Treaties and adopted fourteen articles of a draft code concerning the drafting, conclusion and entry into force of treaties; the code is expected to contain over one hundred articles. The Commission also continued its study of consular intercourse and immunities and considered the topic of state responsibility. These subjects will be taken up at the 1960 session, as well as *ad hoc* diplomacy, the right of asylum and the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays.

During the eleventh session the Commission elected a new member, Mr. Nihat Erim of Turkey, to fill the seat left vacant by the resignation in 1958 of Mr. Abdullah el-Erian of the United Arab Republic.

### Reservations to Multilateral Conventions

Attempts made in the past by the General Assembly to reach a final solution on the controversial question of the admissibility of reservations to multilateral conventions have been unsuccessful<sup>1</sup>. The Secretary-General was merely asked to continue to act as depositary of instruments containing reservations without passing upon their legal effect. This practice was not considered satisfactory as it means that the status of the reservations (and in consequence the status of the convention itself) must remain uncertain. The problem was bound to arise again<sup>2</sup>.

On January 6, 1959 the Government of India deposited with the United Nations its instrument of acceptance of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)<sup>3</sup> to which was appended a declaration, to the effect that any measures which that Government adopts or may have adopted on various shipping subjects are consistent with the purpose of IMCO as defined in the convention<sup>4</sup>. The Government of India did not agree with the procedure followed by the Secretary-General in consulting each state party to IMCO with regard to the admissibility of India as a member of the organization. India asked that the question be put on the agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations. After the Representative of India had explained that the declaration in question was "a

<sup>1</sup> See "Canada and the United Nations, 1950", pp. 138-139, 1951-1952, pp. 129-131 and "External Affairs", Monthly Bulletin March 1952, p. 111.

<sup>2</sup> See "Canada and the United Nations, 1951-52", page 131 *in fine*.

<sup>3</sup> This Convention was concluded on March 6, 1948 and Canada was the first country to ratify it on October 15, 1948.

<sup>4</sup> For the complete text of the instrument of acceptance by India see Document A/4235 of October 6, 1959, Annex I.



declaration of policy" and not a reservation, the Sixth Committee, and subsequently the General Assembly, approved almost unanimously a resolution expressing the hope that in the light of India's statement an appropriate solution to regularize "the position of India may be reached in IMCO at an early date". Canada was a co-sponsor of this resolution, which the Representative of India considered as "a very good example of international conciliation and co-operation".

Independently of the question of India's participation in IMCO, the General Assembly was also requested on the same occasion to "pronounce itself clearly on the principle and procedure to be followed" in the matter of reservations in general<sup>5</sup>. However, it soon became clear in the course of the debate, that no general agreement could be reached on a uniform rule which would make it possible for the Secretary-General to discharge his functions as depositary without the present uncertainties. The majority felt, indeed, that it was not prepared to take a hasty decision on such a complex problem. The following compromise resolution emerged after a protracted debate:

*"The General Assembly,*

*Recalling its resolution 598 (VI), Reservations to multilateral Conventions,*

*1. Decides to amend paragraph 3(b) of resolution 598 (VI) by requesting the Secretary-General to apply to his depositary practice, until such time as the General Assembly may give further instructions, the aforesaid paragraph 3(b) in respect of all conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations and which do not contain provisions to the contrary;*

*2. Requests the Secretary-General to obtain information from all depositary States and international organizations with respect to depositary practice in relation to reservations, and to prepare a summary of such practices including his own for use by the International Law Commission in preparing its reports on the law of treaties and by the General Assembly in considering these reports."*

This resolution constitutes merely an interim administrative solution of the problem; however, on the other hand, while leaving the basic issue unresolved, it will not have the effect of inhibiting the positions which countries may wish to take in the future on the substantive problem of reservations. Thus Canada would be quite free to re-introduce in its original version or in an amended form the majority formula advanced by its delegation at the close of the 1952 debate<sup>6</sup>. As pointed out by the Canadian Representative, this year's debate has once again given evidence of the increasing importance for negotiators of all future United Nations multilateral agreements to consider the insertion therein of specific provisions relating to the admissibility or non-admissibility of reservations and to the effect to be attributed to them<sup>7</sup>.

## **Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities**

Work on the codification and development of the international law governing diplomatic intercourse and immunities was begun by the International Law Commission in 1954. The Commission completed its study in 1958 and submitted a final draft of 45 articles to the thirteenth session of

<sup>5</sup> See Document A/4188 of August 17, 1959.

<sup>6</sup> See "Canada and the United Nations, 1951-52", p. 131.

<sup>7</sup> As was recommended in 1952 in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 598 (VI).

the General Assembly. The articles are concerned with the immunities and privileges of members of permanent diplomatic missions and propose some significant changes in the existing law and practice. The draft articles were not available in time to permit careful examination at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly and the subject was placed on the agenda of the fourteenth session.

In discussion of this item in the Sixth Committee the view prevailed that, in order to give this subject satisfactory examination, a special conference should be convened. A proposal that the conference should deal with consular intercourse and immunities at the same time was rejected and a resolution was adopted recommending that an international conference be convened in Vienna not later than the spring of 1961 to formulate a convention on diplomatic intercourse and immunities. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 67 in favour, one against, with eleven abstentions (including Canada).

### **United Nations Juridical Yearbook**

In 1958 the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution stating that the publication of a United Nations Juridical Yearbook might encourage the development of international law and agreed to place the subject on the agenda of the fourteenth session. This proposal had been raised at three previous sessions of the General Assembly, the last occasion being in 1952.

The Sixth Committee at the thirteenth session considered a proposal for a publication containing four distinct parts. Part I would consist of articles written by private individuals; Part II would be a résumé of the legal activities of the United Nations; Part III would be devoted to decisions of international and national tribunals, and Part IV would contain a bibliography. At the conclusion of the thirteenth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the publication of a Juridical Yearbook including the financial and technical implications.

This report formed the basis of the discussions in the Sixth Committee at the fourteenth session. The outcome of these discussions was a resolution declaring that a United Nations Juridical Yearbook should be published and that the item should be considered at the fifteenth session on the basis of a detailed outline of such a Yearbook which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare. The resolution was adopted by 59 votes in favour (including Canada), 1 against with 4 abstentions.

### **Study of Historic Waters**

At the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea which was held in Geneva in 1958 a resolution was adopted which requested the General Assembly of the United Nations to arrange for a study of the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays. The item was inscribed on the provisional agenda of the thirteenth session but it was postponed until the fourteenth session. At the fourteenth session a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting "the International Law Commission, as soon as it considers it advisable, to undertake the study of the question of the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays, and to make such recommendations regarding the matter as the Commission deems appropriate".<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> General Assembly (14th session),  
Plenary Meeting, December 7, 1959 (A/PV. 847).



## Appendix I

### Agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly<sup>1</sup>

#### Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Lebanon (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly (item 3):
  - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
  - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President (item 4).
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers (item 5).
6. Election of Vice-Presidents (item 6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter (item 7).<sup>2</sup>
8. Adoption of the agenda (item 8).
9. Opening of the general debate (item 9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10).
11. Report of the Security Council (item 11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, VIII and IX) (item 12).<sup>3</sup>
13. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 14).
14. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council (item 15).
15. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council (item 16).
16. Election of two members of the Trusteeship Council (item 17).<sup>4</sup>
17. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge José Gustavo Guerrero (item 18).
18. Interim report of the Secretary-General evaluating the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in relation to the holding of similar conferences in the future (item 23).<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/4214) and adopted by the General Assembly at its 803rd plenary meeting on 22 September 1959. At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the General Committee on the allocation of agenda items. For the numerical list of the agenda items, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Plenary Meetings*, prefatory fascicle, agenda.

<sup>2</sup> At its 803rd plenary meeting on 22 September 1959, the General Assembly took note of the communication dated 14 September 1959 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (A/4216).

<sup>3</sup> At its 853rd plenary meeting on 11 December 1959, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, VIII and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/4143).

<sup>4</sup> At its 857th plenary meeting on 13 December 1959, the General Assembly also considered in connexion with this agenda item the question of the composition of the Trusteeship Council. On this subject, the Assembly had before it a draft resolution submitted by Tunisia (A/L.275/Rev.1) and two draft resolutions submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/L.274, A/L.277); these draft resolutions were not adopted.

<sup>5</sup> At its 838th plenary meeting on 17 November 1959, the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General (A/4261).

19. United Nations Emergency Force (item 28):  
(c) Progress report on the Force.<sup>6</sup>
20. Progress report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (item 24).
21. Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter (item 22).
22. Question of Tibet (item 73).<sup>7</sup>
23. Question of Hungary (item 74).<sup>8</sup>

### First Committee

#### POLITICAL AND SECURITY (INCLUDING THE REGULATIONS OF ARMAMENTS)

1. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (item 25).
2. The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (item 26).
3. Question of Algeria (item 59).<sup>9</sup>
4. Report of the Disarmament Commission: letter dated 11 September 1959 from the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission to the Secretary-General (item 66).<sup>10</sup>
5. Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons (item 67).
6. Question of French nuclear tests in the Sahara (item 68).
7. Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests (item 69).
8. General and complete disarmament (item 70).<sup>11</sup>

### Special Political Committee

1. Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council and the number of votes required for decisions of the Council (item 19).
2. Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council (item 20).
3. Question of amending the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article 69 of the Statute of the Court, with respect to an increase in the number of judges of the International Court of Justice (item 21).

<sup>6</sup> At its 842nd plenary meeting on 21 November 1959, the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the United States Emergency Force (A/4210). In connexion with this agenda item, see also resolutions 1441 (XIV) and 1442 (XIV).

<sup>7</sup> At its 826th plenary meeting on 12 October 1959, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/4237), to include this item in the agenda and to consider it without reference to a Committee.

<sup>8</sup> At its 844th plenary meeting on 25 November 1959, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its fourth report (A/4294), to include this item in the agenda and to consider it without reference to a Committee.

<sup>9</sup> At its 856th plenary meeting on 12 December 1959, the General Assembly, after having considered the report of the First Committee (A/4339), voted on the draft resolution submitted by Pakistan (A/L.276). Having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority, the draft resolution was not adopted.

<sup>10</sup> At its 1025th meeting on 8 October 1959, the First Committee decided to adopt the above wording of this agenda item. In its report (A/4214), the General Committee had recommended that this item and the following three items should form part of a single item entitled "Question of disarmament" as sub-headings (a) to (d).

<sup>11</sup> At its 803rd plenary meeting on 22 September 1959, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its second report (A/4222), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.



4. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 27):
  - (a) Report of the Director of the Agency;
  - (b) Proposals for the continuation of United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees: document submitted by the Secretary-General.
5. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa (item 60).
6. Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa (item 61).
7. Question of the consistent application of the principle of equitable geographical representation in the election of the President of the General Assembly (item 62).<sup>12</sup>

## Second Committee

### ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters II, III, IV and V) (item 12).
2. Economic development of under-developed countries (item 30):
  - (a) Report by the Secretary-General on measures taken by the Governments of Member States to further the economic development of under-developed countries in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1316 (XIII);
  - (b) Progress in the field of financing the economic development of under-developed countries.
3. Progress and operations of the Special Fund (item 29).
4. Programmes of technical assistance (item 31):
  - (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council;
  - (b) United Nations assistance in public administration: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.
5. United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency: progress report of the Administrator for Residual Affairs of the Agency (item 32).

## Third Committee

### SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL

1. Draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child (item 64).
2. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights (item 34).
3. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information: text of the draft Convention formulated by the Committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information and report of the Secretary-General on the comments of Governments thereon (item 35).
4. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 33).
5. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters VI and VII) (item 12).
6. International encouragement of scientific research into the control of cancerous diseases (item 71).<sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> At its 852nd plenary meeting on 10 December 1959, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolution submitted by the Special Political Committee in its report (A/4340). The draft resolution was rejected.

<sup>13</sup> At its 826th plenary meeting on 12 October 1959, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/4237), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

### Fourth Committee

#### TRUSTEESHIP (INCLUDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES)

1. The future of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration (item 41):
  - (a) Organization of the plebiscite in the southern part of the Territory: question of the two alternatives to be put to the people and the qualifications for voting;
  - (b) Report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on the plebiscite in the northern part of the Territory and report of the Trusteeship Council.
2. Question of South West Africa (item 38):
  - (a) Report of the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa;
  - (b) Report of the Committee on South West Africa;
  - (c) Study of legal action to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the Union of South Africa in respect of the Territory of South West Africa;
  - (d) Election of three members of the Committee on South West Africa.
3. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 36):
  - (a) Progress achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter;
  - (b) Information on educational conditions;
  - (c) Information on other conditions;
  - (d) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information;
  - (e) Report of the Secretary-General on new developments connected with the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community;
  - (f) Offers of study and training facilities under resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954: report of the Secretary-General.
4. Election to fill vacancies in the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 37).
5. Report of the Trusteeship Council (item 13).
6. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Trusteeship Council (item 39).
7. Question of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia: reports of the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy (item 40.)<sup>14</sup>

### Fifth Committee

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY

1. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 42):
  - (a) United Nations (for the financial year ended 31 December 1958);
  - (b) United Nations Children's Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1958);
  - (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (for the financial year ended 31 December 1958);
  - (d) United Nations Refugee Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1958).
2. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1959 (item 43).
3. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (item 47).

<sup>14</sup> At its 857th plenary meeting on 12 December 1959, the General Assembly considered the report of the Fourth Committee on this agenda item (A/4350) which contained no proposal for adoption by the Assembly.



4. Public information activities of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (item 52).
5. Budget estimates for the financial year 1960 (item 44).
6. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (item 45):
  - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
  - (b) Committee on Contributions;
  - (c) Board of Auditors;
  - (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General;
  - (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
  - (f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.
7. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds (item 46).
8. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account (item 48).
9. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (item 49).
10. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter X) (item 12).
11. Construction of the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile: progress report of the Secretary-General (item 50).
12. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General (item 51).
13. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (item 53):
  - (a) Annual report on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;
  - (b) Report on the fifth actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.
14. Personnel questions (item 54):
  - (a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (b) Proportion of fixed-term staff;
  - (c) Other personnel questions.
15. Proposed amendments to certain provisions of the Pension Scheme Regulations of the International Court of Justice (item 63).
16. United Nations Emergency Force (item 28):
  - (a) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force;
  - (b) Manner of financing the Force: report of the Secretary-General on consultations with the Governments of Member States.
17. The United Nations Library: gift of the Ford Foundation (item 72).<sup>15</sup>

### Sixth Committee

#### LEGAL

1. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its eleventh session (item 55).
2. Diplomatic intercourse and immunities (item 56).
3. Question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook (item 57).
4. Question of initiating a study of the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays (item 58).
5. Reservations to multilateral conventions: the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (item 65).

<sup>15</sup> At its 826th plenary meeting on 12 October 1959, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its third report (A/4237), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

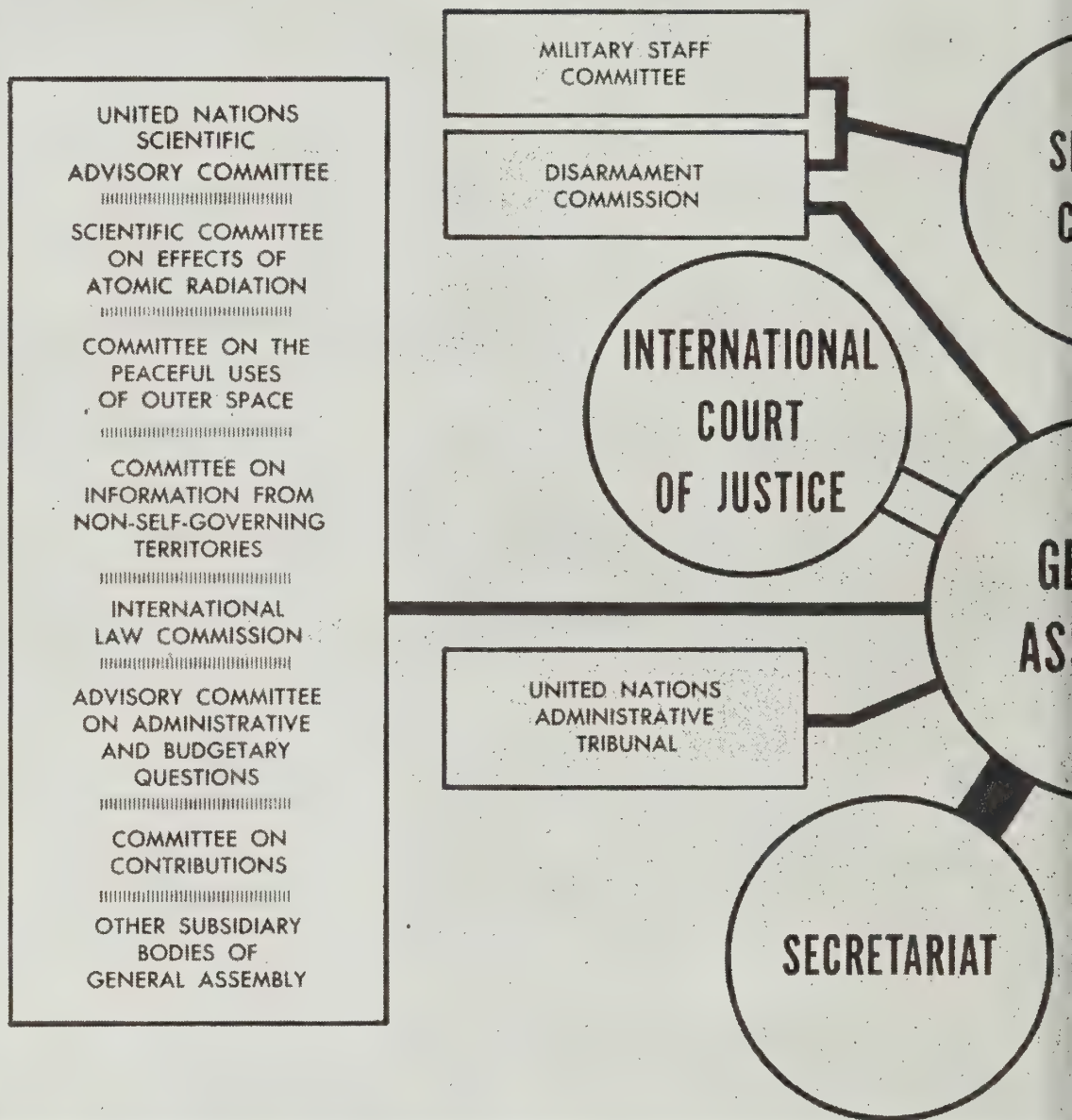




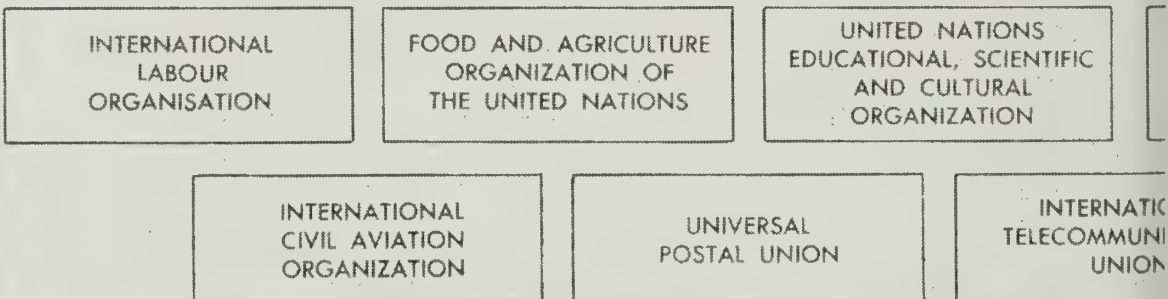
# THE UNITED NATIONS

As of January 1960

## THE UNITED NATIONS

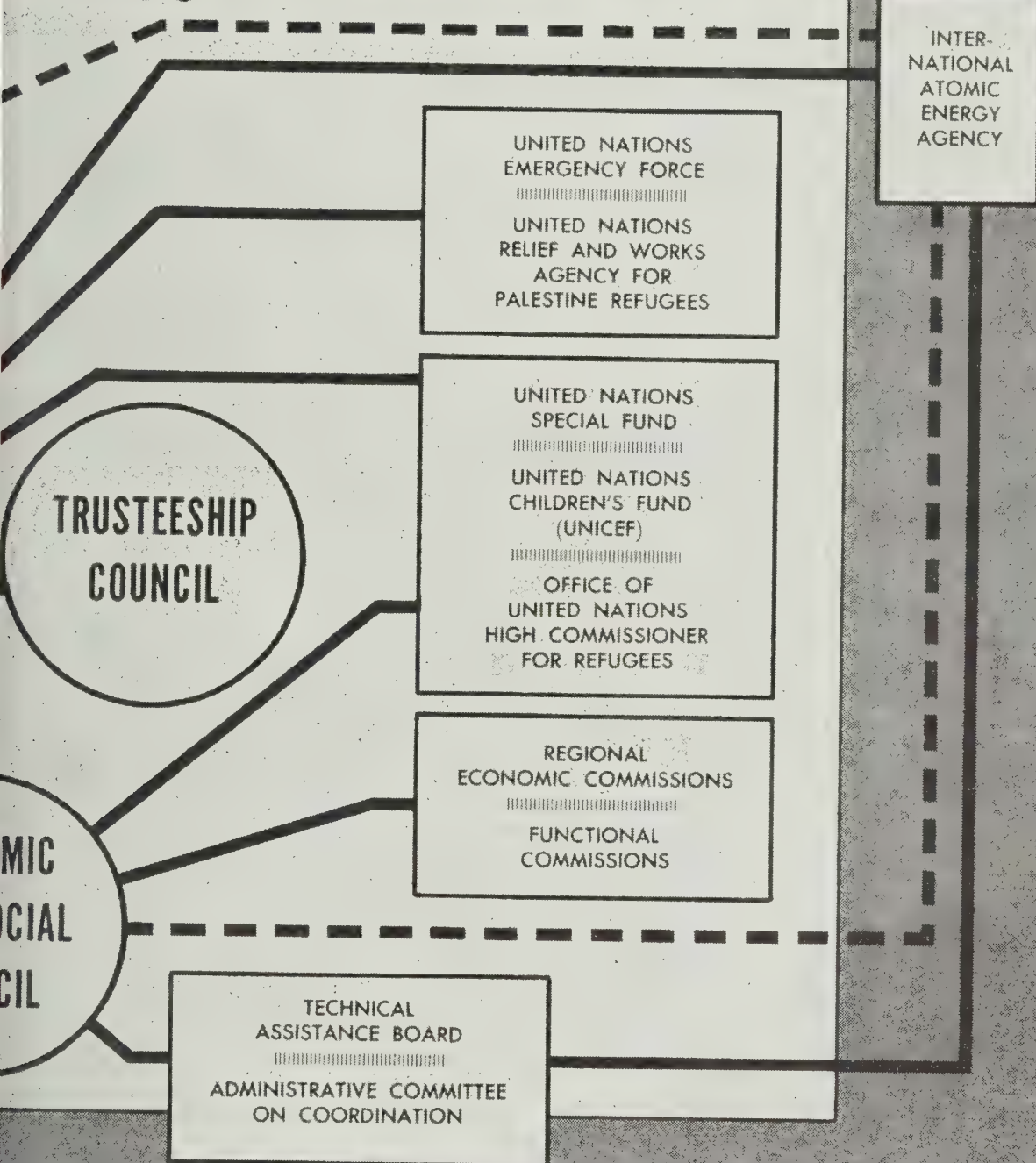


## THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

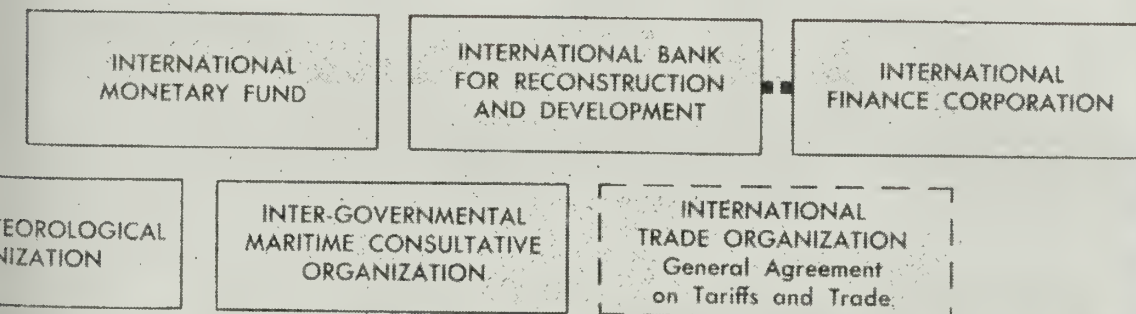


# RELATED AGENCIES

IONS



## AGENCIES







## Appendix II

### Membership of the United Nations and other United Nations Bodies at December 31, 1959

#### United Nations

|                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Afghanistan         | Italy                    |
| Albania             | Japan                    |
| Argentina           | Jordan                   |
| Australia           | Laos                     |
| Austria             | Lebanon                  |
| Belgium             | Liberia                  |
| Bolivia             | Libya                    |
| Brazil              | Luxembourg               |
| Bulgaria            | Malaya, Federation of    |
| Burma               | Mexico                   |
| Byelorussian S.S.R. | Morocco                  |
| Cambodia            | Nepal                    |
| Canada              | Netherlands              |
| Ceylon              | New Zealand              |
| Chile               | Nicaragua                |
| China               | Norway                   |
| Colombia            | Pakistan                 |
| Costa Rica          | Panama                   |
| Cuba                | Paraguay                 |
| Czechoslovakia      | Peru                     |
| Denmark             | Philippines              |
| Dominican Republic  | Poland                   |
| Ecuador             | Portugal                 |
| El Salvador         | Romania                  |
| Ethiopia            | Saudi Arabia             |
| Finland             | Spain                    |
| France              | Sudan                    |
| Ghana               | Sweden                   |
| Greece              | Thailand                 |
| Guatemala           | Tunisia                  |
| Guinea              | Turkey                   |
| Haiti               | Ukrainian S.S.R.         |
| Honduras            | Union of South Africa    |
| Hungary             | U.S.S.R.                 |
| Iceland             | United Arab Republic     |
| India               | United Kingdom           |
| Indonesia           | United States of America |
| Iran                | Uruguay                  |
| Iraq                | Venezuela                |
| Ireland             | Yemen                    |
| Israel              | Yugoslavia               |

#### Security Council

##### *Permanent Members*

China  
France  
Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics  
United Kingdom  
United States of America

##### *Non-Permanent Members*

(2-year term)

Serving until December 31, 1959:

Canada  
Japan  
Panama



**Security Council—Conc.**

Serving until December 31, 1960:

Argentina  
Italy  
Tunisia

Serving until December 31, 1961:<sup>1</sup>

Ecuador<sup>2</sup>  
Ceylon<sup>2</sup>  
Poland

<sup>1</sup> Elected at the fourteenth session to serve from January 1, 1960.<sup>2</sup> Ecuador and Ceylon were elected on the first ballot on 12 October and Poland on the 52nd ballot on 13 December, 1959. (Thirteen inconclusive ballots were held on 12 October, 12 on 13 October; 6 on 19 October; 6 on 3 November; 6 on 17 November; 6 on 1 December; 2 on 11 December, and 1 on 13 December. Before the last ballot was taken, the President of the Assembly announced an understanding that Poland would at this time be the sole candidate to the Security Council. If Poland was elected she would keep this post for the calendar year 1960. The resignation of Poland, which was an integral part of the agreement arrived at, would become effective 31 December 1960. It would follow that, during the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, Turkey would be the sole candidate to fill the vacancy in the Security Council to occupy that place during the year 1961.)**Economic and Social Council (3-year term)**

Serving until December 31, 1959:

Finland  
Mexico  
Pakistan  
Poland  
U.S.S.R.  
United Kingdom

Serving until December 31, 1961:

Afghanistan  
Bulgaria  
New Zealand  
Spain  
United States of America  
Venezuela

Serving until December 31, 1960:

Chile  
China  
Costa Rica  
France  
Netherlands  
Sudan

Serving until December 31, 1962:<sup>1</sup>

Brazil  
Denmark  
Japan  
Poland  
U.S.S.R.  
The United Kingdom

<sup>1</sup> Elected at the fourteenth session to serve from January 1, 1960.**Trusteeship Council**

Administering Trust Territories:

Australia  
Belgium  
France<sup>1</sup>  
Italy<sup>2</sup>  
New Zealand  
United Kingdom  
United States

Territories:

China  
U.S.S.R.

Elective Members (3-year term):

Serving until December 31, 1959:

Haiti<sup>3</sup>  
India<sup>4</sup>

Serving until December 31, 1961:

Burma  
Paraguay  
United Arab Republic

Permanent Members of the Security  
Council not Administering Trust

<sup>1</sup> Will no longer qualify after April 27, 1960 as an administering member but will remain on the council as a Permanent Member of the Security Council.<sup>2</sup> Will cease to qualify as an administering member after July 1, 1960.<sup>3</sup> At the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, Bolivia was elected to replace Haiti after December 31, 1959.<sup>4</sup> India was re-elected to the Trusteeship Council at the fourteenth session.

## International Court of Justice

The Court consists of fifteen judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, proceeding independently. They serve nine years and are eligible for re-election. To provide for rotation, however, the Statute of the Court states that, of the members elected at the first election, the terms of office of five judges should expire at the end of three years, and the terms of five more at the end of six years. The judges who were to serve the initial three and six-year periods were chosen by lot. The terms of office began on the date of the first election, February 6, 1946. The present judges of the Court, with the year their term of office ends, are as follows:

| Judge                              | End of Term       |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, of Panama   | 1964 <sup>1</sup> |
| Enrique C. Armand-Ugon, of Uruguay | 1961              |

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Abdel Hamid Badawi, of United Arab Republic              | 1966 |
| Jules Basdevant, of France                               | 1964 |
| Roberto Cordova, of Mexico                               | 1964 |
| Green H. Hackworth, of United States of America          | 1961 |
| Helge Klaestad, of Norway (President)                    | 1961 |
| Feodor Ivanovich Kojevnikov, of U.S.S.R.                 | 1961 |
| V. K. Wellington Koo, of China                           | 1966 |
| Sir Hersch Lauterpacht, of the United Kingdom            | 1964 |
| Lucio Moreno Quintana, of Argentina                      | 1964 |
| Sir Percy Spender, of Australia                          | 1966 |
| Jean Spiropoulos, of Greece                              | 1966 |
| Bodhan Winiarski, of Poland                              | 1966 |
| Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, of Pakistan (Vice-President) | 1961 |

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro of Panama, having received an absolute majority in both the Assembly and the Security Council, was declared elected as Judge of the International Court by the Acting President. Dr. Alfaro will serve for the unexpired term of the late Judge Guerrero, ending 5 February 1964. (813th plenary meeting, 29 September 1959)

## Disarmament Commission<sup>1</sup>

Membership for 1959:

All members of the United Nations

<sup>1</sup> This Commission was established on January 11, 1952, by the General Assembly, to function under and report to the Security Council (see "Canada and the United Nations"—1951-52, Appendix V, pp. 157-158). A change in the composition of the Commission took effect January 1, 1958, with the Permanent Membership being expanded by resolution 1150 (XII) of November 19, 1957, of the General Assembly, adding fourteen to the permanent membership for 1958. However, the Soviet Delegation indicated that it would refuse to participate in any work of the Disarmament Commission, either in its expanded or original composition, and neither the Disarmament Commission nor its Sub-Committee (the first five members listed above) met in 1958. A resolution passed at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly set up for 1959 a Disarmament Commission of all members of the United Nations on an *ad hoc* basis. (For details see Article on Disarmament, Chapter II of "Canada and the United Nations" 1958). A further resolution, adopted at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, continued the Commission indefinitely with the same composition.



## Appendix III

### Principal Meetings of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies during 1959 and Canadian representation at the resumed thirteenth session and at the fourteenth regular session of the General Assembly.

#### General Assembly

*Resumed thirteenth session*, New York. February 20-March 13, 1959. Representative: Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York.

*Fourteenth regular session*, New York. September 15 to December 13, 1959. Representatives: Chairman of the Delegation: Hon. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Vice-Chairman: Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, Q.C., M.P.; Hon. Gustave Monette, Q.C., L.L.D., Senator; Dr. Percy Vivian, M.D., M.P.; Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York; Alternate Representatives: Mrs. Alene Holt, Alderman, City of Peterborough; Mr. Heath M. Macquarrie, M.P.; Professor Maxwell Cohen, B.A., LL.B., LL.M.; Mr. Morley Scott, Department of External Affairs; Mr. Arthur Irwin, Department of External Affairs.

#### Economic and Social Council

*Twenty-seventh session*, Mexico City, April 7-24, 1959.

*Twenty-eighth session*, New York, June 30-July 31, 1959.

*Resumed twenty-eighth session*, New York, December 14 and 15, 1959.

#### Trusteeship Council

*Twenty-third session*, New York, January 30-March 20, 1959.

*Twenty-fourth session*, New York, June 2-August 6, 1959.

#### Food and Agriculture Organization

*Tenth Conference*, Rome, October 31-November 20, 1959.

#### Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

*Preparatory Committee and First General Assembly*, London, January 5-19, 1959.

#### International Atomic Energy Agency

*Third General Assembly*, Vienna, September 22-October 2, 1959.

#### International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation

*Annual meeting* of Board of Governors, Washington, September 28-October 2, 1959.

#### International Civil Aviation Organization

*Twelfth session of the Assembly*, San Diego, California, June 16-July 9, 1959.

#### International Labour Organization

*Forty-third session of the Conference*, Geneva, June 3-25, 1959.

#### International Telecommunication Union

*Third Plenipotentiary Conference*, Geneva, October 14-December 14, 1959.

#### United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The *Conference* is held every second year and will meet in Paris in November 1960.

#### Universal Postal Union

The *Universal Postal Congress* is held every fifth year and will meet in 1962 in Rio de Janeiro.

#### World Health Organization

*Twelfth World Health Assembly*, Geneva, May 12-30, 1959.

#### World Meteorological Organization

*Third World Meteorological Congress*, Geneva, April 1-28, 1959.

## Appendix IV

### Regular Budgets of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies<sup>1</sup> and Canadian Assessments

| Organization                      | Regular Budgets (net) <sup>2</sup>      |             |             | Canadian Assessments <sup>5</sup> |             |             |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                   | (1)<br>1958                             | (2)<br>1959 | (3)<br>1960 | (4)<br>1958                       | (5)<br>1959 | (6)<br>1960 |
|                                   | (In thousands of United States Dollars) |             |             |                                   |             |             |
| United Nations <sup>3</sup> ..... | 57,985                                  | 56,132      | 57,792      | 1,790                             | 1,740       | 1,800       |
| ILO.....                          | 7,923                                   | 8,530       | 9,004       | 282                               | 301         | 316         |
| FAO.....                          | 8,118                                   | 9,214       | 9,324       | 339                               | 384         | 382         |
| UNESCO.....                       | 11,860                                  | 12,614      | 12,958      | 347                               | 371         | 381         |
| ICAO.....                         | 3,417                                   | 3,757       | 3,779       | 139                               | 155         | 168         |
| UPU.....                          | 609                                     | 580         | 613         | 15                                | 15          | 15          |
| WHO <sup>4</sup> .....            | 13,208                                  | 13,888      | 15,695      | 426                               | 435         | 483         |
| ITU.....                          | 1,671                                   | 2,361       | 1,845       | 42                                | 41          | 49          |
| WMO.....                          | 469                                     | 526         | 653         | 10                                | 11          | 17          |
| IMCO.....                         | —                                       | 237         | 255         | —                                 | 6           | 11          |
| TOTALS.....                       | 105,411                                 | 107,839     | 111,918     | 3,380                             | 3,459       | 3,622       |

<sup>1</sup>Exclusive of the International Bank and International Monetary Fund, whose operations are financially self-sustaining.

<sup>2</sup>UN budget figures for 1959-1960 are from UN document A(4353). Agency figures are from UN documents A/C.5/766 and 786 Table B. Figures are appropriations or *estimates* net of miscellaneous income.

<sup>3</sup>Budget figures include staff assessments.

<sup>4</sup>Budget figures exclude undistributed reserves.

<sup>5</sup>Based on the appropriations or *estimates* contained in columns (1), (2) and (3).



## Appendix V

### Budget Appropriations or Estimates of the United Nations for 1959 and 1960

| <i>Section</i>  | <i>Dollars (U.S.)</i> |                  |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|
|   | <i>1959</i>           | <i>1960</i>      |
|   | <i>Appropriations</i> | <i>Estimates</i> |
|   | \$                    | \$               |
| 1. Travel of Representatives, Members of Commissions and Committees .....             | 820,000               | 832,600          |
| 2. Special Meetings and Conferences .....   | 1,891,500             | 62,300           |
| 3. Board of Auditors .....  | 51,000                | 53,000           |
| 4. Special Missions and Related Activities .....                                      | 3,019,700             | 2,523,300        |
| 5. United Nations Field Service .....   | 1,119,000             | 1,206,800        |
| 6. Salaries and Wages .....   | 30,619,500            | 31,925,200       |
| 7. Common Staff Costs .....   | 6,766,700             | 7,069,300        |
| 8. Travel of Staff and Members of Administrative Bodies .....                         | 1,695,600             | 1,734,400        |
| 9. Hospitality; Payments under Annex I, Paras 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations ..... | 95,000                | 95,000           |
| 10. Economic Commission for Africa .....  | 475,000               | 1,013,300        |
| 11. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees .....                 | 1,545,200             | 1,590,000        |
| 12. World Refugee Year .....  | 60,000                | 30,000           |
| 13. General Expenses .....  | 5,573,700             | 5,661,100        |
| 14. Printing, Stationery, and Library Supplies .....                                  | 2,127,200             | 2,133,100        |
| 15. Permanent Equipment .....   | 493,000               | 553,800          |
| 16. Economic Development .....  | 480,000               | 480,000          |
| 17. Social Activities .....   | 925,000               | 1,200,000        |
| 18. Human Rights Activities .....   | 86,400                | 100,000          |
| 19. Public Administration .....   | 400,000               | 600,000          |
| 20. Technical Assistance in the Field of Narcotic Drug Control .....                  | .....                 | 50,000           |
| 21. Special Expenses .....  | 2,669,500             | 3,532,000        |
| 22. The International Court of Justice .....  | 744,100               | 704,500          |
| Total Appropriations or Estimates .....   | 61,657,100            | 63,149,700       |
| Income other than Staff Assessment .....  | 5,525,000             | 5,357,500        |
| Net Appropriations or Estimates .....   | 56,132,100            | 57,792,200       |
| Of which: staff assessment .....  | 6,123,000             | 6,329,000        |

## Appendix VI

### Percentage Scale of Contributions to the United Nations and Certain Specialized Agencies for the Fourteen Largest Contributors—Year 1960

|                               | United Nations | FAO   | ICAO <sup>1</sup> | ILO   | UNESCO | WHO <sup>1</sup> | WMO <sup>1</sup> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|--------|------------------|------------------|
| United States of America..... | 32.51          | 32.51 | 32.95             | 25.00 | 30.74  | 32.51            | 19.0             |
| U.S.S.R.....                  | 13.62          | —     | —                 | 10.00 | 12.88  | 12.52            | 7.8              |
| United Kingdom.....           | 7.78           | 10.23 | 9.96              | 10.03 | 7.36   | 7.15             | 5.5              |
| France.....                   | 6.40           | 8.42  | 7.88              | 6.10  | 6.05   | 5.89             | 4.5              |
| China.....                    | 5.01           | —     | 0.67              | 2.04  | 4.74   | 4.60             | 3.0              |
| German Federal Republic....   | —              | 7.01  | 5.21              | 4.34  | 5.04   | 4.90             | 4.5              |
| Canada.....                   | 3.11           | 4.09  | 4.45              | 3.51  | 2.94   | 2.86             | 2.0              |
| India.....                    | 2.46           | 3.23  | 2.60              | 3.30  | 2.33   | 2.26             | 2.5              |
| Italy.....                    | 2.25           | 2.96  | 2.46              | 2.42  | 2.13   | 2.07             | 2.4              |
| Japan.....                    | 2.19           | 2.88  | 2.24              | 2.00  | 2.07   | 2.01             | 2.4              |
| Ukrainian S.S.R.....          | 1.80           | —     | —                 | 1.00  | 1.70   | 1.65             | 1.5              |
| Australia.....                | 1.79           | 2.35  | 2.52              | 1.88  | 1.69   | 1.64             | 2.0              |
| Poland.....                   | 1.37           | 1.80  | 1.28              | 1.24  | 1.29   | 1.25             | 1.1              |
| Belgium.....                  | 1.30           | 1.71  | 1.64              | 1.40  | 1.23   | 1.19             | 1.4              |

<sup>1</sup>Assessments rate is based on a unit scale but for comparison purposes these have been worked out to the closest percentage.



## Appendix VII

### United Nations Documents

Printed documents of the United Nations may be obtained in Canada at the following addresses: Agents: The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario; The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. W., Toronto; Sub-Agents: Book Room Ltd., Chronicle Building, Halifax; McGill University Bookstore, Montreal; Magasin des Étudiants de l'Université de Montréal, Montréal; University of Manitoba Bookstore, Winnipeg; University of Toronto Press and Bookstore, Toronto; University of British Columbia Bookstore, Vancouver.

Mimeographed United Nations documents are available to the general public by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat, New York; and to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations from the United Nations Department of Public Information, New York.

Complete sets of United Nations documents may also be consulted at the following centres in Canada:

University of Alberta (English printed documents).

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents; also English and French mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed documents).

University of Montreal (French printed and mimeographed documents).

University of New Brunswick (English printed documents).

Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

The United Nations Association in Canada, 329 Bloor Street West, Toronto, operates an unofficial United Nations information service. Questions about the United Nations are answered; some informational materials on the United Nations are available, free of charge, on request, and the larger publications and pamphlets on the United Nations and its work are available at reasonable prices. Price lists enumerating the publications available can be obtained on request.

## Appendix VIII

### Publications of the Department of External Affairs

The following is a list of publications relating to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies issued by the Department of External Affairs during the period reviewed by this work of reference:

1. *Canada and the United Nations* 1958, 116 pp.; Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada; 50 cents (Editions for the years 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957 are still available from the Queen's Printer at 50 cents each although the English edition for 1946 and the French edition for 1954-55 are out of print.)

2. *Statements and Speeches*

(Obtainable from the Information Division  
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.)

- 59/14 Report on External Relations. Statement by Mr. Sidney E. Smith in the House of Commons, February 26, 1959.
- 59/16 An Assessment of the United Nations. Address by Mr. Sidney E. Smith to students at the University of Montreal, February 4, 1959.
- 59/23 Canada's Foreign Policy. Statement by Mr. Howard Green in the House of Commons, July 9, 1959.
- 59/30 Canada's Views on World Problems. Address by Mr. Howard Green to the General Assembly of the United Nations, New York, September 24, 1959.
- 59/31 Looking Ahead in International Affairs. Address by Mr. John G. Diefenbaker to students at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, September 29, 1959.
- 59/39 General and Complete Disarmament. Statement by Mr. W. B. Nesbitt in the First Committee of the United Nations, New York, November 2, 1959.
- 59/42 The Study of Nuclear Radiation. Statement by Mr. Howard Green in the General Assembly of the United Nations, New York, November 17, 1959.
- 59/43 Canada in World Affairs. Address by Mr. Howard Green to a joint meeting of the Empire and Canadian Clubs of Toronto, November 26, 1959.
- 59/44 Canada's International Role. Transcript of an interview with Mr. Howard Green by Mr. Charles Lynch, November 21, 1959.
- 59/45 New Hope for Algeria. Statements by Mr. W. B. Nesbitt in the First Committee of the United Nations, New York, December 1, 1959.

3. *Supplementary Papers*

(Obtainable from the Information Division  
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.)

A number of statements made at the General Assembly appear in this series. They deal mostly with specialized subjects, and supplement information found in the Statement and Speeches series.

4. *External Affairs*

Monthly Bulletin of the Department of External Affairs. Obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa; annual subscription \$1.00 per year, students 50 cents. Most issues contain a section on current developments in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. In addition, special articles on subjects relating to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies appear from time to time.











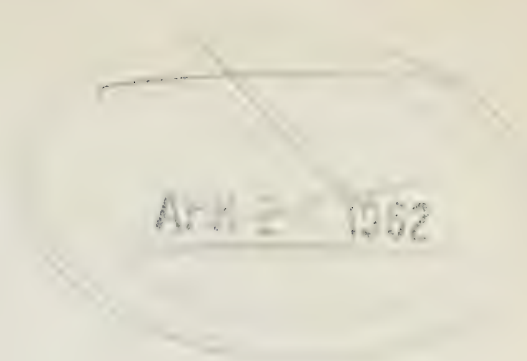






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Publications

1960

*Canada Dept of External Affairs*

CANADA

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AND THE  
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WITNESSES

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# CANADA

and the

# UNITED NATIONS

1960

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
OTTAWA, CANADA

CONFERENCE SERIES 1961

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1961



Price 50 cents. Cat. No. E4-611  
Available from the Queen's Printer  
Ottawa, Canada

## FOREWORD

This volume of *Canada and the United Nations* reviews the work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies during 1960.

One of the most encouraging events during this period was the admission of seventeen new members to the United Nations, sixteen of them from the African continent. In the short period of their participation in United Nations deliberations, the new members have given proof of their firm dedication to the purposes and principles of the Charter and have shown that they have a valuable contribution to make in the search for solutions to world problems. The position which they already occupy in the Organization can be expected to increase in importance. Canada shares with them the common desire to see the United Nations strengthened as an instrument for peace and security and for economic and social progress.

The Organization's ability to continue as an effective international body will depend to a great extent on its ability to make the re-adjustments required by the new demands being made on it. During 1960, the United Nations was not able to give its full attention to this problem because of the other complex issues with which it was faced, particularly the Congo situation, colonialism and disarmament. The political climate in which the United Nations had to operate, moreover, made the task exceptionally difficult. The year started off with promise for constructive relations between the East and West, but saw a rapid deterioration of those relations with the failure of the Paris summit conference in May and the breakdown of the Geneva disarmament negotiations in June. The Congo crisis which developed shortly after the emergence of that country as an independent state on June 30, 1960, added a further complication to the increasingly difficult world situation.

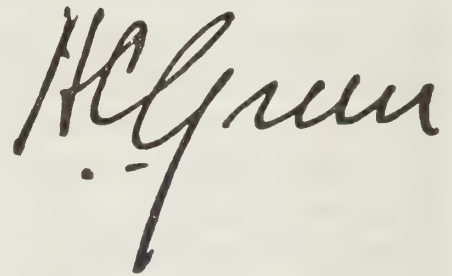
At a time when tension and strain in international relations demanded a strengthening of the United Nations as an instrument for peaceful settlement of differences, the U.S.S.R. launched an attack against the Secretary-General and the Secretariat ostensibly over the conduct of the Congo operation; also it intensified its attack on the colonial powers in an effort to divide members and to establish itself as the champion and friend of newly-independent and emerging states. While the impact of the campaign in the first part of the fifteenth session, which is covered in this report, was sharp and disturbing, the Soviet Union failed to mobilize support for its extreme positions.

Nevertheless, these manifestations of the renewed cold war served to disrupt the proceedings of the United Nations and to delay progress on



many of the important questions on the Assembly's agenda, particularly those directly affecting East-West relations. The discussions on the question of disarmament in the first part of the fifteenth session, were inconclusive but at the resumed session in March and April, 1961, agreement was reached between the Soviet Union and the United States to start preliminary talks to try to work out the basis for a resumption of disarmament negotiations. These talks began in June and are continuing.

It is my hope that the coming months will see a more favourable climate developing in which the United Nations will be able to proceed in a calmer manner to deal with the urgent issues before it. It is particularly important that some lasting solution be found for the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations which will not only ensure that effective action in future crises will be backed by the necessary financial resources immediately, but that such operations can be carried on without disruption to the vital economic and social programmes of the Organization. There are already signs which give cause for optimism that solutions to some of the fundamental problems may be reached; it will be Canada's aim to work with other member nations towards reaching such solutions.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H.C. Gray', with a stylized flourish at the end.

*Secretary of State  
for External Affairs.*

OTTAWA, July 26, 1961.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|        |   |  |
|--------|---|--|
| ACC    | — | Administrative Committee on Co-ordination                                      |
| CCIF   | — | International Telephone Consultative Committee                                 |
| CCIR   | — | International Radio Consultative Committee                                     |
| CCIT   | — | International Telegraph Consultative Committee                                 |
| CCITT  | — | International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee                   |
| DAG    | — | Development Assistance Group   |
| ECAFE  | — | Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East                                  |
| ECA    | — | Economic Commission for Africa   |
| ECE    | — | Economic Commission for Europe   |
| ECLA   | — | Economic Commission for Latin America  |
| ECOSOC | — | Economic and Social Council  |
| EEC    | — | European Economic Community  |
| EPTA   | — | Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance                                    |
| FAO    | — | Food and Agriculture Organization  |
| GATT   | — | General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade   |
| IAEA   | — | International Atomic Energy Agency   |
| IBRD   | — | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development                          |
| ICAO   | — | International Civil Aviation Organization                                      |
| ICJ    | — | International Court of Justice   |
| IDA    | — | International Development Association  |
| IFC    | — | International Finance Corporation  |
| ILO    | — | International Labour Organization  |
| IMCO   | — | Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization                          |
| IMF    | — | International Monetary Fund  |
| ITO    | — | International Trade Organization   |
| ITU    | — | International Telecommunication Union  |
| NGO    | — | Non-Governmental Organization  |
| OEEC   | — | Organization for European Economic Co-operation                                |
| OECD   | — | Organization for European Co-operation and Development                         |
| OTC    | — | Organization for Trade Co-operation  |
| PCOB   | — | Permanent Central Opium Board  |
| SUNFED | — | Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development                           |
| TAB    | — | Technical Assistance Board   |
| TAC    | — | Technical Assistance Committee   |
| TAO    | — | Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations                                      |
| UNC    | — | United Nations Command   |
| UNCDF  | — | United Nations Capital Development Fund  |
| UNCIP  | — | United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan                               |
| UNCURK | — | United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea      |
| UNEF   | — | United Nations Emergency Force   |
| UNESCO | — | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization               |
| UNHCR  | — | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees                                  |
| UNICEF | — | United Nations Children's Emergency Fund                                       |
| UNKRA  | — | United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency                                    |
| ONUC   | — | United Nations Operation in the Congo  |
| UNOGIL | — | United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon                                    |
| UNREF  | — | United Nations Refugee Fund  |
| UNRWA  | — | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East |
| UNTSO  | — | United Nations Truce Supervision Organization                                  |
| UPU    | — | Universal Postal Union   |
| WHO    | — | World Health Organization  |
| WMO    | — | World Meteorological Organization  |
| WRY    | — | World Refugee Year   |



## EDITORIAL NOTE

The present volume, the fourteenth in the Canada and the United Nations series, reports on the first part of the fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, held from September 20 to December 20, 1960, and on other activities of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies during the calendar year 1960. The fourth emergency special session of the General Assembly (September 17-19, 1960) which was called to consider the situation in the Congo, is also covered in this report. The agenda of the fifteenth session will be found in Appendix I.

Listed below for reference are the dates during which each of the fifteen sessions of the General Assembly met.

First session, Part I, London, January 10 to February 14, 1946.

First session, Part II, New York, October 23 to December 16, 1946.

First special session (Palestine) New York, April 28 to May 15, 1947.

Second session, New York, September 16 to November 29, 1947.

Second special session (Palestine) New York, April 16 to May 14, 1948.

Third session, Part I, Paris, September 21 to December 12, 1948.

Third session, Part II, New York, April 5 to May 18, 1949.

Fourth session, New York, September 20 to December 10, 1949.

Fifth session, New York, September 19 to December 15, 1950.

Sixth session, Paris, November 6, 1951 to February 5, 1952.

Seventh session, New York, October 14, 1952 to April 23, 1953.

Resumed seventh session, New York, August 17 to August 28, 1953.

Eighth session, New York, September 15 to December 9, 1953.

Ninth session, New York, September 21 to December 17, 1954.

Tenth session, New York, September 20 to December 20, 1955.

First emergency special session (Middle East) New York, November 1 to 10, 1956.

Second emergency special session (Hungary) New York, November 4 to 10, 1956.

Eleventh session, New York, November 12, 1956 to March 8, 1957.

Resumed eleventh session (Hungary) New York, September 10 to 14, 1957.

Twelfth session, New York, September 17 to December 14, 1957.

Third emergency special session (Middle East) New York, August 8 to 21, 1958.

Thirteenth session, New York, September 16 to December 14, 1958.

Fourteenth session, New York, September 15 to December 13, 1959.

Fourth emergency special session (Congo) New York, September 17 to September 19, 1960.

Fifteenth session, New York, September 20 to December 20, 1960.

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The Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, addresses the fifteenth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly.

*United Nations*



# I

## GENERAL SURVEY

At the beginning of 1960 the atmosphere of detente prevailing in international relations had given rise to the hope that at long last progress would be made on some of the important political questions which had divided the East and West. The announcement that the four great powers—the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and France—had decided to hold a summit conference in Paris in May opened the possibility of a useful exchange of views. At the same time, detailed disarmament negotiations which began in March in the Ten-Nation Committee offered encouragement that a renewed and serious approach would be made to problems of disarmament.

These promising developments were abruptly reversed, however, following the U-2 incident and the collapse of the summit conference. The Soviet Union launched a bitter propaganda campaign against the United States. In June, mainly as a result of increasing friction within the Soviet bloc, communist representatives were withdrawn from the ten power disarmament negotiations in Geneva. During the summer, other events, notably the shooting down of a United States RB-47 aircraft, which the Russians claimed had violated their airspace, and the developing crises in the Congo and in Cuba, contributed to a further worsening of East-West relations.

The renewed tensions between the great powers were quickly reflected in the Security Council, when it came to deal with the Cuban complaint against the United States and the Congo crisis in July, and later in virtually all discussions at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly.

By far the most difficult issue before the United Nations in the year and the one which has perhaps had the greatest impact on the Organization was the Congo crisis, which was first brought to the attention of the Security Council by the Secretary-General. In the initial stage of the crisis, the great powers agreed to set in motion a United Nations operation designed primarily to assist in maintaining internal order and to provide economic assistance to the new republic. Subsequently, when domestic political conflict developed in the Congo, disagreement about the functioning of the United Nations in the strife-torn country led to the immobilization of the Security Council and the convening of the General Assembly in its fourth emergency special session in early September.

The Assembly's consideration of the Congo situation was continued in the fifteenth regular session. From the outset, its proceedings were disrupted by Soviet insistence on dealing, frequently in disorderly plenary sessions, with



items of business normally dealt with in the main committees. In addition, the admission of seventeen new members in the early days of the session had the effect of prolonging the proceedings. The angry outbursts of Mr. Khrushchov and others, moreover, contributed to the atmosphere of tension, confusion, and disillusionment which characterized the early part of the session.

The other main political questions discussed at the fifteenth session were disarmament and colonialism. Moreover, the Soviet attack on the Secretary-General and the Secretariat was pressed vigorously on several fronts, although no specific debate on the matter took place. By the end of the session in December, it had become evident that in the prevailing East-West tension no agreement could be reached on the many disarmament resolutions submitted in the First Committee, including the Canadian draft resolution which sought to facilitate the resumption of disarmament negotiations and to formalize the ultimate responsibility of the United Nations for disarmament matters, and at the same time to give an opportunity to non-negotiating powers to make their views known in detail. Disarmament was therefore put forward to the resumed session in March 1961.

The question of colonialism pervaded much of the discussions during the fifteenth session and led to the adoption of an African-Asian resolution on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples which is considered an important declaration of principles on the movement of colonies to independence. Soviet attempts to make a cold war issue of this item were rejected. The concern of African and Asian members with colonial questions was also reflected in their approach to other questions concerning dependent territories. On the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, the Assembly adopted a number of resolutions dealing with non-self-governing territories aimed at facilitating their progress towards independence. It also directed its attention to South Africa and its mandated territory of South West Africa. While the Assembly deferred consideration of the question of *apartheid* in South Africa to its resumed session, it adopted a number of resolutions on South West Africa which, in effect, recognized the impossibility of negotiating with the South African Government on this question.

During the debates, the Congo crisis proved to be much in the minds of delegations and a number of occasions were provided for delegations to express views on the most recent developments. The full debate on the Congo situation, however, did not take place until after the Security Council had held another series of meetings and had failed to reach agreement on a clarification of the terms of reference of the Congo operation and the Secretary-General's interpretation of his mandate. The Assembly debates reflected the growing differences of opinion on the United Nations action in the Congo; and in the pre-Christmas period no resolution gained sufficient support for adoption.

Underlying many other issues was the fundamental question of whether the United Nations would remain an effective organization for international action. The Congo crisis served to draw particular attention to the functions of the United Nations in the field of peace and security, the heavy strains which peacekeeping operations imposed and the importance to the future of the Organization of ensuring the success of the Congo operation. It also provided an opportunity for the Soviet Union, which thought that its interests in the Congo had been damaged by decisions of the Secretary-General, to elaborate its charges against him and the Secretariat as part of a campaign for reorganization along lines which threatened to destroy the effectiveness of the United Nations.

While the Soviet "troika" approach gained little support from other members, there was a general recognition that some adjustment in the composition of the Secretariat was required to meet the legitimate aspirations of the many new members from Asia and Africa. At the same time, the growing financial problems which the peacekeeping activities had created for the Organization required closer attention than in the past. During the first part of the fifteenth session the Assembly adopted *ad hoc* arrangements to meet the immediate financial crisis, but it was acknowledged that longer term solutions would have to be reached in the coming months, if the Organization was to continue to be able to discharge its peacekeeping responsibilities effectively.

Because Canada has always given strong support to the peacekeeping activities of the United Nations, it was particularly anxious to ensure that the United Nations' prestige and effectiveness in this area was maintained. At the same time, Canada did not neglect the economic and social programmes of the United Nations to which it makes substantial financial contributions. On Canadian initiatives the General Assembly adopted two resolutions, one calling for the creation of a "Food Bank" to mobilize surplus foodstuffs for distribution in areas of greatest need and the other to set up an "experts bank" to facilitate the prompt provision of technical assistance personnel for less developed countries. The Canadian Delegation argued against a resolution which decided in principle to establish a United Nations Capital Development Fund, since in Canada's view, the establishment of additional aid machinery at this time would have to compete for available resources with established programmes and especially would involve a wasteful duplication of effort with the newly created International Development Association.

The increase in membership in the United Nations at the fifteenth session raised a number of questions of a constitutional and organizational nature. An effort was made to reach agreement on the enlargement of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in order to provide for a more equitable representation of members in these United Nations bodies. No progress was made in this direction, however, largely as a result of the Soviet Union's obstructive attitude.



The feeling of frustration which characterized the work of the General Assembly was generally absent from the proceedings of the Specialized Agencies and functional commissions which continued constructive work in their respective fields of interest. However, those Agencies which met towards the end of the year were not entirely unaffected by Soviet political initiatives and its demands for reorganization in international bodies. Consequently those technical bodies tended to become more and more involved in political discussion.

Thus, the year which began with such promise ended in considerable uncertainty as to the direction in which the United Nations was developing. A number of fundamental questions had been raised about the Organization's future role and about its present structure. The main sign of encouragement in this time of crisis for the Organization is that States, recovering from the shock, and surprises of last autumn, have rallied to the support of the United Nations and the Secretary-General, showing a widespread awareness of the importance of maintaining a strong and effective instrument for peaceful social and economic evolution under the terms of the United Nations Charter. In the months ahead, the main tasks of the United Nations members may well be to give practical expression to the resolve of those members who wish to sustain and strengthen the United Nations at a time of trial.

## II

### POLITICAL AND SECURITY

#### *Disarmament*

As the year opened, shortly after the unanimous co-sponsorship of an important General Assembly resolution on disarmament, there were high hopes that progress could at last be achieved in this most important field. World attention centered in the early part of the year on the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee (Canada, France, Italy, the U.K. and the U.S.A.—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R.), which met in Geneva from March 15 to June 27, with a recess in May during the period of the abortive Summit Conference. In that Committee the Soviet side first pressed for adoption of the plan for general and complete disarmament which Mr. Khrushchov had advanced at the fourteenth session. Dissatisfied with several features of this plan, notably its unrealistic insistence on a four-year time limit, its vagueness in regard to the crucial question of international control and its inherent imbalance as between conventional and nuclear arms, the western side advanced an alternative set of proposals on March 16.

Effective negotiations between the two sides were, however, inhibited by the failure of the West to engage the East in detailed consideration of individual disarmament measures and their related control systems. The Soviet side declined to do this unless the West would agree that the aim of the Committee was to draft one comprehensive treaty embracing all disarmament measures, none of which could be implemented until all countries had ratified the agreement. The Western side saw in this approach the introduction of unnecessary and perhaps dangerous delay in the implementation of those initial measures on which the ten countries should be able to reach early agreement, thus fostering confidence for more far-reaching steps in the development of a comprehensive programme of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

When the Committee reassembled after the breakdown of the Summit Conference, the Soviet side introduced a new plan on June 2. Although this appeared to contain some encouraging elements of concession to the western viewpoint, there were still a number of features in regard to which Soviet intentions were not clear. Moreover, the new Soviet plan ignored the principle of balance in concentrating in its first stage on nuclear disarmament to the complete exclusion of complementary measures in the conventional field.



During the ensuing few weeks the Western side sought to learn the real meaning of the new Soviet plan and to develop a Western response to it which would evidence the Western desire to reach an accommodation of views. Canada in particular stressed the desirability of negotiating by means of balanced concessions designed to take advantage of areas of mutual agreement and to draw on the suggestions advanced by the two sides.

However, despite their knowledge that the Western side was about to table a new proposal embodying concessions, the Soviet side abruptly withdrew from the Ten-Nation Committee on June 27. The latest Western proposals were subsequently circulated in the General Assembly by the United States.

Consistent with its firm conviction that progress towards disarmament can come only from patient and painstaking negotiations, Canada immediately sought ways of ensuring that the talks would be resumed with the least possible delay. To this end the Canadian Delegation took a leading part in having the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations convened in August. In that body, the membership of which is the same as that of the General Assembly itself, Canadian efforts resulted in the inclusion in the resolution unanimously adopted of a recommendation that "in view of the urgency of the problem, continued efforts be made for the earliest possible continuation of international negotiations."

Negotiations had, in fact, not been resumed by the time the fifteenth session of the General Assembly convened in September. Moreover, relations between the Soviet Union and the United States had been so strained after the U-2 and RB-47 incidents that the two countries showed little disposition to consult together. Accordingly, while the lengthy debates in plenary and in the First Committee were characterized by many expressions of concern about the deadlock on disarmament, the propaganda content of a number of the interventions boded ill for the prospect of early agreement on how to proceed.

Thirteen draft resolutions in all were eventually tabled before the First Committee. Two of these recorded the respective positions of the Eastern and Western sides on the important question of the principles which should guide any resumed negotiations. A third text represented the efforts of a group of delegations, lead by that of India, to develop a compromise formula for drawing the two sides together in regard to these principles. Soviet approval of the suggested compromise was made conditional on a number of tendentious interpretations which did much to destroy the value of the Indian initiative. In any case the compromise was not acceptable to the United States and the United Kingdom.

In the general debate Mr. Khrushchov had, in addition to announcing new modifications in the Soviet plan, called for the addition of neutral members to the negotiating forum. He had also threatened that failure to support the Soviet Union's principles would result in its refusal to continue to dis-

cuss disarmament in any body except a special session of the General Assembly convened at a Heads of Government level. These views were reflected in some of the resolutions put forward in the First Committee. The desire of African and Asian regions to be kept outside of the arms race was another significant element in draft resolutions.

For its part, Canada, working first in close co-operation with the Delegations of Sweden and Norway, developed a resolution intending to focus world attention on the great need for an early resumption of negotiations. The Canadian proposal also sought to give the middle and smaller nations a more meaningful voice in the international consideration of disarmament. It was suggested that this could be accomplished by giving a more active role to the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations, particularly if it were to appoint *ad hoc* committees to deal with various aspects of the complex questions of disarmament. Finally the draft resolution incorporated the Canadian proposal that any negotiating forum should consider the appointment of an impartial chairman, whose responsibility it would be to see to the efficient conduct of the meetings. These suggestions, although coolly received by the Soviet Union, gained a wide measure of support and eighteen countries ultimately joined with Canada in co-sponsoring the draft resolution.

As the time for the Christmas recess in the General Assembly drew near, it became apparent that most delegations were reluctant to vote on controversial disarmament resolutions not carrying the support of the two major powers concerned. This reluctance extended even to proposals which were largely procedural in purpose. In the end the bulk of the draft resolutions were held over for decision at the resumed session.

The Assembly, however, did take decisions on three relatively non-controversial resolutions. Two of these sought to reinforce the current moratorium on nuclear weapons testing. A third, initiated by the Irish Delegation, aimed at temporary measures to limit the spread of nuclear weapons at the independent disposal of national governments. Canada supported all three resolutions. In explanation of his vote in favour of the Irish proposal the Chairman of the Canadian Delegation said: "We have stressed over and over again the necessity of resuming negotiations in disarmament and we think that the threat of the further spread of nuclear weapons is one of the most important reasons for getting on with these negotiations. If no steps are taken toward disarmament—if, indeed, we do not have even a beginning to serious negotiations on this subject—no country will be content to sit by in the hope that goodwill alone will prevent the widespread dissemination of these weapons. For our part, I must say quite clearly that Canada would not be able to accept this state of affairs for very long. We have worked and we will continue to work with every resource at our command to achieve



an agreement on disarmament which would include provisions to deal with the frightening problem of nuclear weapons. If, however, there is no significant progress in this field in the immediate future, we will reconsider our position on the temporary measures which are proposed in this resolution."

## *Effects of Atomic Radiation*

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation made encouraging progress during 1960 in pursuing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly during its fourteenth session. At the fifteenth session, the Committee submitted a progress report to the Assembly which was unanimous in expressing its appreciation of the progress already achieved and its encouragement to the Committee to continue its work during 1961.

The Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation was first established in 1955 by a resolution adopted at the tenth session of the General Assembly. In 1958 the first comprehensive report of the Committee was published, which confirmed that from a genetic point of view all radiation is harmful to man. However, the precise extent of the radiation hazard was not established. Shortly after the publication of the Committee's report, the United Kingdom and the United States announced their intention to negotiate a treaty for the cessation of nuclear tests. They were later joined by the U.S.S.R. in declaring a voluntary moratorium on nuclear tests which constituted a main source of man-made radiation. Nevertheless, the life of the Scientific Committee was extended indefinitely by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session and a second comprehensive report is now in preparation to be submitted in 1962. It is expected that this report will provide useful information on the extent of the harmful genetic and biological effects resulting from various degrees of exposure to radiation.

At its fourteenth session in the fall of 1959 the General Assembly, largely as a result of a Canadian initiative, unanimously adopted an important resolution expressing its continuing concern that scientific research on the effects of atomic radiation be pursued vigorously both at the national and international levels. That resolution invited various Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, UNESCO, as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency, to encourage genetic, biological and other studies that would assist the Scientific Committee in elucidating the effects of radiation exposure on the health of human populations. The General Assembly also recommended that close collaboration be developed between the Scientific Committee and official as well as private scientific research organizations and individual scientists in all countries of the world. Towards that end, the

resolution requested the Scientific Committee to study appropriate arrangements to stimulate the flow of information and data on the effects of radiation on man between the various national and international scientific organizations and individual scientists.

In response to these directives the Scientific Committee held its seventh and eight sessions in 1960 in New York and Geneva respectively. At the Committee's seventh session both the World Meteorological Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization contributed a number of scientific presentations on subjects relevant to the Committee's work. Moreover, the World Health Organization at the Committee's request co-sponsored a seminar on "The Use of Vital and Health Statistics for Genetic and Radiation Studies", which was held in September, 1960 in Geneva. A "Consensus of Opinion" calling on nations to undertake specific programmes of vital statistics and health information surveys in a standardized form, was adopted by the participants to that seminar and it was hoped that the World Health Organization would be able to assist individual countries to initiate such programmes.

With a view to stimulating the flow of data and information on the effects of radiation on man, the Scientific Committee addressed a letter to all member states outlining the type of data and research required from certain areas of the world. In Canada special measures were taken by the appropriate authorities to give this letter the widest possible distribution among scientists specializing in that field. The Scientific Committee also submitted as an Annex to its Progress Report a paper on the problems relative to the availability of appropriate and useful statistical information on radiation exposure and related biological and genetic data.

The Canadian Government has long been concerned about the hazards of radiation. Canada has been an active member of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation<sup>1</sup>, since its establishment in 1955. This active interest in supporting international efforts to increase man's knowledge of the effects of radiation has resulted in the development in Canada of an extensive system of radio-active sample analysis. At the same time, it has led Canada to offer to share with other countries not as adequately equipped, these extensive Canadian facilities for radio-active analysis. This offer was made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs in November, 1959 at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. One of the most important features of the 1959 General Assembly resolution called for a broad programme of scientific assistance whereby the more advanced countries would undertake the scientific analysis of radioactive samples collected in less advanced countries. Since then twelve other countries, the IAEA and the WHO have followed Canada's lead and offered to

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<sup>1</sup>The other members of the Committee are Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.



make their facilities and assistance available to countries lacking the necessary technical and financial resources.

In pursuance of this programme during 1960, Canada made separate administrative arrangements with Ghana, Pakistan and Burma for the Canadian authorities to receive and analyse samples collected by the authorities of those countries. The programme of scientific radio-active analysis comes under the responsibility of the Radiation Protection Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, and is now expected to get under way at an early date at its full initial analysis capacity of six hundred samples a year.

In view of this active Canadian interest in promoting international co-operative research on the effects of atomic radiation, it was particularly gratifying for the Canadian Government to take note of the constructive and encouraging activities of the United Nations Scientific Committee outlined in the Progress Report it submitted to the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. Canada therefore again took the initiative in co-sponsoring a resolution unanimously adopted in the Special Political Committee on December 15, 1960, requesting the Scientific Committee to pursue its important work.

## ***Peaceful Uses of Outer Space***

On December 12, 1959 a resolution unanimously adopted at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly established a new Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to pursue the task previously undertaken by the 20-member *Ad Hoc* Committee. The agreement between East and West reflected in that resolution had been reached after long negotiations had successfully resolved the question of the composition of the Committee. The U.S.S.R. which had previously refused to participate in the work of the 20-member *Ad Hoc* Committee had agreed with the USA on a 24-member Committee comprising twelve Western Countries (including Canada), seven members of the Soviet bloc, and five other countries (India, the United Arab Republic, Sweden, Austria and Lebanon), which would serve during 1960-61.

The new 24-member Committee was to review the area of international cooperation relating to the peaceful uses of outer space and give consideration to the legal problems arising out of the exploration of outer space. However, the most immediate task assigned to the Committee was to give effect to a decision of the General Assembly also embodied in the same resolution to convene in 1960 or 1961, under United Nations auspices, an international conference of interested member states and Specialized Agencies.

Unfortunately, difficulties have arisen in the course of preliminary negotiations concerning the organization and procedures of work of the







The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, officiates at the ceremony which added the flags of sixteen of the seventeen new member states to the 82 flying along the United Nations Plaza.

Committee, which were not resolved during 1960. As a result, it has been impossible for the Committee to assemble and begin its work.

While the question of the peaceful uses of outer space was on the agenda of the fifteenth session, no debate took place and it was decided to transfer the item to the agenda of the sixteenth session.

### ***Admission of New Members***

In 1960, before the meeting of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, the Security Council, which must make recommendations on all applications for membership in the Organization, approved the applications of the following 15 states: Cameroun, Togo, Federation of Mali, Malagasy Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Somalia, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Chad, Central African Republic and Cyprus.

Before the Assembly could take action on these applications the Federation of Mali, composed of the former French territories of Senegal and Sudan, was dissolved. Senegal applied for membership in its own name and later the Sudan, under the name of Mali Republic, also submitted its application for membership. As one of its first acts, on September 20, the Assembly approved the applications of 14 of the states recommended by the Security Council. After a meeting of the Security Council on the applications of the two constituent parts of the former Mali Federation, the Assembly, on September 28, approved the memberships of Senegal and the Mali Republic.

On achieving its independence on October 1, Nigeria made application for membership in the United Nations. After approval by the Security Council, the Assembly admitted Nigeria to membership on October 7.

The last member of the French community to achieve independence during 1960 was Mauritania. Morocco had placed an item on the agenda of the session concerning its claim to the territory of Mauritania as part of the traditional area of the Kingdom of Morocco. After its independence which came on November 28, Mauritania duly submitted its application for membership to the Security Council. At the same time as it considered the Mauritanian application, the Council had before it an application from Outer Mongolia. In view of the controversy which had been raised in the General Assembly by the Moroccan item, the Soviet Union took the opportunity to link the Mauritanian application with the controversial application of Outer Mongolia which had been rejected in past years. The result of the Security Council meeting on these two applications was that the Mauritanian application was vetoed by the Soviet Union and the Outer Mongolian was vetoed by China.

Canada whole-heartedly supported the admission of the 17 new members whose applications had been recommended by the Security Council. The



new members included two Commonwealth countries, Cyprus and Nigeria; the remainder were from Africa, an area in which many new nations have moved rapidly towards independence in the last few years. With this large increase in membership from Africa, which previously had been represented in the United Nations by only a few states, the Organization took an important step toward the ultimate goal of universal membership.

## *Mauritania*

On August 20, 1960, the Moroccan Representative at the United Nations requested that "The problem of Mauritania" be inscribed on the agenda of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. Morocco claimed that Mauritania should be integrated into Morocco for reasons of history, economics and religion. According to Morocco, such integration would be welcomed by the people of Mauritania. Morocco stated, in addition, that France had not fulfilled her part of an agreement made at the time of Moroccan independence in 1956 under which France and Morocco agreed to set up a commission to investigate the Moroccan boundary problem. France contended that the boundary problem concerned was that of Algeria and Morocco. Both France and Mauritania have rejected the Moroccan claims.

The item was adopted and referred to the First Committee. In the debate the Arab States, supported by the U.S.S.R., Indonesia and Guinea defended the Moroccan claim, while France and the African States of the French Community opposed it. A draft resolution put forward by Indonesia, Jordan and Libya was revised to incorporate views expressed by Afghanistan. The revision reaffirmed the principle of respect for the territorial integrity of member states and recommended that the "parties concerned enter into negotiations with a view to reaching a peaceful solution of the problem on the basis of the right of self-determination." An Indian amendment to the draft resolution was withdrawn but re-introduced by Iraq and subsequently put to a vote. This amendment expressed "the hope that the parties concerned will reach a peaceful solution of the problem on the basis of the right of self-determination". It was rejected by a roll-call vote of 39 against (including Canada) to 31 in favour, with 25 abstentions. As a result India submitted a motion of withdrawal which was agreed to by Indonesia, Jordan and Libya and the revised draft resolution was withdrawn and was therefore not put to a vote.

On November 28, 1960, Mauritania became independent, and the same day applied for membership in the United Nations. The Canadian Government recognized Mauritania and was prepared to vote for its admission to the United Nations. The question was considered by the Security Council in a long session on December 3, but as a result of a veto by the U.S.S.R., the Mauritanian application was not approved.

On December 18, 1960, the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee on Mauritania but did not discuss it. The President of the Assembly proposed that the question be put aside until the resumed session of the Assembly. There were no objections and accordingly the question of Mauritania may be discussed at the resumed session.

**Chinese Representation**

As at every session since 1950, the fifteenth session saw an attempt to replace the Delegation of the Republic of China with a delegation representing Communist China. Since the sixth session, the issue has been dealt with by the adoption of a procedural motion providing for postponement of consideration of the question.

At the fifteenth session an item entitled “Representation of China in the United Nations” was inscribed on the provisional agenda by the U.S.S.R. This item came before the General Committee (which prepares the agenda) on September 27. The General Committee adopted a resolution which decided (1) to reject the request of the U.S.S.R. for the inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly’s fifteenth session of the item entitled “Representation of China in the United Nations”; (2) not to consider at the fifteenth session any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People’s Government of the People’s Republic of China.

The resolution came before the General Assembly at five plenary meetings between October 1 and October 9, 1960. Owing perhaps to Premier Khrushchov’s presence and his intervention in the debate on October 1, the tone of the debate was more animated than it has been in previous years. The vote was in addition given an element of uncertainty because of the admission of seventeen new members, principally from Africa. The final vote on the resolution as a whole was 42 in favour (including Canada) to 34 against with 22 abstentions. Malaya and Laos switched from affirmative votes at the fourteenth session to abstentions; Cuba and Ethiopia from abstentions to votes against; and three of the African states (Mali, Senegal and Nigeria) voted against. The other new members abstained. The results at the fifteenth session compare with the following votes at the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions:

| Session         | For | Against | Abstained |
|-----------------|-----|---------|-----------|
| Thirteenth 1958 | 44  | 28      | 9         |
| Fourteenth 1959 | 44  | 29      | 9         |

**Algeria**

Peace did not return to Algeria in 1960. Negotiations were attempted in June at Melun, France, between representatives of the French Government and of the Algerian Provisional Government, but never effectively took



place because of lack of agreement on terms of reference; hostilities continued throughout the year though on a more limited scale than in previous years.

Twenty-five African-Asian nations requested on July 20 the inclusion of the "Question of Algeria" in the agenda of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. On October 10 the General Assembly referred the item to its First Committee, which considered the Algerian question between December 5 and 15. France, in accordance with the declaration made by its Representative on September 22, did not participate in the debate.

The Tunisian Representative opened the debate in the First Committee, expressing the hope that the debate would lead to constructive measures and requesting United Nations intervention to supervise the referendum on self-determination. President de Gaulle had promised in 1959 that when circumstances would permit, the inhabitants of Algeria would decide freely on their future through a referendum on the following three courses: outright secession from France, complete unity with France, or self-government in association with France.

On December 10 a resolution on Algeria, sponsored by 21 African-Asian countries, was tabled in the First Committee. The operative paragraphs of the draft resolution recognized the right of the Algerian people to self-determination and the imperative need of efficient guarantees to ensure the sufficient and just implementation of this right on the basis of the respect for the unity and territorial integrity of Algeria. It recognized further that the United Nations had responsibility in this respect. Finally the draft resolution decided that a referendum should be conducted in Algeria, organized, controlled and supervised by the United Nations, whereby the Algerian people would freely determine the destiny of the entire country.

When the 21-power resolution was put to a vote, 48 member states voted in favour, 28 abstained and 20 (including Canada) voted against. Following the negative Canadian vote, the Canadian Representative stated that Canada agreed that the right of self-determination should apply to Algeria and that in fact irrevocable steps had recently been taken in that direction by General de Gaulle whose policy offered a realistic hope of achieving a solution. All men of goodwill, the Representative emphasized, would deeply regret it if responsibility for complicating further progress in Algeria could be laid at the door of the United Nations. Finally, he stressed that Canada thought that the kind of role advocated for the United Nations in the draft resolution was beyond its competence.

The First Committee recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the resolution to which two amendments were introduced in plenary session. The first, by the Cypriot Delegation, "recommended" instead of "decided" that a referendum should be held in Algeria under United Nations auspices. It failed by two votes to obtain the required two-thirds majority. The

French community states submitted the second amendment which “invited the parties involved in the conflict to enter immediately into negotiations” and “recommended the establishment of an international commission to facilitate contacts and the progress of negotiations”. It was defeated by 39 against to 31 in favour (including Canada) and 25 abstentions. At that point of the debate the original fourth operative paragraph of the draft resolution “deciding” in favour of a United Nations supervised referendum was again put to a vote but failed to achieve the required majority with 40 votes in favour and 40 against (including Canada). Thus this paragraph was automatically eliminated from the draft resolution which was afterwards adopted with a large majority: 64 votes were cast in favour, 8 against and 27 abstentions. Canada voted in favour of the truncated resolution since it re-affirmed the United Nations interest in Algeria without attempting to insist on a particular role for the organization at this delicate stage.

At the close of the year, preparations were being made in Algeria for the preliminary referendum to which President de Gaulle had referred in November and which was scheduled to take place in January 1961. Essentially the referendum would ask all Frenchmen in metropolitan France, overseas territories and Algeria, Europeans and Muslims alike, whether they approve the principle of self-determination for the Algerian people and whether they approve the institution of public powers in Algeria until circumstances would permit the Algerians to exercise their right of self-determination.

### *Status of the German-speaking Element in the Province of Bolzano (Bozen).*

By the Peace Treaty of St. Germain in 1919 a section of the Austrian Tyrol, situated in the high valley of the Adige River, was ceded to Italy. The territory included some 250,000 German-speaking inhabitants and relatively few people of Italian origin or descent. However, with a gradual increase in the size and influence of the Italian population, the German-speaking inhabitants sought some governmental autonomy and demanded assurances that their cultural heritage would be preserved.

These developments became a source of irritation between Italy and Austria and induced the two governments to seek a solution of the problem by peaceful negotiation. In 1946 they reached an agreement which provided the German-speaking inhabitants of the Province of Bozen with assurances of “complete equality of rights with the Italian-speaking inhabitants within the framework of special provisions to safeguard the ethnical character and the cultural and economic development of the German-speaking element”. This bilateral agreement, known as the Gruber-de Gasperi Agreement, forms Annex IV of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, signed at Paris on February 10, 1947.



Since the signing of the Gruber-de Gasperi accord, sporadic disputes have recurred between Italy and Austria over the proper interpretation and application of its provisions. The Austrian contention, that Italy did not fully implement the Agreement, was disputed by Italy and repeated attempts by the two friendly countries to solve their difficulties by bilateral discussion have failed to produce results. Hence, on the initiative of the Austrian Government, the question was submitted to the fifteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

When the item was first placed before the General Committee, the Italian Delegation objected to the wording of the title "The Problem of the Austrian Minority in Italy". The Canadian Delegation, which was represented on the General Committee, was instrumental in assisting the parties to reach agreement on a restatement of the title. Following this, two draft resolutions were submitted in Committee; one by the Austrian Delegation incorporating Austrian demands and another (introduced by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) taking account of Italian views. Amendments to these two resolutions were offered by a group of twelve countries and a new draft resolution emerged which obtained a sufficiently favourable response from both Austria and Italy to lead to a final compromise resolution sponsored by seventeen members, including Canada.

The text of this resolution referred to the terms of the Gruber-de Gasperi Agreement and called upon Austria and Italy to resume bilateral negotiations on its implementation; it recommended that in the event that negotiations should not succeed within a reasonable time both parties should give favourable consideration to seeking a solution by any of the means provided in the charter, including recourse to the International Court of Justice or any other peaceful means of their own choice. It also recommended that both countries refrain from any action which might impair their friendly relations. This text was adopted unanimously by the Committee without a formal vote and none of the earlier draft resolutions was pressed to a vote. Action in plenary session followed immediately and the General Assembly adopted the resolution by acclamation.

### ***Incidents Arising from Racial Discrimination in South Africa***

On March 25, 1960, twenty-eight African and Asian delegations requested "an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation arising out of the large scale killings [at Sharpeville and Langa] of unarmed and peaceful demonstrators against racial discrimination and segregation in the Union of South Africa." A resolution was passed (1) recognizing that the situation in South Africa is one that has led to international friction and, if continued, might endanger international peace and security; (2) de-

ploring the loss of life of so many Africans, as well as the policies and actions of the Union Government which gave rise to the situation; (3) calling upon the Union to take measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality; (4) requesting the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Union Government, to make such arrangements as would adequately help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General held preliminary consultations with the South African Minister of External Affairs in London on May 13 and 14. It was agreed that "the consent of the Union Government to discuss the Security Council's resolutions with the Secretary-General would not require prior recognition from the Union Government of the United Nations' authority." Because of urgent commitments elsewhere, the Secretary-General was unable to visit South Africa during the year, as planned, but a new invitation was extended to him to visit the Union in January, 1961.

### ***Enlargement of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council***

Ever since the admission of a large number of new member states in 1955, the General Assembly has given continuing attention to the problem of enlarging the membership of the two Councils through amendment of the Charter so as to assure a proper and equitable representation for all states, both in terms of their functional contribution and their geographical distribution. Each time this item has come before the General Assembly the Soviet Union has strongly opposed it, on the grounds that any Charter amendment would be illegal without the participation of Communist China. India and Ceylon have also accepted this point of view.

In the case of the Security Council, the Charter stipulates that the considerations governing the elections of non-permanent members shall be, first, the members' contribution "to the maintenance of peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization", and second, "equitable geographical distribution". There is no corresponding Charter qualification for election to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Articles 23 and 61 of the United Nations Charter fix the membership of the Security Council at 11 (5 permanent and 6 elected members) and that of ECOSOC at 18. Any amendment in these Charter provisions would, in accordance with Article 108, require a two-thirds vote of all General Assembly members and subsequent ratifications by two-thirds of the membership of the organization, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Ever since the "Gentleman's Agreement" of 1946, the Security Council elections have by convention usually distributed six non-permanent seats as follows: 2-Latin-America, 1-Commonwealth, 1-Western Europe, 1-Eastern Europe and 1-Middle East and Africa. In ECOSOC elections, no similar



conventions have grown up, except that the five permanent members of the Security Council had, until the fifteenth session, always been re-elected at the completion of their terms in ECOSOC.

The admission of seventeen new members at the fifteenth session, gave a new and urgent character to the problem of enlarging the two Councils, since new weight was given to the growing pressure, particularly on the part of African states, for a greater emphasis on the criterion of "equitable geographical distribution" in the allocation of the seats in both organs. The debate, in which the Canadian Delegation took a leading part, revealed a widespread desire to provide for greater Asian and African representation through an enlargement of the membership of both Councils. In this regard two draft resolutions were submitted: one was designed to enlarge the Security Council by two non-permanent seats and the other to enlarge ECOSOC by six seats. When the Soviet Union flatly refused to consider ratification of any recommendation for Charter amendment which the Committee might propose so long as the issue of Chinese representation remained unsettled, a number of the African and Asian countries sought support for an alternative solution envisaging the re-allocation of existing seats. This, of course, carried the implication that Latin American and Western European representation would be reduced.

In an attempt to avoid a decision for the time being, India, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana and Iraq submitted a third draft resolution recommending the immediate establishment of a committee, comprising *inter alia* the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the U.S.S.R. for the purpose of seeking a solution and providing a report on the question to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. Both the United States and the U.S.S.R. questioned the usefulness of such a committee, while various African member states took exception to any further postponement in reaching a decision on their claims for larger representation.

The desire of the new African members for redistribution of existing seats to give them an opportunity of immediate participation in the work of the Councils, evoked little general sympathy at the fifteenth session. Many member states doubted the wisdom of upsetting so abruptly the "Gentleman's Agreement" without prior and thorough consultation. As a result of this controversial discussion the current elections to both Councils were postponed in the hope that compromise solution might be reached behind the scenes. However, intensive negotiations over a period of more than two weeks failed, in spite of the best efforts of many delegations, including that of Canada, to produce a satisfactory compromise formula; whereupon a number of African and Asian states tabled amendments recommending immediate redistribution of existing seats, pending the longer term Committee amendment. These amendments were approved by the Council but they so changed the purpose of the two draft resolutions originally tabled as to make

them unacceptable to many of the original co-sponsors. In the impasse thus created, the amended draft resolution on the Security Council was rejected by 38 votes in favour to 41 against (including Canada) with 17 abstentions; that on ECOSOC was also rejected by 36 votes in favour to 42 votes against (including Canada) with 17 abstentions. The Indian draft resolution, which had obtained very little support, was subsequently withdrawn.

The debate in committee therefore ended inconclusively, and the elections to both Councils proved very difficult to complete in the absence of agreement on the allocation of seats. In plenary session, the Netherlands motion to have discussions on the question of enlargement of the Councils taken up again at the resumed session was approved by the Assembly by a vote of 60 in favour (including Canada), to 16 against with 11 abstentions.

### *Elections to the Security Council*

Article 23 of the Charter provides that the Security Council be composed of five permanent and six non-permanent members. Three of the latter are elected each year by the General Assembly for a two-year term and retiring members are not eligible for immediate re-election. A two-thirds majority of the votes of member states present and voting is required and the voting is secret.

The term of office of Argentina, Italy and Tunisia expired on December 31, 1960, and in accordance with the "gentleman's agreement" of 1946 governing the distribution of non-permanent seats, they were to have been replaced by members from Latin America, Western Europe and the Middle East respectively. The candidates were Chile, Portugal and the U.A.R. Turkey was required to be elected as well in accordance with the compromise agreement reached at the fourteenth session, that Turkey should share the term with Poland.

Elections were not held until near the end of the first part of the fifteenth session. The large increase in the membership of the African group increased the pressure for African representation on the Councils and the failure of attempts to expand them or to redistribute the seats added complication to the current elections. Accordingly, when elections to the Security Council took place, Turkey, Chile and the U.A.R. were all elected quickly with large majorities, but for the remaining seat a contest developed between Portugal and Liberia, which emerged as the African candidate. Seven inconclusive ballots served only to confirm the deadlock which resulted because neither candidate could obtain the necessary two-thirds majority.

It was widely regarded as essential to fill the third non-permanent seat before the end of 1960 in order not to paralyse the Security Council by reason of incomplete membership. Consequently, Portugal agreed to withdraw on behalf of another Western European candidate, and much of the



support for that country was then transferred to Ireland. In further balloting the deadlock continued between Ireland and Liberia. It was, therefore, agreed to split the term between the two candidates and Liberia was elected on the understanding that it would resign at the end of 1961 in favour of Ireland.

## *Elections to ECOSOC*

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, six of the eighteen members of ECOSOC are elected by secret ballot each year for a three-year term. Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election. A two-thirds majority of members present and voting is required for election. While there is no convention governing the distribution of seats in ECOSOC, the five permanent members of the Security Council have always been re-elected and the various geographical areas have come to expect a certain level of representation.

The six members retiring at the end of 1960 were: Chile, Costa Rica, China, France, Netherlands and Sudan. Candidates for these seats were Uruguay, El Salvador, China, France, Belgium, Ethiopia, Ghana and Jordan. Elections were postponed until near the end of the first part of the fifteenth session, mainly as a result of controversy over the best means of according more equitable representation to the greatly enlarged African-Asian group either by enlargement of the Councils or by re-distribution of existing seats. In the absence of agreement, African-Asian pressure for greater representation developed to effect immediate re-allocation of seats at the current elections.

In the ECOSOC elections Uruguay, El Salvador, France, Jordan and Ethiopia were all elected to the Council on the first ballot (China failed to gain sufficient votes for election) but a deadlock developed between Belgium and India for the sixth seat. After thirteen inconclusive ballots, the Assembly adjourned elections until its resumed session.

## *The Congo*

Independence was granted to the Republic of the Congo by Belgium on June 30, 1960. Elections held a month before had resulted in the appointment of Joseph Kasavubu as President and the formation of a government under Premier Patrice Lumumba. Unfortunately, the granting of independence led to an exodus of Belgian administrators and technicians leaving virtually helpless a new country where there were fewer than a score of Congolese university graduates and no trained professional or official cadres.

It was during this critical first week that the Force Publique, the armed group of Congolese charged with maintaining internal peace and order,







Canadian signalmen in the Congo attract spectators.

mutinied against their Belgian officers. There followed a period of civil disorder which eventually led the Belgian Government to send troops to ensure the protection and evacuation of Belgian nationals. During this period of anarchy, gold and foreign currency reserves dwindled to virtually nothing. Unemployment sky-rocketed and food became scarce as distribution channels were cut off. Then the Central Government's authority was challenged by the secession of Katanga Province, the source of 60% of the national revenues.

Anxiety mounted when the U.S.S.R. began to accuse Belgium of "imperialist aggression"; thus, when the Government of the Congo appealed to the United Nations for military assistance, the Secretary-General, considering that the situation constituted a threat to international peace, for the first time used his prerogative of calling an urgent meeting of the Security Council. On July 14 a resolution was adopted calling for the withdrawal of Belgian troops from the Congo and authorizing the Secretary-General to provide the Congolese Government with the military and technical assistance necessary to enable the Government to resume control. The Secretary-General immediately initiated a relatively long-term programme of technical assistance, an emergency supply programme to meet the food shortage, and a stop-gap arrangement to restore peace and order by a United Nations military force, composed mainly of African contingents and specifically excluding nationals of the five permanent Security Council members. These military units were put under the command of Major General Carl von Horn, hitherto Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in the Middle East. The Force was established on the basic principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of the Congo, shooting only in self-defence, and independent command and control by the United Nations alone.

Technical assistance and other non-military aid for the Congo was organized under Dr. Sture Linner, a Swedish businessman, as Chief of United Nations Civilian Operations, while Dr. Ralph Bunche exercised overall authority as the Secretary-General's Personal Representative in the Congo.

States representing almost all shades of political opinion have made contributions to these operations. Canada, drawing on its experience in the international field as well as on its bilingualism, has been able to give a variety of assistance to the Congo through the United Nations.

The Government sent 20,000 lbs. each of canned pork and whole milk powder to help relieve the initial food shortage; the Canadian Red Cross Society sent two teams of medical personnel—surgeons, physicians specialized in tropical medicine and nurses—all French-speaking; four RCAF North Star aircraft were provided to help transport supplies and equipment for the Force from the staging area at Pisa to Leopoldville; small groups of officers volunteered for secondment from UNTSO in Palestine and UNEF in Gaza



to staff and various technical duties under General von Horn; and a Canadian signals detachment was, with Parliamentary approval, sent to the Congo to fill the essential role of maintaining communications for the Force.

The withdrawal of Belgian troops from the entire territory of the Congo, including Katanga, became quickly the most burning issue for the Congo Government. This attitude was recognized by the Security Council at a second meeting, by the adoption on July 22 of another resolution urging Belgium to implement speedily the July 14 resolution and authorizing the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to this effect.

Premier Lumumba came himself to New York two days later for further discussions, then paid official calls in Washington before coming to Ottawa for talks with the Prime Minister and government officials. Meanwhile, Mr. Hammarskjold had flown to the Congo to try to negotiate the entry of United Nations troops into the secessionist province of Katanga. The unyielding opposition of Premier Tshombe however, made a peaceful entry impossible and the Secretary-General was forced to go back to the Security Council for further instructions. At that meeting on August 8 the Secretary-General informed the members of the extreme gravity of the situation and the imminent danger of the introduction of cold war rivalries to the African continent. His actions were fully endorsed by the Council's adoption of a resolution re-stating the principles as he had outlined them in his regular progress reports. Soon after, Mr. Tshombe agreed to permit the entry of the Secretary-General accompanied by a token unit of Swedish troops; additional United Nations troops followed and the Belgian forces began their withdrawal.

Premier Lumumba, however, did not accept the Secretary-General's principle that the United Nations Force could not be used by the government to settle internal political disputes, and took strong issue with the United Nations over the Katanga settlement. When he declared he had lost confidence in the Secretary-General and demanded the withdrawal of all white troops from the Force, Mr. Hammarskjold again put the matter before the Security Council.

Before that meeting was held, however, a mob of Force Publique soldiers attacked and severely beat fourteen Canadian and three Moroccan members of the Force at Ndjili airport at Leopoldville. Vigorous protests were immediately made to Premier Lumumba by the Canadian Prime Minister and the Secretary-General. During the same period the Soviet Union protested the presence of Canadian servicemen in the Congo as NATO allies of the Belgian "aggressors". These charges were repeated at the Security Council meeting of August 21, but were decisively rejected by the majority.

Another such incident at Stanleyville airport on August 27 when two Canadian and a number of United States servicemen were beaten up by a

mob which seemingly mistook them for Belgian para-commandos, raised even higher the tension between the United Nations and the Congo Government. After Kasai Province announced its secession, tribal rivalries were further inflamed by savage battles between Lumumba supporters and Baluba tribesmen loyal to Kasai's Premier Albert Kalonji. Then, at the beginning of September, the political rivalry between President Kasavubu and Premier Lumumba exploded into proclamations by which each removed the other from office. In the circumstances, it was difficult to determine which was the legitimate government. At this moment of chaos Colonel Mobutu, Chief of Staff of the National Congolese Army (former Force Publique) seized control, giving both President Kasavubu and Premier Lumumba "leave of absence", suspending the legislatures until December 31, and setting up a Committee of university students to manage affairs until the politicians had settled their differences. Colonel Mobutu then ordered the Soviet and Czech Embassies to close and their personnel to leave the country.

The Security Council met several times to thrash out charges of unwarranted United Nations interference in internal Congolese affairs, but when all substantive resolutions were blocked by use of the veto, it was decided (under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution) to hold an emergency special session of the General Assembly, only four days before the opening of the regular session. Finally, on September 20, a 17-power African-Asian resolution was adopted by 70 votes to none, with 11 abstentions (Soviet bloc, France and South Africa) by which all previous Security Council resolutions were reaffirmed, an appeal was made for contributions to a United Nations Fund for the Congo, all states were asked to channel all military assistance through the United Nations and an African-Asian advisory committee was proposed to help the Congolese solve their political conflicts.

The United Nations had never been confronted with an international salvage operation of such magnitude before. Decisions had to be taken regarding the extent to which the United Nations could legitimately intervene to restore order without interfering in the internal affairs of a state.

Various aspects of the Congo problem were under almost continuous consideration in one United Nations body or another from the outset of the fifteenth session of the Assembly but the Assembly failed to reach agreement on any resolution dealing with the substance of the question. It did, however, take a decision on November 22 to accept the credentials of a delegation nominated by President Kasavubu. Until that time the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) was not represented at the United Nations, although the country had been admitted to membership at the beginning of the session. A financing resolution providing funds for ONUC for the six months of 1960 during which the operation had been in existence was also passed. It authorized the assessment of \$48.5 million. It was left to the resumed session to find funds for the operation in 1961.



The discussions on financing were political in tone, although they took place in the Assembly's Budgetary Committee, and the differing opinions on the substance of the Congo problem were reflected in the attitudes of the member states toward providing funds for the operation. The resolution which emerged, while setting up a special account for ONUC and for 1960 only, recognized that the expenses of the Congo operation constituted "expenses of the Organization" within the meaning of the Charter and that the assessment thereof was a binding legal obligation on member states to pay their assessed share.

In spite of this recognition of obligation, the Soviet Union and its allies maintained their refusal to pay anything into the ONUC account. A few other states, including France, also indicated that they would not contribute.

Early in the session, notwithstanding a unanimous decision of the General Assembly not to seat any delegation from the Congo until the Credentials Committee had considered the matter, Guinea, later joined by a group of African and Asian delegations, had circulated a document calling for the immediate seating of Representatives of the Central Government of the Congo. No concerted effort was made to have this resolution considered by the General Assembly until early November when, largely on the initiative of the U.S.S.R., a full debate on the situation in the Congo was scheduled. This request for a debate coincided with the circulation of a report by the Secretary-General's Representative in the Congo describing the seriousness of the situation in that country and the difficulties being faced by the United Nations in discharging its responsibilities there.

Meanwhile, the Secretary-General's Advisory Committee on the Congo had decided to despatch to the Congo a Conciliation Commission composed of representatives from the fifteen African and Asian countries represented on the Advisory Committee. In the light of this decision and perhaps influenced by President Kasavubu's visit to New York, where he addressed the General Assembly and asked for the seating of a delegation nominated by him, the Representative of Ghana proposed the adjournment of the discussion of the situation in the Congo until the Conciliation Commission had gone to the Congo and reported back. This adjournment motion, on which Canada abstained from voting, was adopted by a substantial majority. Subsequently, however, the Credentials Committee met, on the initiative of the United States, and recommended that the credentials of the delegation nominated by President Kasavubu be accepted. After several days of debate this recommendation was adopted by the Assembly by a vote of 53 in favour to 24 against, with 19 abstentions (including Canada). Canada abstained from voting on this resolution and on a series of procedural resolutions related thereto, primarily in view of Canada's membership on the Secretary-General's Advisory Committee on the Congo.

The sense of crisis in the Congo was intensified shortly thereafter with the escape from Leopoldville of Mr. Lumumba and his subsequent arrest.

This incident sparked a request by the U.S.S.R. for an urgent meeting of the Security Council at which the whole issue of the terms of reference of the United Nations operations in the Congo and the Secretary-General's interpretation of his mandate were discussed in detail once again. It proved impossible to reach agreement on a resolution, however, and the issue was then taken up in the General Assembly under the item already on its agenda. Long and heated debate confirmed the deep cleavage of opinion in the membership generally and two resolutions, offering opposing definitions of the mandate of the United Nations to deal with the crisis in the Congo, failed to secure the majority of votes required for their adoption. One of these resolutions, sponsored by India, Yugoslavia and six African-Asian powers, was rejected by 42 votes against (including Canada) to 28 in favour, with 27 abstentions. The other resolution, sponsored by the United Kingdom and the United States, received 43 votes in favour (including Canada), 22 against, with 32 abstentions. Having failed to obtain the two-thirds majority required, this resolution too was not adopted.

The final decision was that the item on the situation in the Congo should be kept on the agenda of the Assembly at its resumed session.

### *The United Nations Emergency Force*

The year was a relatively quiet one for the United Nations Emergency Force, both in the area of operations in the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Desert and in the General Assembly, where the item dealing with UNEF was overshadowed by the larger and more complex problems of the Congo operation.

In his report on UNEF to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General was able to present a picture of an effective and well-run organization with an established pattern of activity and routine and a budget which had remained relatively stable since the first year of the Force's operation. The amount requested by the Secretary-General for the Force in 1961 was \$19 million.

In commenting on the number of incidents on the Armistice Demarcation Line during the year, the Secretary-General noted that although the number of incidents had increased over those which took place in 1959, all but a very few of the 384 incidents had been of a minor nature. Only 10 of the incidents involved firing, either across the Armistice Demarcation Line or by units or individuals crossing the line; 324 of the incidents involved crossings or attempted crossings of the Armistice Demarcation Line for purposes not involving firing, theft, or kidnapping.

There was no debate in the General Assembly on the Secretary-General's progress report. The Assembly noted it without a vote. In the Fifth (Budgetary) Committee, the proposed budget for 1961 received little scrutiny in view of the short time remaining before the closure of the first part of the fifteenth session after the lengthy discussions on the Congo budget and the regular



budget of the Organization. The discussion in the Fifth Committee indicated that there had been little shift in the positions taken at earlier sessions by the various states or groups of states.

The Soviet bloc continued its opposition to the Force and reiterated that it would not pay for an operation which it considered had been initiated in contravention of the Charter. The resolution adopted by the Fifth Committee authorized the Secretary-General to expend up to a maximum of \$19 million for the continuing operation of the Force during 1961. It made provision for a rebate of up to 50% on the assessment that the member states admitted during the fifteenth session were required to pay, and the assessment of all other member states receiving assistance during 1960 from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The funds from member governments which did not avail themselves of the rebate offered, would be credited to the section of the 1961 budget of the Force for reimbursement to member states for equipment provided to the Force. This resolution was passed by the General Assembly by a vote of 50 in favour, including Canada, 8 against (the Soviet bloc) with 27 abstentions.

### *Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*

Against the background of recent events in the Congo and of the admission to the United Nations of seventeen new independent states, colonial questions took on increased importance. The inscription of the "colonial item" on the agenda of the fifteenth session was not intended to cover any specific problem but rather to stress the inalienable right of all nations to enjoy self-government and independence. The declaration to be adopted was to be considered as of an historic value which would rank with the Declaration of Human Rights and the Charter of the United Nations.

The item was formally introduced by Mr. Khrushchov on September 23 and there was no opposition to its inscription. It was debated in plenary session without being referred to committee. The Communist bloc in taking the initiative hoped to win the friendship and gratitude of the independent governments and peoples of Africa and incidentally of black and coloured people in all countries. At the same time no doubt they hoped that Western powers not possessing colonies, would be compelled either to forswear their long association with the colonial powers or to join with them and support their declared sympathy for the independence and national aspirations of colonial peoples.

In introducing the item, the U.S.S.R. made an incendiary declaration condemning the colonial regime and calling for the independence "forthwith" of all colonial and trust territories. It became clear to the African and Asian members that the Soviet declaration would get little support and would only

succeed in opening the door to acrimonious propaganda. They therefore decided to introduce a resolution which they hoped would gain unanimous African-Asian support and keep the colonial issue outside the cold war area. The draft resolution they proposed was moderate compared to the Soviet declaration. It stated *inter alia* that "immediate steps shall be taken in trust and non-self-governing territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence to transfer all powers to the people of those territories without any conditions or reservations in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire without any distinction as to race, creed or colour in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom." The Western powers were agreed that the substance of the joint resolution could not be questioned and only the language used and the method of timing for the granting of independence could raise difficulties.

The U.S.S.R. introduced an amendment to the joint African-Asian resolution which called on the powers concerned "to enter into negotiations with representatives of the colonial peoples elected on the basis of universal suffrage if necessary under United Nations supervision so that all colonial countries and peoples may attain independence and take their rightful place in the community of nations not later than the end of 1961." This amendment was unacceptable to the Western powers and the co-sponsors of the draft resolution feared that if it were adopted their resolution would not be approved. The amendment was voted upon paragraph by paragraph and defeated. The Assembly then voted on the Soviet declaration<sup>1</sup> and defeated the proclamation by 32 in favour, 35 against (Canada) and 30 abstentions. The rest of the declaration containing Mr. Khrushchov's attacks on the Western powers was defeated by 25 in favour, 43 against (Canada) and 29 abstentions. The joint African-Asian resolution was carried without opposition, 89 nations (including Canada) voting in favour and 9 nations abstaining (U.K., U.S.A., Australia, France, Belgium, South Africa, Spain, Portugal and the Dominican Republic).

During the debate in which they were bitterly attacked by anti-colonial powers, those nations still administering dependent territories adopted a firm attitude. They agreed to condemn "bad" colonialism and to welcome the end of the colonial regime. They defended their policies as having been directed towards the economic, social and cultural developments of the territories which they administered. They argued that all colonies should not be considered as alike, many of them not yet being ready for independence, but all were sympathetic to the purpose of the African-Asian joint resolution which was supported by two colonial powers, New Zealand and the Netherlands.

As neither a colonial power nor a newly-independent state, Canada was not directly involved in the contemporary struggle for the independence of

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. A/4502 Annex (1)



non-self-governing territories. Canada considered nevertheless that it was most important to keep the cold war struggle out of the colonial question and was not prepared to accept any resolution which described the evils of colonialism in inflammatory terms or called for the immediate independence of all colonies. Canada agreed fully with the necessity of leading remaining colonial territories to independence and self-government as rapidly as possible without violence and chaos intervening.

The Canadian Delegation did not participate in the general debate which extended over nineteen meetings and in which 79 different delegations made statements. In explaining Canada's vote, the Delegation stated that it had been glad to support the joint resolution and regretted the fact that the U.S.S.R. had insisted on pressing its declaration to a vote. The Canadian statement also referred briefly to Soviet domination over Eastern Europe as a form of colonialism which should also be banned.

### ***Soviet Complaints against the United States in connection with the U-2 and RB-47 incidents***

The Soviet Union requested on August 20, 1960, that both the U-2 and RB-47 aircraft incidents be inscribed on the agenda of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly as a single item entitled "The Menace to World Peace created by Aggressive Actions of the United States of America against the Soviet Union". The Soviet Union accused the United States of violations of Soviet airspace for the purpose of military espionage and, consequently, defiance of international law and the United Nations Charter. The explanatory memorandum accompanying the Soviet request that the item be placed on the agenda also charged the United States with "direct acts of aggression".

While defending the U-2 flight, President Eisenhower stated that similar flights would be discontinued. On the other hand, the United States asserted that the RB-47 aircraft had not violated Soviet airspace, that there had been no breach of international law, and that the aircraft was on a scientific mission.

The item was not raised at the first part of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly and the release of the RB-47 fliers during February suggested that the Soviet Delegation would not raise this question at the resumed session of the General Assembly. At the end of 1960, however, the item remained on the General Assembly's agenda.

### ***Cuban Complaint against the United States***

The initial Cuban complaint against the United States was raised in the Security Council in July 1960. In a letter to the President of the Council, the Cuban Foreign Minister, Mr. Roa, charged that the United States had

carried out "aggressive acts" against Cuba which seriously affected international peace. He requested, on behalf of the Government of Cuba, that the President convene the Security Council to consider these charges. The United States subsequently (on July 15) sent a memorandum to the President of the Security Council outlining "the provocative actions of the Government of Cuba against the United States". This complaint was considered at the 873rd meeting of the Security Council which opened on July 18, 1960. After considerable discussion the Security Council adopted a resolution introduced jointly by Argentina and Ecuador. It called on the members of the Organization of American States to lend their assistance towards the achievement of a peaceful solution to the troubled situation between the United States and Cuba, adjourned consideration of the question pending the receipt of a report being prepared by the Organization of American States, and called on other nations to refrain from any action which might increase tension between Cuba and the United States.

On October 18, 1960, the Government of Cuba brought forward a further complaint against the United States. It requested the inscription on the General Assembly's agenda of an item dealing with the "plans of aggression and acts of intervention" made and executed by the United States against the Republic of Cuba. The Cuban complaint was inscribed on the agenda without opposition. It was assigned to the First Committee for consideration after the defeat of a motion, sponsored by the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia, to assign it to plenary session. Canada voted in favour of assignment to the First Committee and against assignment to plenary session, but did not enter the debate.

The Cuban complaint had not yet been considered in the First Committee when the General Assembly adjourned for its Christmas recess.



# III

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

### *Survey of the Economic and Social Council*

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is one of the principal organs of the United Nations having a status comparable in the economic and social spheres to that of the Security Council in the political field. It is composed of eighteen members elected by the General Assembly who serve for staggered terms of three years, one-third of the seats on the Council being filled by elections each year. Canada was one of the first members of the Council and served on it from 1946-48, from 1950-52, and again from 1956-58. While Canada has not been a member of the Council since then, Canadian participation in the Council's Functional Commissions and in the United Nations Specialized Agencies (that is, those intergovernmental agencies which have negotiated agreements with the United Nations) remained extensive during the past year.

It is largely through the Council and its subsidiary organs that the United Nations endeavours to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress. There are seven Functional Commissions of ECOSOC and one Sub-commission (that on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities). These Commissions are responsible for work programmes in specific fields and include the Population Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on International Commodity Trade, on all of which Canada served in 1960, the Statistical Commission, the Social Commission and the Human Rights Commission.

When the United Nations Charter was drafted, it was recognized that there was need for a body which would be responsible to the General Assembly for the whole field of international economic and social activity, and would be the co-ordinator of the economic, social and relief programmes carried out by the United Nations and its various agencies. Besides initiating programmes, therefore, the Council has an important co-ordinating function to fulfil. The Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), a standing committee of the Council, has general responsibility in the field of technical assistance. Among the various bodies which are concerned with economic assistance matters are the Special Fund and the International Development Association which were formed as a result of discussions in ECOSOC and the General Assembly. In addition, four regional Economic Commissions—for Europe,

Asia and the Far East, Latin America, and Africa—provide forums for exchanges of information and co-operative endeavours in matters of regional concern. Specialized Agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) participate in the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme (UNTAP). Other agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), meet other specific requirements. ECOSOC receives regular reports from these various bodies and makes an annual report on its work to the General Assembly.

The Council held its 29th and 30th sessions in 1960. Canada was represented by an observer at the 29th session, which was held in New York from April 5 to April 21. The major question confronting that session was the economic development of under-developed countries. This was discussed in terms of industrialization, petroleum resources, water resources and co-operatives. Considerable attention was given to the means of intensifying and co-ordinating United Nations efforts to promote rapid industrial development and to relate it more closely to the technical assistance activities of the United Nations. The Council also reaffirmed the need for a better understanding of the problems involved in promoting the international flow of private capital.

In the social sphere, the Council in 1960 discussed a report by the Secretary-General on the progress made towards implementation of the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of housing and related community facilities. A General Assembly resolution had asked the Council to initiate a study of capital punishment and at its 29th session the Council instructed the Secretary-General to prepare a factual review of capital punishment. The report of the Executive Board of UNICEF was also extensively considered at the same session. The Council expressed appreciation of the co-operation that the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, FAO and WHO extended to UNICEF and also expressed the hope that UNICEF resources would be increased to meet new and expanding needs. The 30th session of the Council also considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees which emphasized the impact made by the World Refugee Year in terms of increased financial contributions, the improved legal position of refugees, and increased resettlement opportunities. The Council also adopted a resolution reaffirming its belief in the importance of teaching the purposes, principles, structure and activities of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies in the educational institutions of member countries.

In accordance with established procedure, the 30th session of the Council undertook its annual review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and the activities of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies as a whole. The Secretary-General



and the heads of most of the Specialized Agencies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), participated in this review which was highlighted by the Secretary-General's observations on the work programme of the Council in the economic, social and human rights fields. The review emphasized the need for more concerted and concentrated activities.

## **Economic Questions**

### **Economic Development of Under-developed Countries**

In accordance with the United Nations Charter, member states are pledged to cooperate actively with the Organization to promote economic development and social progress. The growing realization in recent years, that development of under-developed countries is one of the most urgent problems facing the world community, has resulted in greater attention being given to the development activities of member states and the Organs and Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. This greater emphasis in United Nations debates on problems of development has, of course, been accentuated in large measure by the achievement of membership in the United Nations by many newly independent under-developed countries. Activities in this field include the provision of capital and technical aid by industrially advanced countries and various international co-operative measures designed to create favourable conditions for balanced economic growth through increased international trade and investment. Most financial and technical assistance to under-developed countries has been channelled through bilateral programmes such as the Colombo Plan and the various United States aid programmes. Multilateral assistance programmes, under the auspices of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, have also played an important role, however, and Canada has recognized this through substantial contributions to these United Nations programmes. Some of the more significant aspects of economic development which were discussed in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in 1960 are reviewed in subsequent sections of this chapter and the activities of the operative United Nations agencies in this field are also summarized. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation, the principal United Nations financial assistance institutions, are discussed, with other Specialized Agencies, in Chapter IV.

The Economic and Social Council, at its 29th session in New York in April 1960, adopted a number of resolutions including the reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and the International Monetary Fund and established a Committee for Industrial Development designed to accelerate the process of industrialization of under-developed countries. The Council also adopted

four resolutions concerning economic development of under-developed countries (ECOSOC Resolutions 757-58-59-60 (XXIX)) which emerged from consideration of the Report of the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources and which dealt specifically with industrialization, petroleum resources, water resources and co-operatives. The Council also adopted a resolution concerning the International Flow of Private Capital and invited the Secretary-General to submit a report to the 31st session with proposals for measures to facilitate the adjustment of private investment disputes and to promote the flow of private capital.

At the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, twenty-two resolutions concerning problems of under-developed countries were put before the Second Committee for extensive discussion following the ECOSOC report. Two of the resolutions were referred to ECOSOC and the remaining twenty were approved in plenary. Canada submitted two of the resolutions, one of which called for the creation of an "Experts Bank" which would facilitate the prompt provision of technical assistance personnel. The second recommended that the United Nations provision of "Operational, Executive and Administrative Personnel" (OPEX) for assisting in Public Administration in under-developed countries be put on a continuing basis. There were two other resolutions with which Canada was associated. One, which Canada co-sponsored with the United States, embodied a proposal put forward by the Prime Minister at the General Assembly calling for the creation of a "Food Bank" to mobilize available surplus foodstuffs and to distribute them to food-deficient peoples through the United Nations system. The other, entitled "Concerted action for the economic development of economically less developed countries" was essentially a restatement of United Nations principles and methods for international co-operation for economic development.

### **United Nations Special Fund**

A decision of the twelfth session of the General Assembly in 1957 resulted in the establishment of the United Nations Special Fund on January 1, 1959. The Canadian Delegation played an important role in the negotiations leading to the Fund's establishment and Canada was elected to a three-year term on the Governing Council of the Fund of which Mr. Paul Hoffman is the Managing Director. The Special Fund's purpose is to provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of under-developed countries, primarily in the area of relatively large projects beyond the range of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Such undertakings include pilot projects and demonstration centres, surveys, research work, and the provision of equipment, training and experts—in what is called the field of pre-investment technical assistance.



The Special Fund programme is financed by voluntary contributions from members of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies with recipient governments responsible for the local costs of projects undertaken by the Fund. The Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance set a target for contributions of \$100 million in 1959, \$50 million for each agency. Contributions to the Special Fund totalled \$26 million in 1959 and \$37 million in 1960. Canada contributed \$2 million in both years. Subject to parliamentary approval, Canada's contribution in 1961 will be increased to \$2.35 million.

The report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its third and fourth sessions was considered at the 30th session of ECOSOC and at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. The report outlined 30 new projects in addition to 44 existing ones, including surveys and pilot projects, already approved by the Governing Council. Canada supported resolution 1529-(XV), adopted by the General Assembly, which noted the increasing and urgent needs of less developed countries and urged member States to increase their contributions to the Special Fund and to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance so that a total of \$150 million might be available for the two programmes "in the immediate future". In December 1960, 41 new projects were approved by the fifth session of the Governing Council and incorporated in the report to the 32nd Session of ECOSOC.

#### **United Nations Capital Development Fund**

The long debate in the United Nations on the question of creating a capital development fund to assist less developed countries with grants and long-term low-interest loans reached a decisive stage at the fifteenth session when the General Assembly adopted a resolution deciding "in principle that a United Nations capital development fund shall be established". Proposals for a development fund have been under discussion since the sixth session in 1951. The 24th session of ECOSOC had passed a resolution calling for the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED). This resolution was opposed by the United States and the United Kingdom, the two countries which would be expected to contribute the greater part of the capital for any such fund. Canada also opposed the resolution. At the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth sessions there were renewed attempts to have a SUNFED established but the continuing resistance of the potential major contributors prevented the acceptance of the resolutions submitted by the SUNFED supporters.

At the fourteenth session, while the Second Committee was considering a resolution calling on members to reappraise their positions with respect to support for the early establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) the Executive-Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were preparing the articles of agree-

ment for an International Development Association (IDA) which was intended to make additional capital available for less developed countries.

Canada at the fourteenth session took the view that action on any other new capital assistance institution should be deferred until there had been sufficient experience with the operation of the IDA to determine whether any additional arrangements were needed. The major potential contributors were still unwilling to support the early establishment of a SUNFED type of fund, but were prepared to contribute to the IDA fund. Canada abstained on the resolution referred to above which, although it was opposed by the United States, the United Kingdom and a number of other members, was carried by a substantial majority.

The Secretary-General's report to the fifteenth session on the views of member governments, solicited under the resolution passed at the previous session, on the possibilities of establishing a fund, had indicated that none of the potential contributors had in any way modified their opposition. Despite this situation, however, the SUNFED supporters pressed for a resolution calling for the immediate establishment of a UNCDF. The supporters of this resolution, eventually numbering 45, were persuaded that the decision to establish a capital development fund should be limited to a decision in principle. Through this compromise a number of countries were able to vote in favour of the resolution, and the Canadian Delegation was able to abstain. The United States and the United Kingdom voted against the resolution.

The resolution also called for a committee of 25 members to be convened in 1961 to consider all concrete preparatory measures, including draft legislation, necessary to the Fund's establishment. The committee of 25 was to be designated by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of "equitable geographical distribution" and was to report back to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly through the thirty-second session of ECO-SOC. Although not incorporated in the final resolution adopted, it was agreed by the co-sponsors that the preparatory committee should take account of certain 'guide-lines' suggested in an earlier amendment proposed by Denmark, Greece and the Netherlands. These recognized the need to have the fullest possible use made of existing machinery for international assistance, especially the United Nations Special Fund, and for close working relationships and effective co-ordination between all organs active in the field of international financing of the economic and social development of the less developed countries.

Clearly the supporters of a United Nations capital development fund are determined to press for its establishment at an early date and the adoption of this resolution was the culmination of eleven years of effort. At the same time important potential contributors, including Canada, remain opposed to the establishment of any new additional international aid machinery



at this time on the grounds that the need for such a fund has to a very large extent been met by the creation of the IDA which was set up to provide through multilateral channels the type of aid which a UNCDF would provide. A UNCDF would compete for funds and scarce personnel and involve a wasteful duplication of effort with the IDA.

### Technical Assistance

Technical assistance is designed to assist the under-developed areas of the world by making available at their request, the experience and practical help of the technologically more advanced countries which they need to raise their levels of productivity and standards of living.

Soon after its establishment, the United Nations embarked on a programme of technical assistance in order to help raise the very low levels among those countries having static or barely expanding economies and whose people, therefore, lived close to bare subsistence levels. It was apparent that extensive co-ordinated efforts would have to be made to mobilize and bring to bear the technical skills of the advanced countries on the areas of great need. Consequently the General Assembly established the Technical Assistance Board within the Secretariat in 1949 to co-ordinate the technical assistance programmes of the various Specialized Agencies which provide technical assistance directly to under-developed countries.

Canada's technical assistance policy involves active support for the United Nations programmes and Canadian representatives played an important role in the establishment and administration of these programmes. Many United Nations trainees have come to Canada and large numbers of Canadian experts have served abroad. Canada's financial contribution to United Nations technical assistance has consistently exceeded proportionately Canada's 3.11 per cent share of the United Nations regular budget. As it has been known since 1949, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance involves the training of students from less developed countries in advanced countries and the sending of experts and advisers to under-developed areas, exchange of technical information, organized examination of regional economic development problems and equipment supplies for the use of experts and trainees. Normally, about three-quarters of United Nations technical assistance expenditures go for the provision of experts to under-developed countries.

The Expanded Programme supplements the regular programmes of technical assistance (financed to the extent of \$2 million from the annual budgets of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies) and constitutes the greater part of United Nations technical assistance. The EPTA is financed by voluntary contributions from member countries and is carried out by the Specialized Agencies and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (TAO), a branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the

United Nations Secretariat. <sup>(1)</sup> The Bureau of Technical Assistance, created in the reorganization of the Secretariat in 1959, took over the functions of the former Technical Assistance Administration with a view to better co-ordination of research and survey work with the need for technical assistance.

Individual country programmes under the EPTA are formulated on the basis of requests received from countries and territories and are co-ordinated by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), the agency which recommends the final allocation. The TAB is composed of representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of the Specialized Agencies. The Technical Assistance Board is responsible to the General Assembly for the operation of the EPTA through the Technical Assistance Committee of ECOSOC which is composed of the eighteen countries represented on ECOSOC and six other members elected from the member countries of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies. The regular United Nations programmes are also operated through the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations.

Contributions pledged to the EPTA for 1960, by more than 80 countries, amounted to nearly \$34 million, the largest amount pledged since the inception of the Expanded Programme. Canada, which contributed \$2 million in 1959, gave an equal amount in 1960, bringing the total Canadian contribution since the Expanded Programme began to nearly \$15 million. In addition, more than twenty countries received technical assistance from the United Nations and Specialized Agencies on a paid basis which included some "third party financing" whereby donor governments paid for specific types of assistance provided to certain recipient countries. Assessments on the recipient governments for local costs were met in part by providing local lodging, transportation and other services.

Up to the end of 1960, 3,043 persons had been trained in Canada under the various Canadian bilateral technical assistance programmes and under United Nations, United States and private programmes. Of this total 610 were trained under the programmes of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies. By the end of 1960, 217 Canadian experts had been sent abroad under Canadian programmes and 95 new trainees had come to Canada under United Nations auspices.

## OPEX

At its 24th session in July 1957, ECOSOC began consideration of proposals put forward by the Secretary-General for the establishment of an

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<sup>1</sup> The Specialized Agencies now participating in the EPTA are the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Telecommunications Union and the World Meteorological Organization. The International Atomic Energy Agency also takes part, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund co-operate in a consultative capacity.



international administrative service to meet the needs of the governments of under-developed countries for assistance in developing and strengthening their public services.

Later at its 26th session the Council recommended to the General Assembly that a programme be set up on an experimental basis to help governments, on request, to obtain the temporary services of competent specialists, recruited internationally, who would assume duties of an operational or an executive character as officials of these governments. This recommendation was adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session and the Secretary-General was authorized to supplement the regular United Nations programme of technical assistance in the field of public administration by a new programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX)—Resolution 1256 (XIII) of November 14, 1958.

The governments requesting assistance under the OPEX programme make a financial contribution equivalent to the emoluments of one of their own nationals performing similar duties. The United Nations pays such additional expenses as travelling costs and compensation for the lower salary levels usually paid in under-developed countries. OPEX is financed from the regular budget of the United Nations.

During its first year of operation, this programme proved fairly successful despite the initial misgivings and objections of certain countries. As a result, ECOSOC at its 30th session in July/August, 1960, decided that OPEX should be made permanent; and recommendations to that effect were put before the fifteenth session of the General Assembly in a draft resolution co-sponsored by twenty-four members, including Canada.

The resolution as adopted in plenary by a vote of 71 in favour (including Canada), none against and 13 abstentions, placed OPEX on a continuing basis and decided that the financial resources for this activity should be established at a level appropriate to the needs for this assistance. It also urged Governments of States Members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies which are in a position to supply qualified personnel to co-operate with the Secretary-General in implementing this programme.

As a result of a Canadian initiative, the General Assembly unanimously adopted another resolution which emphasized the importance of rapid recruitment of technical personnel for United Nations assignments, especially when requesting governments signify that particular urgency attaches to their requests. For this purpose it recommended that governments consider the desirability and feasibility of establishing and maintaining rosters of qualified personnel available for assignment by the United Nations at short notice to advisory or operational posts or of evolving other effective means of responding rapidly to requests for technical assistance personnel. In this connection attention was drawn to the importance of career protection measures.

The idea of establishing a standby emergency group of technical assistance experts by means of the maintenance of rosters was put forward by the Prime Minister the Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, in his statement in plenary on September 26. In his remarks, the Prime Minister said that "National action of a standby nature is obviously desirable . . . We suggest that experts, in an 'experts bank', if you will, might be recruited for medicine, public health, sanitation, public welfare, distribution of supplies, communications, transportation. To set up an 'experts bank' would make for administrative stability instead of having to rely on a crash recruiting campaign for this purpose after the need arises".

In Committee, the Canadian Representative observed that there were many situations where a rapid response was vital, for example, in cases of natural disaster or in other situations where no general emergency exists but where the need for expert assistance for a specific task becomes urgent. In such cases, when the requesting government signified that particular urgency attached to its request, every effort should be made to overcome the obstacles to rapid recruitment. It was for this purpose that the resolution was put forward.

### United Nations Food Bank

At the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, Prime Minister Diefenbaker called upon the United Nations to join together in contributing to a solution of truly world-wide scope to the problem of feeding the millions of chronically hungry, suffering, and starving people, whose tragic and urgent plight was a reproach to our civilization. He drew attention to the tremendous surpluses of cereals and other foodstuffs piled up in sterile storage in some more fortunate countries, while others lacked the capacity to feed their growing populations. He went on to remind the Assembly that much needed to be done on behalf of food-deficit countries, first to help them in their hour of need, and then to help them raise their own levels of production, but he cautioned that it should be the responsibility of the United Nations as a whole to meet this challenge, rather than of a few surplus producing countries: "We envisage a 'Food Bank' to provide food to member states through the United Nations".

Arising out of this proposal, and of a related one by President Eisenhower, a resolution was put before the Second (Economic) Committee sponsored by Canada, the United States, and other countries which was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on October 27 (1496(XV)) just one month after the Prime Minister proposed the creation of a Food Bank. This resolution, among other things, invited the Food and Agriculture Organization to undertake a study of the feasibility and acceptability of additional arrangements, including multilateral arrangements (that is a Food



Bank) having as their object the mobilization of available surplus foodstuffs and their distribution in areas of greatest need, particularly in the economically less developed countries.

### **Regional Economic Commissions**

Although Canada is not a member of any of the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions, their activities were closely followed in 1960. Observers were sent to the fifteenth session of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) held in Geneva, April 20-May 6, 1960 and to several Committee meetings and study groups organized by that body. The annual sessions of the thirty-member ECE, which include nations of Eastern and Western Europe, provide opportunities to exchange views on trade and economic problems.

The first session of the new Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) was held in Addis Ababa, its headquarters, in early January 1959, and the second session in Tangier in late January 1960, to which Canada sent an observer. There are, at present, sixteen members in the ECA including six European powers which have territorial responsibilities in Africa. Membership is open to continental African countries, Madagascar and other African islands and any State in the area which might become a member of the United Nations, provided that States giving up territorial responsibilities in Africa cease to be members of the Commission. The Union of South Africa, attending an ECA session for the first time, was represented at Tangier.

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America held its seventh session in Santiago, Chile, in February 1960, and its third extraordinary session in New York in June 1960, to consider the economic problems arising out of the Chilean earthquakes. Canada sent an observer to both meetings. The regular sessions of ECLA are held bi-annually.

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) held its sixteenth Conference at Bangkok, Thailand, in March 1960, to which Canada sent an observer. The principal speeches concerned economic development, trade problems and the Mekong River project. The 24 full members and three associate members of ECAFE agreed to hold the seventeenth session in New Delhi, India, in March 1961.

## ***Programmes of Assistance***

### **Introduction**

The United Nations sponsors special programmes of assistance administered by agencies and funds established for the specific purposes of providing aid for children and refugees. These are financed as "extra-budgetary

funds” by the voluntary contributions of member states. A short account of three of these special programmes is given in the immediately following sections.

### Aid for Children (UNICEF)

The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly in December 1946 to provide emergency aid to children in war-devastated countries following the termination of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). In 1950 its terms of reference were revised and, while continuing to provide emergency relief for children in catastrophes, it placed emphasis on long-range programmes of child care particularly in under-developed countries. In 1953 the General Assembly voted unanimously to make UNICEF a continuing part of the United Nations work for an indefinite period.

The aim of UNICEF is to promote permanent health, nutrition and welfare services for children through programmes which countries can continue after the initial stimulus provided by the Fund. UNICEF aid is provided only at the request of governments and those requesting it must be prepared to put into the programme amounts at least equal to those received from UNICEF. This requirement encourages serious consideration before requests are made. It doubles the amount of money made available for the projects by UNICEF, and it establishes the basis for the continuation of the projects after UNICEF aid is terminated.

During 1960 the Fund allocated more than \$28.1 million to various projects, which was “matched” by approximately \$78 million in commitments from the assisted countries. The Fund is financed through voluntary contributions from governments and private associations. In 1960 its total income from all sources amounted to approximately \$25.8 million; over \$21.5 million of which came from 130 governments and approximately \$4.3 million from other sources. The Canadian Government has contributed \$12.7 million to UNICEF since 1946, including contributions of \$670,000 in 1958, \$680,000 in 1959 and \$671,000 in 1960 (all in U.S. dollars). It has pledged a further \$650,000 (Canadian) for 1961. It also donated 12 million pounds of dried skim milk and 15.6 million pounds of whole milk powder to UNICEF during 1960. Voluntary contributions from private Canadian sources included a donation of \$260,000 collected by Canadian children in their 1960 “Hallowe’en for UNICEF” drive.

At the Executive Board meeting in March 1960, several members of the Board stated that since ten years had elapsed from the time UNICEF shifted its major emphasis from emergency relief to aid for programmes of long-range benefit to children in countries in the process of development, it would be desirable to make a systematic review of children’s needs and the opportunities for action, in order to determine the most important areas requiring



international aid and the best methods of providing such aid. The Board favoured a speed-up of aid to the new and emerging states in Africa. It favoured greater flexibility in the interpretation of its local "matching" policy to allow UNICEF to bear a larger proportion of the costs of urgent programmes. It decided to review, at its meeting in June 1961, its policies concerning aid for the training of national personnel, and it decided to set aside funds to provide additional help to governments in preparing project requests. Whenever possible, UNICEF sought to encourage government action to co-ordinate a number of activities in a comprehensive programme and to fit that programme into broader measures for the improvement of family and community standards of living. At its session in March 1960, the Board, for the first time, approved allocations for projects providing social services for children. It also revised its allocation procedures to put available resources into use at a faster rate.

During the debate in ECOSOC, representatives singled out, as meriting increased support, programmes stressing maternal and child health, child nutrition and local production of protein-rich foods and the construction of local vaccine production plants. In addition, there was some feeling that UNICEF's anti-malarial activities should be reduced to enable a greater proportion of resources to be devoted more directly to the needs of children. Appreciation was also expressed for the co-operation of the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, FAO and WHO with UNICEF.

Canada, while it is not at present a member of the Board, served on it from 1946 to 1958. A number of Canadian citizens do, however, serve in the Secretariat, among them Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair, Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF.

### **Assistance for Palestine Arab Refugees**

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East was established by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 302(IV) of December 8, 1949 to "carry out in collaboration with local governments the direct relief and works programmes as recommended by the . . . (United Nations) . . . Economic Survey Mission . . . (for the Middle East) . . ." and to "consult with the interested Near Eastern governments concerning measures to be taken by them preparatory to the time when international assistance for relief and works projects is no longer available . . ."

As originally envisaged, the Agency's mandate was to run for a limited period. It has been renewed three times in the ensuing years, however, and is now due to expire on June 30, 1963, a three-year extension having been established by General Assembly Resolution 1456(XIV).

In his report for 1959-60 to the General Assembly, the Director of UNRWA noted that the refugee situation was one of stagnation and that the future seemed to hold little hope for improvement. He mentioned the prob-

lems of resettling the refugees in the areas where they are now located and he underlined the danger that is inherent in the build-up of an increasingly large body of unskilled restless and frustrated youth.

Since no quick solution to the Palestine problem appears to be in sight, Dr. Davis concluded that conditions governing the lot of the refugees would not alter appreciably within the next three years and that the continuation of the present trends and conditions would be altered only to the degree that young refugees are able to obtain skills to fit them for whatever employment opportunities become available.

On this basis the Director's programme suggested concentration on: 1) the administration of relief; 2) the provision of general education, both elementary and secondary; 3) the teaching of vocational skills and award of university scholarships, and 4) the offering of small loans and grants to refugees who have skills and want to become self-employed.

As applied to the Director's estimate of income, this programme would maintain UNRWA's standard of relief to its charges (there are now 1,120,889 refugees on the Agency's list who are in receipt of assistance) at the 1960 level, but would increase the Agency's concentration on education for youths, particularly on vocational and technical training. One important part of the programme would require in its first phase, the construction of five new vocational training schools and in its second phase the doubling of the capacity at six of the seven schools. The first phase would increase UNRWA's output of trained personnel to 1,500 per annum; after the second phase there would be more than 3,800 students in the schools, of whom 2,185 would be expected to graduate annually. At the same time there would be an increase in primary and secondary education, and increases in the annual university scholarship programme and in the loans and grants made to individuals.

For the overall programme in which education is to play such an important part, the Director forecast expenditures of \$40,600,000 in 1961, \$39,334,000 in 1962 and \$41,240,000 in 1963. These totals show the cost of the expansion in education which will amount to just over \$8 million. Of this, approximately one half is expected to be met by extra-budgetary receipts, such as those from World Refugee Year contributions. During the same period the annual cost of continuing the existing educational programmes will increase by \$1.9 million and the annual cost for relief will increase unavoidably, because of natural increase in the population and anticipated increase in the cost of foodstuffs, by approximately \$1.8 million a year to \$28,520,000 the figure set for 1963.

During 1960 Canada contributed to UNRWA \$500,000 in money and \$1,500,000 in the form of wheat flour. The gifts to the World Refugee Year campaign made by private Canadian citizens and organizations were supplemented by an additional governmental gift to UNRWA of \$1,000,000 in wheat flour; funds released by this gift have been directed towards the



construction of two training schools for vocational trainees—a school in Lebanon for 192 boys, which is to open in September 1961, and a teacher training centre for girls which, in combination with a vocational training centre for girls, will open in Jordan in September 1962.

At the fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Special Political Committee held sixteen meetings on Item 26: "Report of the Director of UNRWA", which became once more an occasion for debates that did not confine themselves to the Director's report. In the discussions, the supporters of the Arab cause put forward two new ideas which were radical enough to cause vigorous debate. By the first of these, the Director of UNRWA would become the administrator of Palestine refugee property within the borders of Israel. By the second, the membership of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine would be expanded by the addition of six new members: the present members, France, United States and Turkey, would be joined by three members from the Soviet bloc and three members from neutral countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

A new proposal designed to assist in finding a solution for the Palestine problem was put forward by the Delegation of Ireland. It was suggested that a publicity campaign should be launched to increase the flow of funds to UNRWA and a pilot repatriation scheme for Palestine refugees should be instituted.

The debate showed that the Arab countries had focused their attention on the necessity of confirming the refugees' title to land and other property which they had formerly owned in the territory which is now within Israel. This question and that of the change in the composition of the Palestine Conciliation Commission remained unresolved, however, when on December 19 further discussion was postponed until the resumed session.

The Canadian Delegation concentrated its efforts on trying to keep the debate on the Director's Report within the framework of the UNRWA programme and away from controversy which could only make it more difficult for the Agency to carry out its mandate effectively. The Canadian Representative laid emphasis on the Director's programme for vocational training not only as a rehabilitation measure but also as a contribution to the economic development of the resettlement areas.

### Aid for Refugees

On January 1, 1959 the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) was replaced by a new Programme of the High Commissioner for Refugees. The new programme is administered by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees under the guidance of an Executive Committee composed of representatives of United Nations member governments.

By the end of 1959 there were about 90,000 unsettled refugees outside camps and 21,000 remaining in camps. By the end of 1960 the number of refugees in camps had been reduced to an estimated 15,000, and

those living in unsettled conditions outside the camps to an estimated 65,000. The High Commissioner for Refugees also has under his mandate several thousand unsettled refugees in the Middle East, but he is not responsible for the approximately one million Arab refugees from Palestine who are assisted by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The High Commissioner also has responsibility for about 9,000 refugees of European origin in China, who are being re-settled elsewhere under a programme carried out jointly by the High Commissioner and the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). Although the High Commissioner has no formal mandate in connection with the one million Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, he has been authorized by the General Assembly to exercise his good offices to encourage international assistance to this refugee group, which is being cared for by the Government of Hong Kong. The General Assembly has also empowered the High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts to encourage assistance to some 200,000 Algerian refugees in Tunisia and Morocco who are not within his formal mandate. The High Commissioner is co-operating with the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which are carrying out an assistance programme among the refugees from Algeria.

The period from June 1959 to June 30, 1960 was designated by the United Nations as World Refugee Year and as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said in his statement to the Executive Committee on October 6, 1960, it "has continued to dominate the activities of my office". Some countries, including Canada, continued their campaigns for WRY throughout the last six months of 1960, so that the High Commissioner's Report on WRY is not yet complete.

Ninety-seven countries and territories took part in the campaign, and some thirty-nine national committees were established in the participating countries.

According to reports received up to October 20, 1960, the total sum pledged, subject to legislative approval, or already raised in World Refugee Year, in addition to the regular annual contributions of Governments and voluntary agencies, was more than \$83 million (U.S.).

More than \$8 million is to go directly to the High Commissioner to finance special World Refugee Year programmes on behalf of refugees within his mandate. The amount available would fully finance the Camp Clearance Programme in Europe, permitting integration within their countries of first asylum, or resettlement elsewhere, of the refugees within the High Commissioner's mandate still living in European camps. In addition, a considerable number of refugees in Europe within the mandate of the UNHCR living outside camps will be helped towards integration or resettlement with the assistance of supplementary World Refugee Year funds.



Particularly encouraging results were obtained in the resettlement of refugees who were handicapped or difficult to resettle. It is estimated that, as a result of the liberalization of immigration criteria by various countries during World Refugee Year, some 4,000 handicapped refugees and their dependents, making about 7,000 persons in all, will be resettled outside their countries of first asylum, as compared with 4,665 handicapped refugees and their families resettled in the seven years 1952-1958.

Appeals on behalf of the refugees from Algeria in Tunisia and Morocco had produced contributions amounting to \$5,360,122, of which more than \$2.7 million were to be directed to the High Commissioner's Office.

A total of \$4,514,694 had been paid, promised or pledged, up to 30 October 1960, on behalf of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong. Of that sum, approximately \$2.5 million were to go towards the Hong Kong Government's World Refugee Year projects.

Up to 20 September 1960, \$7,875,967 had been contributed or pledged for the Arab refugees from Palestine within the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). Of that sum, more than \$2 million had been contributed or pledged for Agency programmes, and the Agency had received promises of a further \$1 million in contributions towards the \$4 million minimum target set by the Director of UNRWA at the beginning of World Refugee Year for the special programme.

It is evident that the high hopes raised by World Refugee Year have been fulfilled. The problems of refugees are now more widely understood, and a great many of them have been and will be resettled in new homes because of this humanitarian undertaking. It is significant that all religious faiths united in supporting it.

Canada made a considerable contribution to the success of World Refugee Year. Contributions were made by the Federal and Provincial Governments and by the Canadian Committee for WRY, which carried out an intensive publicity campaign.

During 1960 Canada made the following regular contributions to refugee programmes:

- (1) UNHCR—\$290,000;
- (2) UNRWA—500,000 in cash and \$1,500,000 in wheat flour;
- (3) The Far Eastern Programme of ICEM—\$60,000.

In addition to the above regular or annual contributions, Canada made special grants as a part of its WRY programme. A million dollars in wheat flour was donated to UNRWA, and a fund of \$600,000 was set aside for the transport, treatment and rehabilitation of tubercular refugees and their dependents.

Two groups of tubercular refugees have moved to Canada under this programme. The first two groups comprising 554 people in all came to Canada in 1960 and of that number 211 were tubercular. Provincial

Governments provide places in sanatoria for the treatment of the refugees. As the Secretary of State for External Affairs said in the House of Commons on December 21, 1960, "the refugees who came to Canada in the two movements have been so successful in adjusting themselves to the Canadian environment, and in becoming permanently established in our communities, that the majority of them are well on the way to becoming self-supporting". It was decided, therefore, to extend the programme by admitting a third group of tubercular refugees. Arrangements were made to receive this group of 114 tubercular refugees and their dependents early in 1961.

The Canadian Committee for WRY was composed of 45 voluntary sponsoring organizations, which functioned nationally through its executive Committee, and locally through some forty WRY Committees. The chairman of the Executive Committee was Mr. Reuben C. Baetz, and the national director, Miss Muriel W. Jacobson. The Committee's programme was very successful and by the end of the year it had received in contributions a total of \$1,218,254.

As of December 31, 1960 a total of 4,985 refugees were admitted to Canada as a part of the continuing Canadian programme for the admission of refugees along with other immigrants. This total includes, besides the tubercular refugees, 352 sponsored refugees, 290 Istrian farm workers selected from camps in Italy and Germany, and 807 refugees selected in Italy as a special group as a further contribution to WRY.

## **Social Questions**

### **International Covenants on Human Rights**

In 1954 the United Nations Commission on Human Rights completed preliminary texts of a draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and a draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The two Covenants were transmitted through ECOSOC to the General Assembly for final drafting and adoption and have been one of the main topics of discussion in the Third Committee since the ninth session of the General Assembly in 1954. By the end of the twelfth session, the Third Committee had approved the preamble, an article of each Covenant which deals with the question of self-determination (Article 1), and all the substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Articles 6-16). By the end of the fourteenth session, the Committee had approved substantive Articles 6-14 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.<sup>1</sup>

At the fifteenth session, the Third Committee gave priority to the draft Covenants and adopted four more articles of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. With one exception Canada supported these articles. Article 15, as adopted, dealt with the non-retroactivity of criminal law except

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<sup>1</sup>See Canada and the United Nations, 1959.



in cases where subsequent law is more favourable to the offender. While the Canadian Delegation expressed support for the principle of the non-retroactivity of criminal law, it abstained on the article because of the interpretation given to a sentence in the article by the Committee's rejection of a United Kingdom amendment. That amendment would have made it clear that the non-retroactivity principle would not apply automatically to offenders who were already serving a sentence.

Article 16, which the Committee adopted, guarantees the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law. Article 17 aims at protecting the individual from arbitrary or unlawful interference in his privacy, family, home or correspondence; and from unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation. Article 18 provides for the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including the right to have or to adopt a religion or belief of one's choice, and to manifest them. It provides against coercion and for certain limitations on the manifestation of one's religion or beliefs. Finally, it provides that states undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents or legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children.

### Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights

The Programme of Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights was established by the General Assembly at its tenth session. It provided for three forms of assistance at the request of governments; advisory services of experts, fellowships and scholarships, and seminars on human rights topics. The programme as established consolidated the existing technical assistance programmes previously approved by the General Assembly relating to the promotion and safeguarding of the rights of women, the eradication of discrimination, the protection of minorities, and the protection of freedom of information.

During 1960, three regional seminars were held: one from May 10 to 24 in Japan on the role of substantive criminal law in the protection of human rights and the purposes and legitimate limits of penal sanctions; the second, from June 20 to July 4 in Austria on the protection of human rights in criminal procedure; and the third from December 12 to 23 in Ethiopia on the participation of women in public life.

At its 30th session, ECOSOC approved plans to hold three further seminars in 1961: one in New Zealand on the protection of human rights in the administration of criminal justice; one in Romania on the status of women in family law; and one in Mexico, on *amparo*, *habeas corpus* and similar remedies of judicial protection against the violation of human rights.

The Council also considered the way in which the programme of advisory services was developing. While some expressed the hope that the system of fellowships and experts might soon be developed, it was agreed that the emphasis should continue to be placed on seminars, preferably

regional seminars. The Council directed the attention of member governments to possible topics for seminars; the rights proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, the various aspects and techniques for the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities, and the causes and elimination of prejudice in all its forms.

### Freedom of Information

During 1960 various bodies of the United Nations continued discussion of the general subject of freedom of information which has in fact been under discussion for many years<sup>1</sup>. At the time of the opening of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly there were two relevant items on the agenda: continuation of discussion on a Draft Convention on the Freedom of Information (Item 35), and a Draft Declaration on the Freedom of Information (Item 36) received from ECOSOC.

Under Resolution 1459(XIV) the General Assembly at its fourteenth session had agreed to give priority during its fifteenth session to further discussion of the Draft Convention, of which the preamble and Article 1 had been adopted. Accordingly, the Third Committee of the General Assembly devoted a large number of meetings during the fifteenth session to consideration of Article 2 of the Draft Convention; this is one of the most contentious articles since it concerns the inclusion in the Convention of a detailed list of possible limitations on freedom of information. In view of the amount of time devoted to this particular article, there was not time to deal with any further parts of the Draft Convention or to consider the Draft Declaration.

As regards Article 2 of the Draft Convention, three distinct views emerged in the Third Committee: the first group of delegations supported the inclusion of a detailed list of limitations in the Convention while the second group supported the complete deletion of such a list, and the third group supported a shorter article in more general terms. Early in the discussions it became apparent that there was strong opposition to the complete deletion of an article outlining limitations on the freedom of information and therefore the Third Committee devoted the larger part of its time to trying to reach a compromise between the other two views. After a series of votes the Committee adopted an amended Article 2 which differed considerably from the text of the original Draft Convention. While it lists a number of general categories in which limitations may apply, it also contains a subsection providing against the use of the article as a means of justifying prior censorship or restriction of the right of freedom of speech. The amended article was supported by a vote of 50 in favour (including the Soviet bloc), 5 against (Nordic group), and 19 abstentions. The abstentions included Australia, Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Canada and the United Nations — 1959*.



Canada has consistently held the view that the original text of the Draft Convention could be interpreted to restrict rather than to promote the freedom of information. However, in view of the majority favouring discussion of the Draft Convention before the Committee, Canada did not wish to oppose discussion and had participated in the debates to date in order to have the text suitably modified. However, as regards Article 2 on which there were particularly strong Canadian reservations, Canada abstained both from discussion and vote on the article as a whole, but supported the amendment which added a subsection to the article providing against its use to justify prior censorship or limiting freedom of speech.

## ***Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council***

### **Introduction**

Eight functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council were set up to assist the Council in its work in technical and specialized fields. In accordance with a Council decision, one of these, the Transport and Communications Commission, concluded its work in 1959. Of the seven remaining commissions, five held meetings during 1960. Their activities are discussed in the following sections. The Population and Social Commissions which meet biennially, did not hold sessions in 1960. The Population Commission, whose function it is to study and advise ECOSOC on population changes, including migration, and their effect on economic and social conditions, is scheduled to hold its eleventh session in New York from February 7 to 17, 1961. The date set for the thirteenth session in New York of the Social Commission which advises ECOSOC in the field of social welfare and social development is April 17 to May 5, 1961. During 1960, Canada was a member of the Population Commission and the Commissions on the Status of Women, Narcotic Drugs and International Commodity Trade.

### **Commission on International Commodity Trade**

The Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) held its eighth session in New York from May 2 to 13, 1960.

Both the agenda and the discussion centered largely on the subject of short-term price and export fluctuations for the products of primary producing countries and measures to mitigate their effects. The only other subject discussed—apart from the customary “Review of the Current Commodity Situation”—was a study being made by the United Nations Secretariat on long-term projections of production and demand of primary products, and a related report by the Food and Agriculture Organization concerning such projections for agricultural commodities.

The Commission in reviewing the current commodity situation noted the pronounced effect of the 1957-58 recession on prices and volume of

trade in primary products, and the slight decline of the general price level from 1958 to 1959. There was a general consensus that remedies would have to be sought for long-term problems as well as those contemplated in connection with short-term fluctuations of prices and export receipts.

On the question of compensatory financing measures, the Commission devoted much of its attention to a report by the International Monetary Fund on its policies and procedures in relation to such measures. A large part of the discussion was aimed at the further study of this general subject which was to be undertaken by a group of experts appointed under Resolution 1423(XIV) of the General Assembly whose report is to be considered at the ninth session of the CICT in New York beginning May 1, 1961.

Under the agenda item on measures to deal with fluctuations in primary commodity markets, the Commission considered replies to a questionnaire sent by the Secretary-General to member countries. As far as international measures were concerned, the majority of industrialized countries generally supported international agreements on an individual commodity basis, but it was recognized that not all commodities lend themselves to market regulation by such agreements.

Canada's membership on the CICT will continue through till the end of 1961.

### **Commission on the Status of Women**

The Commission on the Status of Women has dealt since its establishment in 1946 with a variety of questions relating to women's rights, especially political and economic rights and opportunities, access to education and property, and social equality. The Commission held its fourteenth session from March 28 to April 14, 1960. Canada, which was serving the last of a three-year term on this Commission, was represented by Mrs. Harry S. Quart of Quebec city.

The main questions inscribed on the agenda related to economic opportunities for women, the status of women in private law and access of women to education.

The focal point of discussion on the status of women in private law was the Secretary-General's report on the age of marriage, consent to marriage and registration of marriage. The Commission submitted to ECOSOC a draft convention and a draft recommendation providing among other things that:

- (1) no marriage of any person under the age of fifteen shall be valid, except when a competent authority has granted a dispensation as to the age for serious causes in the interest of the intending spouses;
- (2) no marriage shall be valid without the full consent of both parties, such consent to be expressed in person, orally, publicly and in the presence of the authority competent to solemnize marriage;



- (3) all marriages shall be registered in an appropriate official register by the competent authority.

The draft convention and recommendation have been submitted to the Governments of the states members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies with a request to submit their opinions on the convention and recommendation in time for their submission to the Commission at its fifteenth session.

The Commission also discussed the preliminary draft Convention and Recommendation concerning Discrimination in Education, prepared by UNESCO. The Commission suggested to the UNESCO Committee of Experts certain amendments designed to ensure greater equality to women and girls in the access to the teaching profession; and the elimination of differences in the curricula and facilities of institutions and systems in which the sexes were separated.

In considering the economic opportunities for women, the Commission studied the question of the access of women to skilled occupations. A resolution recommending that Governments take all steps to improve the vocational guidance and training of girls and women, and inviting ILO to continue to give priority to these questions and to report on them to the Commission, was adopted.

#### **Commission on Human Rights**

The Commission on Human Rights held its sixteenth session in Geneva from February 29 to March 18, 1960. The Commission continued its consideration of a draft declaration on the right of asylum, first presented to it by the French Representative on the Commission at its thirteenth session in 1957, and revised at its fifteenth session in 1959. The Commission had before it further comments by governments, by the High Commissioner for Refugees, and by a number of non-governmental organizations. After a detailed examination of the draft declaration, the Commission transmitted to the Council a revised draft which was transmitted by the Council to the General Assembly. At the fifteenth session, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of it until its sixteenth session.

The Human Rights Commission discussed the question of the establishment of national advisory committees on human rights and adopted a draft resolution which invited governments to stimulate the formation of national bodies representing informed opinion on questions relating to human rights. The resolution was later adopted by ECOSOC which also invited governments to communicate all relevant information regarding the functions of such bodies to the Secretary-General so that he might prepare a report to be submitted to the Commission in 1962.

In its discussions on the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities, the Commission examined preliminary texts prepared by

UNESCO of draft recommendations and an international convention on various aspects of discrimination in the field of education. Both the Commission and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities decided to retain the question of discrimination in education on their agendas. The Commission requested UNESCO to submit to it, at its seventeenth session, the convention and recommendation which the General Conference of UNESCO was expected to adopt later in 1960.

Discrimination in other fields has also been the subject of a series of studies initiated by the Sub-Commission. A study of discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices was transmitted to the Commission during 1960 along with a series of draft principles based on proposals prepared by the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur who had drawn up the study. These draft principles are to be examined by the Commission in 1961 after receipt of comments by governments members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The Sub-Commission has also initiated similar studies of discrimination in the matter of political rights and in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. Preliminary reports on the progress being made on these studies are expected to be submitted in 1961.

Both the Commission and its Sub-Commission were deeply concerned with the manifestations of anti-semitism and other forms of racial prejudice and religious intolerance which occurred in various countries late in 1959 and early in 1960. In a resolution based on recommendations of the Sub-Commission, the Commission condemned these manifestations and urged states members of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies to prevent and punish such acts. It also initiated a study of these manifestations, their causes or motivations and measures taken to combat them, with a view to preparing recommendations.

At its fifteenth session in 1959, the Commission decided to review developments affecting freedom of information, including the problems of providing technical assistance to under-developed countries in the field of information, as a regular item on its agenda. In accordance with the Commission's recommendation, UNESCO undertook a survey of the problems of providing technical assistance to under-developed countries in this field, and reported that it was planning a series of regional conferences on developments of media of information.

As a result of the Commission's initiative in 1959, the Secretary-General was requested to provide an annual report on developments affecting freedom of information and a substantive report on such developments from 1954 to 1961. At its sixteenth session, the Commission agreed that the first annual report should cover the year 1961 and be presented to the Commission in 1962. The substantive report for the period 1954 to 1961 is in preparation and will be submitted to the Commission in 1961.



## Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its fifteenth session in Geneva from April 25 to May 13, 1960 to consider problems relating to the international control of narcotic drugs. The Commission is composed of the representatives of fifteen countries which are leading manufacturers of narcotic drugs or producers of raw materials for manufactured drugs "of natural origin". It also includes the representatives of countries where the illicit traffic is a serious social problem. During the fifteenth session, the following countries were represented on the Commission: Canada, China, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. In addition a number of countries and organizations were represented by observers. The Canadian Representative on the Commission, Mr. K. C. Hossick, was elected Chairman of the Commission.

The discussion in the Commission indicated that some progress had been made in extending international participation in multilateral narcotic treaties; in compiling statistical information on drug addiction; in providing technical assistance in the field of narcotics control and in developing methods of determining the origin of opium.

The problem of combating the illicit traffic was discussed in detail by the Commission. It noted that the main drugs in the illicit traffic continued to be opium and the opiates, cocaine and cannabis. The sources of the international opium traffic were located in the Far East and the Near and Middle East. The Commission drew the attention of all governments to the serious illicit traffic situation and to the importance of close international co-operation in controlling it. At its fourteenth session the Commission established a programme of technical assistance to under-developed countries in the field of narcotics control. At its fifteenth session, the Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General giving information on current technical assistance projects relating to narcotics control. The projects for 1960 included a regional consultative group, assistance to enable the Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States to invite additional participants to its annual conference, and fellowships in enforcement, in the organization of rehabilitation services, and in determination of the origin of opium, for officials from six countries.

In accordance with a resolution of the Economic and Social Council, a five member "Middle East Narcotics Survey Mission" under the Chairmanship of Mr. L. H. Nicholson of Canada spent six weeks in the Middle East in late 1959 to study, in consultation with governmental authorities, the problem of the illicit traffic in that area. In its report to the Commission, the Mission outlined the difficulties faced by the enforcement authorities in their attempts to eliminate the illegal narcotics traffic and made a number of recommendations aimed at decreasing the illicit traffic and the incidence of drug addiction in the Middle East. The Commission considered this report

at its fifteenth session and passed it to ECOSOC for further Council action in bringing the recommendations of the report to the attention of governments concerned.

### Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission held its eleventh session at United Nations Headquarters in New York from April 20 to May 5, 1960. Among the principal questions considered by the Commission were those relating to external trade, national accounts and social programmes statistics.

In returning after a period of ten years to the subject of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), the Commission considered a proposal for combining the SITC and the 1955 Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN). The Commission believed that countries wishing to profit from the advantages of both classifications would greatly benefit from the simplification of the relation between them contained in the new proposal. It therefore approved the revision of the SITC and requested publication of the SITC, Revised, together with alphabetic indexes, the subdivided BTN and the correlation codes between those two classifications.

The Commission considered the progress made in achieving standardization in national accounting and associated topics and requested that high priority be given to the study of methods for improving the quality of items of national accounts statistics. It also suggested the continuation, in co-operation with the regional statistical conferences, of the study of the co-ordination of the systems of national income accounts in use by countries with different economic systems. The Commission discussed at some length the needs of under-developed countries in developing reliable statistics relating to national accounts, distribution of income, financial statistics and constant price statistics; and it requested the Secretary-General to pay close attention to these needs and to the priorities which should be adopted in compiling these statistics.

The Commission considered an outline of the contents of the Compendium of Social Statistics to be issued in 1963 in connection with the third Report on the World Social Situation and approved a number of statistical tables contained in it. It also considered an outline prepared by the Secretary-General, of a proposed handbook of sample surveys of family living conditions. It recommended convening an *ad hoc* working group of specialists in sample survey methods to review recent advances in methods which might be suitable, especially in under-developed countries, for collecting statistics required for the Compendium and for social programmes generally.

In addition to these items, the Commission considered memoranda prepared by the Secretary-General on industrial and related statistics and demographic statistics. It also drew up its work programme setting up priorities, which was subsequently approved by ECOSOC.



# IV

## SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

### *Introduction*

Canada is a member of all twelve of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. These agencies are bodies with wide international responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields which were established by inter-governmental agreement and brought into relationship with the United Nations at the time of its establishment, or subsequently, in order to carry out the aims of the Charter. Chapter IX of the Charter provides, in part, that member states shall work for the “conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations”, by undertaking to promote “higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; solution of international economic, social, health and related problems, and international cultural and economic co-operation”.

Canada is also a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) established in 1957 which, while not a Specialized Agency, has entered into an agreement with the United Nations and occupies a position comparable to that of the Specialized Agencies.

Co-ordination of the activities of the Specialized Agencies is promoted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination established by the Economic and Social Council. The Committee is composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the Specialized Agencies and the Director-General of the IAEA; it considers not only administrative questions common to the Specialized Agencies, but planned projects on problems of special urgency to be undertaken jointly by several agencies.

### *International Labour Organization*

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established in 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference. Originally associated with the League of Nations, it became in 1946 one of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Through its tripartite structure, a feature unique among the Specialized Agencies, it brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers from the member states to participate in determining

ILO activities and policies. It functions through three main organs: the annual International Labour Conference, which is the policy-making body of the Organization, the Governing Body which is the executive council, and the International Labour Office in Geneva, which is the permanent secretariat of the ILO, headed by a Director-General appointed by the Governing Body. The Office has branches in Ottawa and other cities throughout the world, and field offices for operational activities. Besides these three principal organs, the ILO functions through various subsidiary bodies such as regional conferences, tripartite industrial committees and committees of experts.

The aim of the ILO is to promote social justice by improving working and living conditions in all parts of the world. It strives to achieve this objective by setting international labour and social standards in conventions and recommendations adopted at the regular sessions of the International Labour Conference, by providing technical assistance, and by publishing reports and the results of studies undertaken by its staff.

In its forty-one years of existence, the International Labour Organization has adopted 115 conventions and 114 recommendations covering a wide variety of subjects. Canada has ratified a total of 19 conventions dealing with labour statistics, hours of work and weekly rest in industry, conditions of employment of seafarers and dock workers, minimum wage-fixing machinery, the employment service, and the abolition of forced labour. As Canada is a federal state in which most labour matters lie wholly or partly within the jurisdiction of the provinces, constitutional considerations impede the ratification by Canada of most ILO conventions.

The 44th International Labor Conference was held in Geneva from June 1 to 23, 1960. The Conference adopted resolutions on measures to expand economic aid to developing countries, on measures to protect the living and working conditions of young workers, on the eradication of discriminatory policies and practices, on the protection of female workers against ionizing radiations and on the contribution of the ILO toward raising incomes and living conditions in rural communities with particular reference to countries in the process of development.

The Conference was informed by the Chairman of the Governing Body of the decision to set up an International Institute for Labour Studies in Geneva, under the auspices of the ILO and with the full support of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The Institute, which will be financed from an endowment fund, will supplement the ILO's educational and technical assistance activities. It will undertake and promote research into labour problems and draw upon the similar work done in national universities and research centres. It will also sponsor and develop seminars and round-table conferences for groups from management, trade unions, governments, professions and universities.



During the fiscal year the Governing Body held four sessions, at one of which (June 1960) the triennial elections of government, employer and worker members of the Governing Body and of deputy members and substitute members was held.

The ILO during the year expanded its operational programme, particularly for the benefit of the under-developed areas of the world. In addition to its technical assistance activities under its regular budget, the ILO in 1960 spent \$2,744,788 under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and \$234,666 under the United Nations Special Fund. In 1961 the ILO will spend \$3,832,119 under the Expanded Programme, and \$5,200,920 from the Special Fund.

The growing importance of ILO expansion in the operational field led to the recent merging of the ILO Technical Assistance and Manpower and Employment Committees into the Committee on Operational Programmes. The need for help is especially urgent in Africa, where in two years sixteen new countries have joined the ILO. The ILO opened its first African field office in Nigeria in 1959 and the Governing Body recently approved an East African field office. The first African Regional Conference was held in 1960 and an African Advisory Committee was set up.

A total of 77 countries received technical aid from the ILO in 1960, and 337 ILO experts undertook 363 missions, of which the great majority were in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The broad areas into which ILO technical assistance falls are: manpower organization (including vocational training); productivity and management development; co-operation, small-scale industries and handicrafts; social security; labour conditions and administration.

Sixteen new members joined the ILO during 1960, bringing present membership to 97. The Director-General said the year "saw the initial phases of action in certain spheres which will doubtless be of growing importance during the next few years". These spheres were employment policy, rural development and manpower development. At the same time the ILO continued its work in the development and strengthening of the institutional framework for social policy, the improvement of workers' conditions and protection of workers against occupational and social risks, and the promotion of respect for human rights.

## *Food and Agriculture Organization*

During 1960 eight new African states joined the FAO, increasing its total membership to 85. In the past fifteen years the regular FAO budget has doubled and 50 countries have been added to the original founding members. Naturally, as its responsibilities increased so did the Organization's

activities, and during 1960 there were about 100 meetings of the 80 odd FAO committees, commissions and working parties.

Of special interest to Canada among these bodies are the following, to all of which Canada belongs: the Council, which is the executive body of the Conference; the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP); the FAO Group on Grains; the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal which meets in Washington; and the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters. Canada ranks fifth among the contributors to the FAO budget and her share in 1960 was \$377,323 which was 4.11 per cent of the total. During the year Canada was also represented at meetings of commodity groups on rice, cocoa, citrus fruit, as well as at technical meetings on fisheries industries and coffee production.

The eleventh Conference of the FAO will be held in Rome commencing November 4, 1961.

## ***United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization***

The year 1960 was an eventful one in the history of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco). In November and December the General Conference held its eleventh session at the Organization's Headquarters in Paris. The General Conference is the policy-making body of Unesco and it meets every two years to consider applications for membership, elect the Executive Board, plan the programme and approve the budget for the ensuing two-year period.

The eleventh session welcomed to membership the newly independent nations of Africa, and their presence left a deep imprint on the proceedings as the Conference assigned top priority to the educational needs of Africa, but at the same time also recognized the supreme importance of education in other areas of the world. With an enlarged membership totalling 98 states came a sharp increase in the budget, which rose from \$25.9 million for the 1959-1960 biennium to \$32.5 million for the 1961-1962 period—a reflection of a dynamic approach to increasing responsibilities. In addition to its own budget Unesco will receive \$12 million from the United Nations Technical Assistance Fund and more than \$11 million from the United Nations Special Fund, thus enabling it to carry out many additional projects, most of which will be for educational development. The Conference also unanimously gave its support to the establishment of a voluntary emergency educational programme for Africa to which pledges were immediately made by many member states. A further evidence of the importance attached to education was the endorsement of a resolution asking that assistance to education be given the same consideration by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies as is given to assistance for economic development.



The session also marked the adoption of a Convention and a Recommendation for the Prevention of Discrimination in Education.

Notwithstanding the emphasis on education, the Conference dealt with a substantial agenda in other fields. It approved a ten-year plan of activities in the natural sciences which will include surveys and research, particularly in humid tropical zones and the establishment of an international Commission on Oceanography. Two main themes were adopted in the social sciences programme: the teaching of social sciences and fundamental research, and the study of problems resulting from economic and social development. The most important project approved in the sphere of cultural activities was the international campaign for safeguarding the Monuments of Nubia from the inundation which will result from the building of the Aswan Dam. Renewed support was given to the major project for the mutual appreciation of eastern and western cultural values. In the field of mass communication the Conference agreed that increased assistance should be given to member states for the development of press and radio facilities, and to this end regional conferences are planned for Latin America and Africa.

The stress which an increased programme placed on the administrative facilities called for an examination of programme planning, budgeting and conference procedures. It also indicated the need for more staff and services to deal with the urgent tasks that expanded resources will make it possible for the Organization to undertake. As a result, the Director-General recommended, and the Conference approved the construction of a fourth building on the Headquarters site in Paris. For this an additional budget figure of \$915,000 was authorized for the 1961-1962 period.

As far as Canada is concerned, many of the Conference decisions will be implemented through the Canadian National Commission for Unesco which is responsible for co-ordinating participation in Unesco's programme activities, and which numbers in its membership representatives of national agencies concerned with education, the sciences, culture and mass communications. In the year just past the Commission centred its efforts on the major project of promoting the mutual understanding of eastern and western cultural values. In support of this project it sponsored lectures, published several bulletins and organized a regional seminar in Vancouver. In August with the co-operation of the National Commission, Unesco held the Second World Conference on Adult Education in Montreal; it was attended by more than 200 representatives from 49 countries. In September the Canadian Commission joined with the United States National Commission and Unesco to hold a Conference at the University of Chicago on the Social Problems of Industrialization. The Canadian Government sent a delegation of four to participate in the Conference of governmental experts which was held in Paris in July to prepare final drafts of the Convention and Recommendation to member states on Discrimination in Education.

The first Canadian Permanent Representative to Unesco was appointed by the Government in April, 1960.

### *The International Civil Aviation Organization*

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was established as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations in April 1947. Its general objectives are the development of the principles and techniques of international air navigation and the encouragement of the planning and development of international air transport in such a way as to promote safety, efficiency, economy, and the orderly growth of air services.

The Organization is governed by an Assembly comprising all member states, which meets at least once every third year. Subordinate to the Assembly is the 21-member Council which is elected for a three-year term at the triennial Assemblies, and which meets in virtually continuous session at the headquarters in Montreal. Canada has been a member of the Council since the provisional establishment of ICAO in 1945. The Council is assisted by an Air Navigation Commission and four specialized committees: air transport, legal, joint support of air navigation services and finance.

There was a significant increase in ICAO membership during 1960 with membership rising from 74 to 82 States. The following States signified adherence to the Chicago Convention: Cameroun, Kuwait, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Senegal.

On the technical side, the long debated question of adopting the Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) as a complement to the Visual Omni-range (VOR) as a short-distance air navigation aid was approved by Council as a standard, thus ensuring its use by member states on a world-wide basis.

The Secretariat prepared, and the Council after intensive study and debate approved for release to member states and other interested parties, a 118 page study on the implications of the technical, economic and social consequences of the introduction of a supersonic aircraft into the civil aviation field. The study indicated that there was no probability of such an aircraft being placed into service before 1970 and expressed some concern over the possibility of such an aircraft creating a severe disturbance in aviation economics, unless steps were taken well in advance to co-ordinate the various phases of its introduction on an international basis.

At the request of the United Nations, ICAO personnel were sent to the Congo to facilitate the operation of aviation facilities and services such as airport operations, Air Traffic Control, weather reporting, communications, etc.

The Secretariat of ICAO is headed by a Canadian, Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, who was appointed Secretary-General of ICAO during 1959. The Headquarters of the Secretariat is in Montreal.



*The International Monetary Fund  
The International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
The International Finance Corporation and  
The International Development Association*

The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development came into being in December 1945, following the 1944 Bretton Woods United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference where their respective Articles of Agreement were drawn up.

The Fund and Bank were planned for a peaceful world of liberal trade, currency convertibility and advancing economic development, in which increased resources could be devoted to raising standards of living throughout the world. The two organizations were seen as permanent institutions for world-wide co-operation in the fields of currency exchange, international investment, and economic development.

The Fund provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary, payments and exchange problems. Among its purposes are the promotion of exchange stability, the elimination of exchange restrictions, the establishment of a multilateral system of current payments, and the expansion and balanced growth of international trade. Under certain conditions member countries may draw on the resources of the Fund to assist in dealing appropriately with temporary balance of payments difficulties and for other purposes consistent with the Fund's Articles of Agreement.

The main purposes of the Bank are, first, to facilitate the investment of capital for productive purposes; second, to promote private foreign investment by means of guarantees or of participation in loans by private investors; and third, to make loans when private capital is not available on reasonable terms.

The principal authority over each institution is vested in a Board of Governors, and these two boards convene jointly once a year. Each country has the right to appoint a Governor who is in most cases the Minister of Finance or the Governor of the Central Bank. The Governors have delegated many of their powers to Executive Boards of eighteen members each. Five Executive Directors on each board are appointed by the countries with the highest quotas in the Fund and the highest subscriptions in the Bank. Other Directors are elected by the remaining members. The staffs of the two institutions are headed by the Managing Director in the Fund and the President in the Bank.

The honourable Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance, is the Canadian Governor of the Bank and the Fund; Mr. A. F. W. Plumptre, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Finance, is the Canadian Alternate Governor of the Bank; Mr. James Elliott Coyne, Governor of the Bank of

Canada, is the Canadian Alternate Governor of the Fund. Canada has been represented by a Canadian Executive Director on the Boards of the Fund and Bank from the outset of their activity. At the eighth biennial election of Executive Directors, held during the annual meeting of the Board of Governors in 1960, Mr. Louis Rasminsky was re-elected Executive Director for Canada of both the Bank and Fund. Mr. C. L. Read is his Alternate in both institutions.

Membership in the Fund remained unchanged at sixty-eight countries during 1960. Two members, Cuba and the Dominican Republic, withdrew from the Bank during the year, reducing its membership to sixty-six. However, at year-end four more countries whose applications had been approved by the Boards of Governors were in the process of completing membership in both institutions; these countries were Laos, Nepal, Nigeria, and Portugal.

The International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the Bank designed to promote the growth of productive private enterprise particularly in the less developed countries, came into being in July 1956. The Corporation seeks to fulfil its purpose by investing its own funds in association with private capital where this is not available in sufficient quantity and on reasonable terms; by acting as a clearing-house in bringing together investment opportunities and private capital, whether foreign or domestic; and by helping to enlist managerial skill and experience where these are not readily available for a project. IFC investments, unlike those of the World Bank, do not carry government guarantees. Membership in the IFC numbered 58 countries at the end of 1960. During the year Spain and the Sudan joined the Corporation and Cuba and the Dominican Republic automatically ceased to be members of the IFC by withdrawing from the Bank.

The International Development Association, a new affiliate of the Bank, came into existence on September 24, 1960 and officially began operations on November 8 when the inaugural meeting of its Executive Directors was held. The purpose of IDA is to promote economic development by providing finance on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than do conventional loans, to which the Bank is limited. As in the IFC, membership in IDA is open to any member of the Bank. As of December 31, 1960, 37 countries had completed membership in IDA, and at least 20 more with a view to becoming members had begun the processes required by their respective national laws.

For both IFC and IDA, the representatives of members on the Governing and Executive Boards are *ex officio* the same as for the Bank. However, whereas IFC has its own management and staff separate from that of the Bank, IDA does not; although the Association is a separate and distinct entity, under its Articles of Agreement the President of the Bank is *ex officio* President of IDA and the officers and staff of the Bank have been appointed to serve concurrently for IDA.



## Operations of the Fund

The resources of the Fund consist of members' quotas paid in gold and members' currencies. As described in this article last year, member governments agreed in 1959 to a major increase in the resources of both the Fund and the Bank with the result that during that year the Fund's resources were raised by almost \$5 billion to approximately \$14 billion. Several countries which had not completed their quota increases by the end of 1959 did so during 1960 and some further requests for special quota increases were agreed to by Governors; as a result, total Fund quotas at December 31, 1960 amounted to \$14.7 billion; the Fund's holdings of gold and currencies of the major industrial countries amounted to more than \$10 billion. Canada's quota was raised in 1959 from \$300 million to \$550 million. In accord with the regulations of the Fund, Canada's quota was paid 25 per cent in gold and 75 per cent in Canadian dollars in the form of non-interest bearing notes of the Government of Canada.

From the inception of its operations on March 1, 1947 to December 31, 1960 the Fund effected transactions equivalent to \$3,684 million on behalf of 41 members. Most of these transactions were in U.S. dollars but the Fund also advanced sterling, deutsche mark, Netherlands guilders, French francs, Canadian dollars, Belgian francs and Danish kroner to its members. The only drawing of Canadian dollars occurred in September 1956 when Egypt drew \$15 million. Canada has not had occasion to draw on the Fund's resources. Total drawings during 1960 amounted to \$280 million compared with \$180 million in 1959. At the end of 1960, undrawn credits available to members under "stand-by" arrangements amounted to \$383 million compared with \$208 million a year earlier. A significant development in 1960 was that only 53 per cent of drawings were in United States dollars, compared with over 75 per cent in the previous two years. In 1960, as in 1959, repayments to the Fund substantially exceeded new drawings as countries such as the United Kingdom and France, which had in the 1956-58 period made large drawings, reduced the Fund's holdings of their currencies to the normal level.

An important policy matter with which the Fund concerned itself during the year was the status under its Articles of the many countries which since the end of 1958 had made their currencies externally convertible and removed all or most of the exchange restrictions which they had maintained since the war under the transitional provisions embodied in Article XIV. It became evident that many of these countries were now in a position to accept the permanent obligations of Article VIII, whereby members undertake to avoid restrictions on current payments, multiple exchange rates and discriminatory currency practices and whereby any such measures which cannot be avoided must have the prior approval of the Fund. In June, the Executive Board set out lines of guidance to be followed by countries in moving to

Article VIII. After an examination by the Fund of their exchange systems to ensure that they were in accord with this decision, early in 1961 ten countries, nine of them European, accepted all the obligations of Article VIII, joining the ten Western Hemisphere countries including Canada which were already in this position. The acceptance of Article VIII has significant consequences for the Fund's financial transactions since only the currencies of countries which have taken this step are considered under the Fund's Articles to be convertible and thus usable for making repayment. The greater number of currencies now in this position is expected to encourage the ready use of a broader selection of currencies in Fund transactions.

An important part of the June decision of the Executive Board was the recognition that the close contact which the Fund had built up with Article XIV members through consultations on their exchange restrictions should not be lost; it was therefore agreed that there would be great merit in voluntary discussions with all Article VIII countries, ordinarily at intervals of about a year. In this way the Fund expects to be able to provide a more effective forum for the exchange of views on monetary and financial developments, and thus to promote international monetary co-operation in a changing world.

### Operations of the Bank

With the completion by virtually all members of increased subscriptions as part of the major increase in the Bank's resources agreed upon in 1959 and with certain further special adjustments approved in 1960, the total subscribed capital of the Bank stood at \$19.9 billion on December 31, 1960. Of this amount, 90 per cent or roughly \$18 billion represents a guarantee by members which can be called only if needed to enable the Bank to meet its own obligations and not for lending; on the strength of this guarantee, the Bank obtains the greater part of its funds by the issue of its own securities in the principal financial markets of the world. The other 10 per cent has been paid up by members, 1 per cent in the form of gold and 9 per cent in members' currencies. Canada's subscription was increased under the 1959 resolutions from \$325 million to \$750 million. Altogether Canada has paid in \$7.5 million in gold and the equivalent of U.S. \$67.5 million in Canadian dollars which have been fully utilized by the Bank in its lending activities. The currencies of members can be used by the Bank for its lending operations only with the approval of the members concerned. At the end of 1960, fifteen members, including Canada, had released without qualification for use by the Bank the whole of the currency portion of their subscriptions amounting to \$1,041 million. Many other countries had made conditional or partial releases or agreed to releases over a period.

The Bank has sold issues frequently on the United States market and smaller ones in Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Canada, the Netherlands and Belgium. It has also placed notes directly with the German



Bundesbank. During 1960 new bond issues and private placements of Bank obligations amounted to \$356 million. There was a net increase of \$169 million in the Bank's funded debt; as of December 31, 1960 the total amount of Bank bonds outstanding was \$2,158 million including Canadian dollar bonds totalling \$36 million.

From its inception to December 31, 1960 the Bank made 277 loans in 54 countries in the aggregate of \$5,473 million of which \$4,101 million had been disbursed. During the twelve-month period ending December 31, 1960, 28 loans were made in 18 countries and territories, totalling \$602 million. In recent years the Bank has been increasingly successful in replenishing its resources by sales to private investors from its portfolio of loans. During 1960 private investors acquired portions of the Bank's loans amounting to \$136 million of which \$11 million was by private Canadian interests. This brought total private participation in the Bank's lending operations to \$894 million of which \$32 million was by Canadian institutions. Repayments on Bank loans totalled \$170 million in 1960; of this amount \$92 million was on loans held by the Bank and \$78 million was on loans held by others.

In addition to its lending activities, the Bank provides very important technical assistance facilities to its less developed members and has assumed an increasingly important role as a mediator of economic disputes between members and as an organizer of co-operative efforts by members. A major event with which the Bank was closely associated in 1960 was the signing of the Indus Waters Treaty between India and Pakistan and the creation of the Indus Basin Development Fund to finance the related construction works.

Cumulative net earnings to the end of 1960 were \$377 million, which were placed in a Supplemental Reserve; total reserves on December 31, 1960 amounted to \$556 million.

### **Operations of the International Finance Corporation**

IFC's investment resources consist of the subscriptions of members fully paid up in gold and United States dollars. The total subscribed capital of the Corporation amounted to \$96.2 million at December 31, 1960. Canada's subscription is \$3.6 million.

During 1960 the Corporation made thirteen investments totalling \$18.6 million in 10 countries; seven of these investments were made in five countries where IFC had not previously invested. The year's operations brought investments to 36 totalling \$45 million in seventeen member countries. Cumulative net income to the end of 1960, including earnings on temporary investments in U.S. government securities, amounted to \$9.2 million.

At the 1960 Annual Meeting of the IFC the President of the Corporation presented a proposal for an amendment to its charter which would permit it to make investments in equities, as opposed to the other forms to which

IFC was restricted by its Articles, with a view to meeting more adequately the needs of worthwhile private business in forms more acceptable to business and investors. The Governors are being asked to vote on this proposal before September 1961.

### Operations of the IDA

Although the Articles of Agreement of the Association empower it to borrow funds and, under certain conditions, to receive from any member "supplementary resources in the currency of another member", its resources at least initially consist entirely of the subscriptions of members paid up over a period of five years mainly in gold or convertible currencies. The Articles provided for initial resources equivalent to \$1,000 million, assuming that all members of the Bank joined IDA; of this amount the equivalent of \$787 million would be available on a fully convertible basis. The subscriptions of the 37 countries including Canada which had completed membership by the end of 1960 totalled \$852 million. Other countries which had not completed membership by this date could do so in the period extending to June 30, 1961 on the terms and conditions applicable to original members. The Articles provide for a review of the adequacy of the Association's resources every five years.

A unique feature of IDA is the division of members into two groups for purposes of subscription of funds. Countries in both groups are required to pay 10 per cent of their subscriptions in gold or convertible currencies of which one-half is payable upon joining and the other half in four equal annual instalments. However, the seventeen more industrialized members of the Bank, including Canada, are required to pay the remaining 90 per cent in gold or freely convertible currencies in five equal annual instalments while the other group consisting of the less developed countries may pay 90 per cent in their national currencies, which IDA is not free to convert into other currencies or to use to finance exports from the country concerned without its consent. Canada has paid on its subscription of \$37.83 million an amount of \$1,891,500 or one-half of the ten per cent in United States dollars and the equivalent of U.S. \$6,809,400 or one-fifth of the 90 per cent in Canadian dollars in the form of non-interest bearing demand notes of the Government of Canada.

Although IDA formally began operations on November 8, 1960, it could not be expected to finance its first project immediately without some months of careful preparation. The Association has wide flexibility in the terms of its assistance; it can apply any combination of long maturities, long periods of grace with regard to repayment, low interest rates, and repayment of interest and principal in any currency. However, projects must have a "high developmental priority" and IDA will apply the same high standards as the Bank with respect to planning, administration and financing of the projects it assists.



## ***Universal Postal Union***

The Universal Postal Union (UPU), one of the oldest and largest of the Specialized Agencies, was founded in Berne in 1874. With the admission of the Republic of Cameroun and Kuwait in 1960, it reached a membership of 102. Canada has been a member since 1878. The principal aim of the UPU is to improve postal services throughout the world and to promote international collaboration.

The UPU functions through the Universal Postal Congress, an Executive and Liaison Committee, a Consultative Committee on Postal Studies and an International Bureau. The Universal Postal Congress is the supreme authority of the UPU and meets every five years to review the Universal Postal Convention and its subsidiary instruments. The last revision of the Convention was made at the fourteenth Congress which was held in Ottawa in 1957. The Acts of that Congress came into effect on April 1, 1959. The fifteenth Congress will probably meet in New Delhi, India, in 1962.

The Executive and Liaison Committee consists of 20 members elected by the Congress on a geographical basis and meets annually to ensure continuity of the UPU's work between Congresses, maintains relations with postal administrations and international organizations, exercises control over the International Bureau and makes recommendations to the Congress. At the Ottawa Congress, Canada was elected to the Executive and Liaison Committee. Mr. G. A. Boyle, Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, attended its meeting in May 1960 as First Vice-President. At this meeting, the Committee gave consideration among various matters to a review of the regulations governing the transmission of air mail, the revision of the rate structure for the various classes of mail with a view to possible simplification, and the question of changes in the scale of transit charges payable to the intermediate countries for the handling and transportation of mail despatches passing through their territories.

The Consultative Committee on Postal Studies, which is open to all UPU members was established by the Ottawa Congress to carry out studies, exchange information and give advice on technical matters of interest to postal services. Its Management Council consists of 20 members and meets annually to direct and co-ordinate the work of the Committee. The next meeting is scheduled for Tokyo in October, 1961.

The International Bureau is the UPU's permanent secretariat. It co-ordinates and publishes information on postal matters, keeps member postal administrations informed of the results of UPU inquiries and of developments in other countries and acts as the clearing-house for the settlement of accounts of member nations relating to the international postal service.

As host country to the fourteenth Congress in 1957, Canada acts as the depository power for the UPU until the next Congress. Its responsibilities include the certification and forwarding of the Acts of the Congress to

other member countries, the safekeeping of credentials of the delegates who attended the Congress, the receipt and safekeeping of ratifications, and notification to other member countries of the deposit of such ratifications. Until April 1, 1959 it received requests for adherence to the Convention and other Acts of the Congress in the case of member states which did not attend the Congress or were not represented at it.

## ***International Telecommunication Union***

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) with headquarters in Geneva traces its origin to the International Telegraph Convention of 1865 and the International Radio Telegraph Convention of 1906. The members of these two bodies met simultaneously at Madrid in 1932 and concluded a single International Telecommunication Convention regulating telegraph, telephone and radio services. This Convention established the ITU which was later organized in its present form by the Atlantic City Convention of October 2, 1947. Canada was a party to the 1906 convention signed at Berlin and has been a member of this organization and its successor ever since. The purpose of the ITU is to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds and to promote the development and efficient operation of technical facilities. At the end of 1960 the membership of the ITU was 106, an increase of ten over the year 1959. In addition there are six Associate Members.

The supreme authority of the ITU is the Plenipotentiary Conference which normally meets once every five years. One was held in 1959. Between conferences the affairs of the Union are managed by the Administrative Council which meets annually. Canada has been one of the member countries on the Council since it was established in 1947. Subordinate to the Council are the Secretariat and three permanent technical organs—the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) at Geneva, and two International Consultative Committees, on Telegraph and Telephone (CCITT) and Radio (CCIR) which usually meet every three years.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) held its second Plenary Assembly in New Delhi from the 8th to 16th December 1960. At this Assembly the CCITT considered technical and operational recommendations from its study groups, which held special meetings during a period of three weeks prior to the Assembly to complete their reports.

The International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) continued their studies of technical and operational radio problems during 1960, and in particular the new tasks given study groups by the Ninth Plenary Assembly (1959) which included special technical questions concerning space communications and related problems.



The Administrative Council held its fifteenth session in Geneva May 28-July 2, 1960, at which twenty-five member countries participated. At this session of the Council there was increased representation from new and developing countries, in particular from the African region, as a result of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (1959) having elected twenty-five member countries to the Council. Formerly, the membership was eighteen. The Council took important decisions at this session on budgetary matters and technical assistance on the basis of directives by the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference and the new Telecommunication Convention adopted by that Conference. These decisions included the adoption of a consolidated budget for the first time by ITU and the completion of the assimilation of the staff into the United Nations common system. The Council authorized the establishment of a group under the Secretary-General to specialize in technical assistance in recognition of the increasing need for telecommunication facilities by new and developing countries.

### *World Meteorological Organization*

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) with headquarters in Geneva developed from the International Meteorological Organization, a voluntary association of international weather services founded in 1878. The convention which established WMO came into force on March 23, 1950, and the Organization became a Specialized Agency of the United Nations on December 20, 1951. The purposes of the Organization are to facilitate co-operation among meteorological services; to promote the establishment and maintenance of telecommunication systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics; to further the application of meteorology in various fields including aviation, shipping and agriculture, and to encourage and assist in co-ordinating the international aspects of research and training in meteorology.

These activities are implemented by a Congress, the supreme body of the WMO on which the Director of Meteorological Services of each of the 108 member states is represented. The Congress, which meets every four years, held its third session in April 1959. Between sessions the affairs of the Organization are managed by the Executive Committee (consisting of eighteen Directors of Meteorological Services) on which Canada is represented. There are also eight technical commissions covering the main fields of modern meteorology and six regional associations. Mr. P. D. McTaggart-Cowan, Director of Canada's Meteorological Service, was elected as a member of the Executive Committee at its twelfth session in July 1960. He is also the Permanent Representative for Canada to WMO. During December 1960, the Commission for Climatology held its third session in

London, England. During this session Mr. C. C. Boughner, Chief of Climatological Division, Meteorological Services of Canada, was elected president of the Commission for Climatology.

## *International Atomic Energy Agency*

The International Atomic Energy Agency came into existence on July 29, 1957, when its statute had been ratified by 26 signatory governments. The first proposal for its establishment had been made by the President of the United States to the United Nations General Assembly on December 8, 1953 and was unanimously endorsed by the Assembly. Canada served on the various preparatory bodies which worked to set up the Agency and together with France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. serves on the Board of Governors as one of the countries "most advanced in the technical aspects of atomic energy including the production of source materials."

The headquarters of the Agency is in Vienna, where the fourth annual general conference was held September 20-October 1. The 23-member Board of Governors met four times during the year, also in Vienna.

During the past year, Chile, Ghana and Colombia have become members of the IAEA, bringing the total membership to 73. The applications of Senegal and Mali have been approved, and they will also become members when they have deposited their instruments of ratification. The principal objective of the Agency, as set out in the Statute, is to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world.

At the time when the IAEA was established there was general expectation that the use of nuclear energy for the production of industrial power would increase very rapidly indeed, and it was thought that the Agency would do much work as an intermediary agent helping member countries to acquire source materials, fuel and equipment. It was as a logical extension of this function that the Agency was authorized "to establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that special fissionable and other materials, services, equipment, facilities and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose".

Though this aspect of the Agency's work has grown more slowly than was at first expected, the past year has seen several important developments in the field. The Government of Finland had asked in October 1959 for assistance in obtaining a 100 kilowatt Triga Mark II training and research reactor, enriched uranium fuel for it, and also assistance in fabricating the fuel elements. In December 1960, the agreements were signed under which Finland will acquire the reactor and fuel from the United States through the intermediary of the IAEA. This is the first transaction in which the



Agency has participated involving the supply of enriched fuel. It had previously arranged the delivery of three tons of natural uranium from Canada to Japan. In both cases the fuel was supplied to the Agency free of cost. Finland had also requested IAEA for assistance in obtaining fuel for a critical assembly to be located near the Triga reactor at the Institute of Technology at Otaniemi near Helsinki. Negotiations are now under way with the Soviet Union which, like the United States and the United Kingdom, has signed agreements making available to the Agency specified quantities of U235, for the supply of this fuel. Towards the end of 1960, the Board of Governors also had under consideration a proposal made by the Norwegian Government that the Agency participate in a joint scientific research programme based on the Norwegian zero power reactor NORA which is nearing completion. The Agency undertook to negotiate a contract with the United States Atomic Energy Commission to make available a fuel core previously used in the nuclear ship Savannah. The agreements were finally approved by the Board of Governors on February 3, 1961 and the Agency will now have its first opportunity to participate in fundamental scientific studies of nuclear reactors.

The development of a system of safeguards to ensure that materials and equipment furnished by or with the help of the Agency will not be diverted to military use has kept pace with the growth of the activities described above. In April 1960, the Board of Governors, after nearly two years of work, gave provisional approval to a set of proposals which was subsequently endorsed by a large majority at the general conference. The same proposals, slightly modified in the light of the discussion at the conference, were given final approval by the Board of Governors on January 31, 1961 and will be implemented at once. The safeguards cover requirements foreseen for the immediate future and apply only to reactors of less than 100 megawatt thermal output, to nuclear material used and produced in these reactors and to small research and development facilities. They are subject to review at the end of two years in the light of the developments in the uses of nuclear energy which may be expected to take place in that time.

The other work of the IAEA falls into four categories: technical assistance (including fellowships, training courses and exchanges); issue of bibliographies, directories and other standard works of reference; development of internationally accepted codes and standards in the nuclear field; and the organization of expert conferences, panels and symposia.

During 1960 about 420 fellowships were granted; experts and equipment were made available to the atomic programmes in 27 different countries; draft conventions were elaborated relating to the civil liability of operators of nuclear ship and land based reactors; regulations for the transport of radioactive materials were drawn up and approved, and technical recommendations for the disposal of radioactive wastes were worked

out by an expert panel. Nine scientific meetings were organized, attended by more than 2,000 scientists from 40 countries. Included in the technical assistance activities were a preliminary assistance mission which visited the Federation of Mali, Greece, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia to survey the general outlook for nuclear development in those countries. A similar mission left in October for Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru and Paraguay. The year was also marked by the official opening of the Agency's laboratory at Seibersdorf, the site of the Austrian reactor centre. Its construction was made possible by a grant from the United States Government and its use will be ancillary to the Agency's other tasks outlined above rather than as an independent centre of basic research.

Canada has continued to support fully the activities of the IAEA and made a further voluntary contribution of \$52,020 to the operational fund out of which the Agency meets requests for technical assistance. This sum is, of course, in addition to the assessed contribution to the regular budget, which in Canada's case was \$168,863 for 1960. Canadian scientists and experts have continued to participate in IAEA seminars and panels and a total of twelve fellows nominated by the Agency has been accommodated at the Reactor School run by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited at Chalk River.

## *World Health Organization*

The World Health Organization (WHO), which was established in 1948, is one of the largest of the Specialized Agencies. Canada played an important part in the preparatory meetings leading to the creation of WHO, and became one of its first members. A Canadian, Dr. Brock Chisholm, former Deputy Minister of National Health, became its first Director-General, a post which he held until 1953.

WHO functions through the World Health Assembly, an Executive Board, a Secretariat, and six Regional Committees. The World Health Assembly, the Organization's legislative body, is composed of representatives of all members and meets annually to determine the policies, programmes and budget of WHO. The Executive Board, a technical body, is composed of 24 persons designated by elected member states for their competence in the field of health. It meets twice annually to give effect to the decisions of the Assembly. The Secretariat is headed by a Director-General appointed by the Assembly and carries out the administrative work of the Organization.

Most of the operational part of WHO's work is administered through its six Regional Committees, each dealing with the health problems of its own geographical area. By special arrangement these responsibilities in the American region are delegated to the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), established in 1902 and known until 1958 as the Pan-American Sanitary Organization (PASO). The Pan-American Sanitary Bureau serves



as the Regional Office of WHO in the area, and the Directing Council of PAHO, as the Regional Committee of WHO for the Americas. Canada has been represented by an observer at meetings of the Regional Committee which are held alternately in Washington and capitals of the member states. The most recent meeting was held in Havana, from August 14 to 26, 1960.

The defined objective of WHO is "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health." To achieve this goal, WHO acts as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health matters and provides advisory and technical services to help countries develop and improve their health services. It sends out expert consultants and demonstration teams of specialists upon request by interested countries, trains experts in modern methods of combating diseases, assists governments in control operations against communicable diseases, supports research in numerous virus and parasitic diseases, awards fellowships and assists in improving public health administration and in programmes of maternal and child health, mental health, nutrition and sanitation. It publishes a number of periodicals to inform national health administrations and scientists of progress in public health; and it maintains an international centre for the compilation and analysis of medical and health statistics.

The thirteenth World Health Assembly met in Geneva from May 3 to 20, 1960 and reviewed the expanding activities of the Organization.

One of the more important items discussed at the Assembly was how to provide sufficient funds to finance the malaria eradication programme in 1961, and on a continuing basis, until it has achieved its objective. This programme is financed by voluntary contributions from all possible sources, including government, industry, private organizations and individuals. (Canada made a \$100,000 voluntary contribution in 1960.) The Director-General was authorized to prepare a paper outlining ways and means by which the programme could be financed in a more permanent and satisfactory manner, including the absorption of all or part of the expenses in the annual budget of WHO. The Director-General's proposals will be considered at the next World Health Assembly in 1961.

The Assembly approved an increased budget of \$20,309,254, of which Canada's share was \$539,240.

The most outstanding activity of WHO in 1960 was the assistance provided to the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) to meet efficiently and quickly the grave health problems of this newly independent country. As the Director-General said in the introduction to his annual report for 1960 "by recruiting without delay a few immediately essential health personnel, WHO helped avert the threat of a breakdown in the services of environmental sanitation and the control of endemo-epidemic diseases. WHO was also able to work out a programme for training and education of Congolese medical and paramedical personnel, at the same time recruiting the foreign personnel needed in the first instance to staff basic health services."

In the field of communicable diseases emphasis was placed on the creation or strengthening of epidemiological services with a strong central unit, and of relevant public health laboratory and statistical services. Progress was made toward the eradication of smallpox in South-East Asia, where pilot programmes were begun. Work continued in the field of environmental sanitation, emphasizing the training of sanitary engineers and sanitarians and on providing safe water supply and waste disposal. WHO continues to regard its fellowship programme as one of the most efficient tools for training national health personnel. From December 1, 1959 to August 31, 1960 WHO awarded 1006 fellowships to applicants from 122 countries.

### *Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization*

The Convention for an Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization was drawn up at the United Nations Maritime Conference by 35 nations and opened for signature on March 6, 1948, at Geneva. Canada was the first country to ratify the Convention, the instrument of acceptance being deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on October 15, 1948. IMCO officially came into being when, on March 17, 1958, the Convention was ratified by Japan, thus bringing to the requisite 21 the number of states which had ratified the Convention. The requirement that at least seven of these states should have not less than one million gross tons of shipping each had also been met by this date, with the result that IMCO became the twelfth Specialized Agency of the United Nations. The first session of the IMCO Council was held in London, the headquarters of the Organization, from January 6 to 19, 1959.

Under the terms of the Convention, this "consultative and advisory agency" will promote co-operation in technical matters, encourage adoption of the highest standards of safety and navigation, discourage discriminatory action or unnecessary restrictions by governments affecting international shipping, consider matters concerning unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns, provide for the exchange of information and take up any other shipping matters referred to it by any organ of the United Nations.

IMCO has as its policy-making body an Assembly of all members which meets every two years. Between sessions of the Assembly, a Council performs all functions of the Organization except that of recommending to members the adoption of maritime safety regulations. The Council is composed of sixteen members, of which eight represent countries having an interest in providing international shipping services, and eight (including Canada) at present represent countries having an interest in international seaborne trade.

The IMCO Convention also provides for a Maritime Safety Committee consisting of fourteen members on which Canada is represented. This Committee deals with such matters as aids to navigation, rules for preventing collision, construction and equipment of vessels, and the handling of dangerous cargoes.

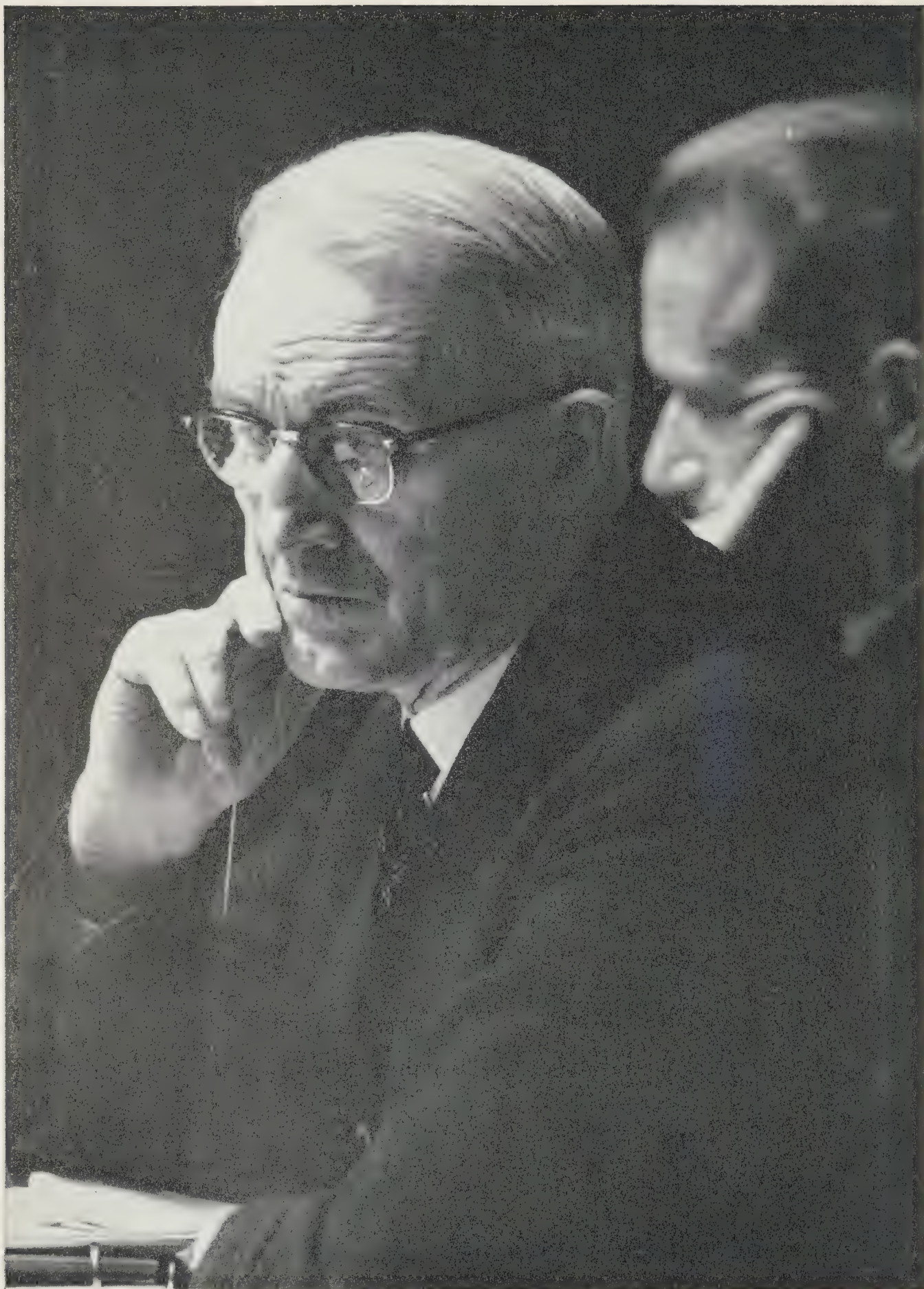


During 1960 the Council and the Safety Committee held meetings to which Canada sent representatives.

The principal task undertaken by the Organization in 1960 was the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea, the fourth of its kind, convened to revise the 1948 Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. Canada was represented at this Conference which was held in London from May 17 to June 17.







The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Honourable Howard Green, presides over a plenary meeting of the General Assembly as one of its thirteen Vice-Presidents.

*United Nations*



# V

## DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

### *Introduction*

The United Nations has certain responsibilities under its Charter for dependent territories. The nature of these responsibilities varies according to the particular type of dependent territory. For United Nations purposes, a broad distinction is drawn between the trust territories—for which the Organization has direct responsibilities—and other types of non-self-governing territories, for which the responsibilities of the Organization are limited and indirect. The nature of these responsibilities is set forth in the Charter. Chapter XI of the Charter deals with the non-self-governing territories and Chapters XII and XIII deal with the trust territories. In addition to these Charter responsibilities, the United Nations has inherited certain responsibilities for one remaining mandated territory of the former League of Nations, South West Africa. The nature of these responsibilities has been defined by the International Court in an advisory opinion.

The United Nations has created appropriate machinery to help it to discharge its responsibilities for each of these three categories of dependent territory. For the trust territories there is the Trusteeship Council. For the non-self-governing territories there is the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. This Committee's powers and functions are naturally quite different from those of the Trusteeship Council, since they reflect an indirect and limited, rather than a direct responsibility. While the Trusteeship Council is a permanent organ of the United Nations provided for in the Charter itself, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories is a temporary body originally established by resolution of the General Assembly in 1949 for a three-year term, which has been renewed at three-year intervals since that time. Another important point of contrast is in the powers of these two bodies. The Trusteeship Council is obliged under the Charter to perform certain positive functions, which include fostering the political development of the trust territories. The role of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the other hand is passive, in that the Committee can only study information submitted by the administering states on those territories which they decide are not fully self-governing and on which they are therefore prepared to report. Furthermore, these reports are limited by the Charter to statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational



conditions only. As in the Trusteeship Council, however, membership on the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories is balanced between administering and non-administering powers. Finally, for the mandated territory of South West Africa, the General Assembly has established the Committee on South West Africa. The Government of the Union of South Africa does not participate in the work of this Committee, however, because of the Union's long-standing dispute with the United Nations over the relationship of the territory to the United Nations.

## *Trust Territories*

### *Sessions of the Trusteeship Council*

In 1960 three former trust territories attained full independence and sovereignty. On January 1 the Cameroons under French administration became the Republic of the Cameroun. On April 27 Togoland under French administration became the Republic of Togo and on July 1 Somaliland under Italian administration joined with the British Protectorate of Somaliland to become the Republic of Somalia.

During the period under review the Trusteeship Council held two regular sessions, the 25th session from January 25 to February 9, 1960 and the 26th session from April 14 to June 30, 1960. It also held a special session, its tenth, in December 1959 to consider the report of the United Nations Commissioner on the results of the plebiscite held in the Northern Cameroons under British administration.

The Standing Committee on Petitions, the Committee on Rural Economic Development, the Standing Committee on Administration Unions and the Committee on Classification of Communications also met during the period covered by the report of the Trusteeship Council.<sup>1</sup>

The Council had before it the annual reports of the administering authorities on the following trust territories: Tanganyika under United Kingdom administration, Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration, Somaliland under Italian administration, Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, New Guinea under Australian administration, Nauru under Australian, New Zealand and United Kingdom administration, Western Samoa under New Zealand administration and the trust territory of the Pacific Islands under United States administration. During its consideration of these reports, the Council was assisted by special representatives of the administering authorities from each of these territories. In conjunction with the examination of the relevant annual reports, the Council also examined the reports of its visiting missions to the trust territory of the Pacific Islands and to the trust territories in East Africa.

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<sup>1</sup> Doc. A/4404

## Report of the Trusteeship Council

During the first part of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly the Fourth Committee was not able to examine the report of the Trusteeship Council<sup>2</sup> although it considered some aspects of it as separate items. A report on these items is given in subsequent paragraphs. The report as a whole will be considered by the Fourth Committee at the resumed session of the General Assembly in March-April, 1961.

### Western Samoa

Addressing the fifteenth regular session of the General Assembly, the former Prime Minister of New Zealand stated that:

“... in the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, for whose administration New Zealand is responsible, the stage is now set for the Samoan people to assume full sovereignty within the international community.”

Later the Western Samoan Prime Minister, speaking in the Fourth Committee as a member of the New Zealand Delegation, confirmed his country's readiness for independence.

Despite two Soviet attempts at amendment, a New Zealand resolution co-sponsored by several African and Asian nations, was adopted first in the Fourth Committee and later by a vote of 81 in favour (including Canada), 10 against, no abstentions, in plenary session. The resolution recommends that a plebiscite take place in May 1961, under the supervision of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, in which all adult Western Samoans may vote on the questions:

“1. Do you agree with the Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention on October 28, 1960?

“2. Do you agree that on January 1, 1962, Western Samoa should become an independent State on the basis of that Constitution?”

The Plebiscite Commissioner (Mr. Najmuddine Rifai of the United Arab Republic) was requested to submit a report to the Trusteeship Council for consideration at the sixteenth session.

### Ruanda-Urundi

Recommended by the Trusteeship Council for inclusion in the agenda of the fifteenth session, the “Question of Ruanda-Urundi” became an occasion for a concerted attack on Belgium, the administering power, by the anti-colonial powers including the Soviet bloc. At issue were Belgium's plans covering the holding of communal elections in 1960 and legislative council elections in January, 1961, followed by a fully representative round table conference and, finally, termination of the trusteeship in 1962. These plans to some extent ran counter to recommendations of the Trusteeship Council

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<sup>2</sup> Doc. A/4404



and at the Assembly the opposing powers put forward two resolutions, neither of which was satisfactory to Belgium nor to the Hutu political parties representing 85 per cent of the population in Ruanda-Urundi.

The main resolution, which strenuous efforts (including those of Canada) failed to make more flexible, called for an immediate, general and unconditional amnesty and a political conference to precede the legislative council elections which were required to be postponed until May or June, 1961. It established a three-man United Nations Commission to supervise the elections and present an interim report on political progress to the resumed session. The resolution was adopted in plenary session by a vote of 61 in favour, 9 against, with 23 abstentions (including Canada).

The second resolution called on Belgium to facilitate the return to Ruanda of the Mwami, King Kigeri V. It also provided for a referendum in order to ascertain the wishes of the people concerning the institution of the Mwami and, if necessary, the present Mwami of Ruanda. The idea of a referendum was unobjectionable but the recommendations regarding the return of the Mwami were unacceptable to Belgium and to the Hutu political parties. Nevertheless, with active pressure from the Soviet bloc, the resolution was adopted, the vote in plenary session being 50 in favour and 24 against (including Canada), with 19 abstentions.

The Assembly's action in respect of Ruanda-Urundi will continue at the resumed session at which the interim report required of the Commission established by the first resolution will be presented.

#### Trust Territories of the Cameroons

During the fourteenth session of the General Assembly two resolutions<sup>3</sup> were passed, arranging for separate plebiscites to be held in the Northern and Southern Cameroons before the end of March 1961, and requesting that the United Kingdom take steps to separate the administration of both areas from that of Nigeria by October 1, 1960. In the plebiscite the inhabitants of the trust territory were asked to choose between rejoining Nigeria or becoming part of the Cameroun Republic.

In accordance with the United Nations decision, the United Kingdom established separate administrations in both Northern and Southern Cameroons, and undertook preparations for the plebiscite. Dr. Djalal Abdoh of Iran was appointed United Nations Commissioner to supervise the plebiscite. He was assisted by a team of United Nations observers, United Kingdom civil servants and a battalion of United Kingdom troops. The plebiscites were held in February 1961 and not unexpectedly, the Northern Cameroons voted for union with Nigeria while the Southern Cameroons voted overwhelmingly for union with the Republic of Cameroun.

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<sup>3</sup> A/RES/1352 (XIV) and A/RES/1473 (XIV)

The Commissioner will now submit the results of the plebiscite to the Trusteeship Council. It is hoped the Council will report to the General Assembly on the Cameroons during the resumed session of the General Assembly. The United Kingdom Government feels that the trusteeship arrangement should be terminated as soon as possible. The exact date will have to be worked out by the authorities concerned, and then approved by the United Nations.

## *Non-self-governing Territories*

### Transmission of Information under Chapter XI of the Charter

At the fourteenth session of the Fourth Committee (which deals with questions concerning dependent territories), Canada joined as co-sponsor of a resolution which set up a special committee to study the principles which should guide members in determining whether an obligation exists to transmit information to the United Nations on their dependent territories.

The report<sup>4</sup> of the Committee of Six, which adopted twelve principles, came before the Fourth Committee at the fifteenth session. Possibly the most important was Principle IV which states that there is a *prima facie* obligation to transmit information in respect of a territory which is geographically separate and distinct ethnically and/or culturally from the country administering it. On the initiative of the African-Asian states these principles were then applied to the cases of Spain and Portugal, which regard their overseas territories as an integral part of their metropolitan territory. During the session, Spain indicated its willingness to transmit information to the United Nations on its overseas territories but Portugal continued to maintain that by virtue of the status accorded to territories such as Angola and Mozambique, under the Portuguese constitution, it was under no obligation to transmit information on those territories.

After a long debate the Fourth Committee adopted a resolution declaring that Portugal was under an obligation to transmit information to the United Nations under Chapter XI of the Charter in respect of a list of territories, ranging from the Cape Verde Archipelago to Mozambique, Angola and Goa. The resolution called upon Portugal to discharge this obligation without further delay and was the culmination of many years of discussion of this problem in the United Nations. Canada voted in favour of the resolution approving the principles contained in the special committee's report<sup>5</sup> but abstained in the resolution which stated that Portugal was under an obligation to transmit information on a list of named territories. Canada's abstention was based on the fact that the twelve principles which had been adopted would do no more than create a presumption that certain territories

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<sup>4</sup> Doc. A/4526

<sup>5</sup> Doc. A/4526



were non-self-governing. Canada therefore considered that it would have been more appropriate if no listing of Portuguese territories had been attempted, the more so because the detailed knowledge required for a decision was not available to the Committee.

#### **Resolutions on Non-Self-Governing Territories adopted by the General Assembly**

During the first part of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly seven resolutions were adopted on non-self-governing territories. All had strong African-Asian sponsorship and were adopted with substantial majorities. Probably the most important, which Canada co-sponsored, stressed the importance of building up a strong indigenous civil service in dependent territories.<sup>6</sup> The second resolution which concerned the progress achieved in non-self-governing territories<sup>7</sup> urged the administering powers to transmit to the United Nations information on political developments in their dependent territories. Canada supported the resolution which recommended that countries administering non-self-governing territories take immediate steps to revoke all laws and practices which sanction discriminatory policies based on racial considerations.<sup>8</sup>

Other resolutions which were supported by Canada included the report on economic conditions in dependent territories which was prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories as part of its triennial review of social, educational and economic developments in non-self-governing territories,<sup>9</sup> and the resolution which requested the Secretary-General to take action towards the establishment of United Nations information offices in dependent territories. Canada supported the resolutions adopted by the Assembly on the participation of the non-self-governing territories in the work of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies<sup>10</sup> as well as the resolution which was adopted urging members to increase the number of scholarships available to inhabitants of dependent territories.<sup>11</sup>

### ***South West Africa***

Since 1920 the Union of South Africa has administered the former German territory of South West Africa under the terms of the class "C" mandate of the League of Nations. All South African governments have insisted that the territory was legally a part of the Union, but none has taken steps toward that end.

In 1946, and each year thereafter, the General Assembly has requested the Union to place the territory under a United Nations trusteeship agreement. The question has now come to a head with Liberia and Ethiopia having instituted contentious proceedings in the International Court of Justice

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<sup>6</sup> A/RES/1534(XV)

<sup>9</sup> A/RES/1537(XV)

<sup>7</sup> A/RES/1535(XV)

<sup>10</sup> A/RES/1539(XV)

<sup>8</sup> A/RES/1536(XV)

<sup>11</sup> A/RES/1540(XV)

on November 4, 1960, seeking a decision against South Africa for violating the terms of the mandate by practising racial discrimination and suppressing civil rights.

The resolutions adopted during the first part of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly abandoned all attempts at negotiations with the South African Government. They concentrate instead on the plight of the people in South West Africa and contain a number of paragraphs which disapprove of the policies practised in South West Africa. Canada voted for all of these resolutions except the last. The five resolutions Canada supported were as follows:

Resolution I noted that a number of petitions have been received which raised questions related to conditions in the territory;

Resolution II urged the Union Government to cease the arbitrary imprisoning and deporting of Africans and to ensure the free exercise of political rights by all sectors of the population;

Resolution III commended the governments of Ethiopia and Liberia on their initiative in bringing the dispute before the International Court;

Resolution IV invited a number of Specialized Agencies to undertake urgent programmes to assist the indigenous population;

Resolution V requested South Africa to take steps to prosecute and punish the police and civil officials responsible for the death of eleven Africans in the December 1959 disturbances at Windhoek.

Resolution VI had three important operative paragraphs which (1) deplored and disapproved of the police practices of South Africa, which were contrary to its obligations under the mandate; (2) deprecated the application of the policy of apartheid in South West Africa; and (3) invited the South West Africa Committee to go to the territory immediately to investigate the situation and report back to the General Assembly. Canada voted in favour of the first two of these paragraphs. The Canadian Delegation felt compelled to abstain on the resolution as a whole (in the company of fourteen other delegations) because the third paragraph attempted to extend United Nations supervision beyond that exercised by the League of Nations under the mandate.



# VI

## FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

### *Introduction*

It is the responsibility of the General Assembly to review the financial and administrative aspects of the work of the United Nations and to approve the budget. The Assembly discharges this task with the assistance of the Administrative and Budgetary (Fifth) Committee which is a Committee of representatives of all member states. The Fifth Committee is, in turn, assisted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions which is composed of nine members including at least two financial experts of recognized standing. The Advisory Committee is responsible for expert examination of the United Nations' budget and at the beginning of each regular session submits to the Assembly a detailed report on the budget for the next financial year and on the accounts for the last financial year. It also reports on a variety of other administrative financial questions referred to it by the Assembly for comments. On the basis of these reports the Fifth Committee debates the questions at issue and makes recommendations to the General Assembly.

### *Budgetary Questions*

The Fifth Committee of the General Assembly has the responsibility of approving in the first instance the expenditures of the United Nations and of arranging for enough financial contributions from member states to meet these expenditures. The Fifth Committee was able to fulfil this task well during the period 1945-1956 when every member state, subject to the loss of its vote under the provisions of Article 19 of the Charter, contributed towards the expenses of the organization according to a scale of assessments which, after considerable debate and compromise, had been accepted by the required two-thirds majority of members present and voting. Under the present scale approved at the twelfth session of the Assembly for 1959, 1960 and 1961, the more than seventy economically less developed members of Asia, Africa and Latin America are expected to contribute about 16 per cent; the five permanent members of the Security Council 66 per cent; and the remaining twenty members about 18 per cent.

Since 1956, the United Nations has launched two peace-keeping operations—one in the Middle East (UNEF) and one in the Congo (ONUC). The costs of these two operations are now running at an annual rate of \$140

million which is twice the level of all the other expenses of the organization put together. At the fifteenth session, the Fifth Committee attempted to find an acceptable method for apportioning the costs of UNEF and ONUC among member states. The Committee first directed its attention to apportioning the 1960 costs of ONUC, which totalled \$60 million. Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States offered to waive voluntarily their claims on the organization in respect of the costs of certain air transport facilities which had been provided to the United Nations to move troops into the Congo. These claims totalled \$12.5 million (of which Canada's share was approximately \$600,000) and reduced the costs to be borne by the general membership from \$60 million to \$48.5 million. Of these net costs, the United States offered to pay 40 per cent (as compared to its normal share under the scale of assessments of 32 per cent) and this offer was used to reduce the share otherwise payable by the seventy less developed members from 16 per cent to 8 per cent. An identical system of apportionment was agreed for the 1961 costs of UNEF (\$19 million). The Fifth Committee did not, however, agree on a method of apportioning the 1961 costs of ONUC (which are running at about \$10 million per month). In the absence of such an agreement, the Secretary-General was merely authorized to incur further commitments in the Congo of up to \$24 million for the first three months of 1961, pending approval of a budgetary appropriation and a decision on the method of apportionment by the resumed session, in March 1961.

In the years up to 1956 there was the inevitable minority of member states who disapproved of certain United Nations activities or who believed they were being called upon to bear an inequitable share under the method of apportionment which the two-thirds majority had agreed on. This minority nevertheless did not default. Since 1956, however, about thirty member states have been defaulting on their assessed contributions to UNEF. These defaults are partially due to the failure of the General Assembly to provide explicitly that the obligation of members to pay their assessed shares of the costs of UNEF is as binding as their obligation to pay their assessed shares of the other expenses of the Organization. The Fifth Committee at the fifteenth session therefore made explicit provision in a resolution that ONUC assessments create legally binding obligations on member states. The Soviet bloc and several other states who are dissatisfied with the manner in which United Nations operations in the Congo have been conducted, announced that they would in no circumstances pay their assessed shares (about 20 per cent) of the costs of ONUC. Since these costs are now at an annual rate of about \$120 million, it means that the United Nations faces an annual shortfall in respect of ONUC of at least \$24 million dollars. The annual shortfall in respect of UNEF is about \$6 million (30 per cent of the total budget of \$19 million). To this figure must be added an accumulated shortfall in respect of UNEF and ONUC from 1956 to 1960 inclusive at \$30 million (\$20 million for UNEF and \$10 million for ONUC).



In the past the shortfalls had been covered by borrowing from the \$25 million Working Capital Fund (now depleted) and the reserve accounts of United Nations voluntary funds, such as the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Since these sources were rapidly drying up, and since the Assembly had as yet not provided funds for the 1961 costs of ONUC, it appeared that the Secretary-General might be forced before the resumed session to seek short-term loans from governments. It was not known, however, whether any governments were either willing or in the possession of the necessary legal authority to lend money to the Organization. In view of these doubts, the Secretary-General requested authority from the fifteenth session to borrow from private banks but this request, although it was approved by the Fifth Committee, did not receive the necessary two-thirds majority in plenary.

Another very important and related issue discussed by the Fifth Committee was the extent to which the Secretary-General should be allowed to spend money in the field of peace and security without the concurrence of a special session of the General Assembly. Under current practice the Secretary-General, following a directive from the Security Council, may legally spend an unlimited amount provided he receives the concurrence of the nine-member Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. As a result, when the fifteenth session convened in September, the General Assembly had been faced with a bill of about \$40 million in respect of the costs of ONUC. The Soviet bloc and other delegations argued that in future a special session should be called for any expenditures exceeding \$2 million or \$5 million. Other delegations believed that such a procedure would destroy the ability of the Security Council and the Secretary-General to take prompt and effective action to maintain peace and security. The Fifth Committee devoted only a few hours to this important issue and decided to maintain the current practice pending a comprehensive review by the resumed session.

The Fifth Committee took a series of less important administrative and budgetary decisions among which the following deserve special mention. The Committee approved an appropriation of \$73 million in respect of the 1961 expenses of the Organization, exclusive of UNEF and ONUC. This figure represents an increase of about \$10 million over last year's figure. This increase results primarily from a strengthening of the Organization's permanent staff particularly in the economic and social field; an appropriation of \$3.5 million to provide assistance to meet the special transitory needs of the newly-independent states of Africa; and a substantial increase in pensions and other benefits payable to the United Nations staff.

Under urgings from Asian, African and Latin American Delegations, the Fifth Committee also decided to review at the sixteenth session the criteria for determining the number of posts on the staff of the Secretariat which (ideally) should be filled by the nationals of each member state.

(Present criteria give no weight to the relative importance of posts and provide that the geographical distribution of posts should correspond roughly to the scale of assessments for the United Nations budget.) The Committee also decided, under the urgings of African and Asian Delegations that the emphasis of United Nations public information work should shift in favour of the economically less developed areas of the world.

### Extra-Budgetary Funds

A number of special programmes, financed outside the regular assessed budget by voluntary contributions, have been established by the General Assembly to provide aid to children and refugees and technical and other assistance to member states. Canada's contributions to these programmes for the calendar years 1959, 1960 and 1961 are shown in the following table:

|  | 1959                   | 1960                    | 1961 <sup>1</sup> |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) .....  | \$ 650,000             | \$ 650,000 <sup>2</sup> | \$ 650,000        |
| UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine<br>Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)....                            | 2,000,000 <sup>3</sup> | 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup>  | 500,000           |
| Programme of the UN High Commissioner<br>for Refugees (UNHCR) (formerly<br>UNREF, the UN Refugee Fund) ..... | 290,000                | 290,000                 | 290,000           |
| UN Expanded Programme of Technical<br>Assistance (EPTA) <sup>4</sup> .....                                   | 2,000,000              | 2,000,000               | 2,150,000         |
| UN Special Fund <sup>4</sup> .....   | 2,000,000              | 2,000,000               | 2,350,000         |

Following the practice of recent years, the fifteenth session of the Assembly held a special pledging conference for announcing contributions to EPTA. At the same conference members announced their contributions to the Special Fund which was established at the twelfth session and began operations in 1959. As at previous sessions, a separate conference was convened to announce pledges to the two refugee agencies, UNRWA and UNHCR. Pledges to UNRWA for 1961 were about the same as in 1960. Pledges to UNHCR, which in 1960 were up substantially largely as a result of the support of many countries for World Refugee Year (June 1959-June 1960), were not expected to reach the same level in 1961. Canada pledged \$290,000 to the UNHCR. In addition, Canada contributed to World Refugee Year by financing the transportation to Canada and treatment and maintenance where necessary of tuberculous refugees and their families. Up to March 31, 1961 Canada will have taken care of 826 refugees including 325 suffering from tuberculosis. A number of co-operating provinces volunteered to pay part or all of the medical costs; all other expenses are

<sup>1</sup>The 1961 contributions are subject to appropriation by Parliament.

<sup>2</sup>In addition, Canada donated milk powder to UNICEF in 1960 valued at approximately \$1.6 million.

<sup>3</sup>Includes a special contribution of \$1.5 million in 1959 and \$1 million in 1960 for the purchase of wheat flour given to UNWRA.

<sup>4</sup>Contributions stated in U.S. dollars.



the responsibility of the Federal Government. The estimated cost of this programme to the Federal Government to the end of March 1961 is \$300,000.

The Assembly also considered the report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds which assists in obtaining pledges of voluntary contributions for these Funds. It adopted unanimously a draft resolution which provided for the convening of an *ad hoc* pledging conference on the refugee programmes at the sixteenth session, to be scheduled so that no other meetings are held at the same time. In addition, the Assembly re-established the Negotiating Committee to serve from the close of the fifteenth session to the close of the sixteenth session. Fourteen member states were appointed to the Committee, including Canada.







The Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

*United Nations*

# VII

## LEGAL

### *International Court of Justice*

The International Court of Justice was established by the Charter as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It replaced the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Court which bore a similar relationship to the League of Nations. Since the Statute of the Court forms a part of the Charter, all members of the United Nations are parties to the Statute. In addition, three national entities which are not members of the United Nations (Switzerland, San Marino, Liechtenstein) have become parties to the Statute.

#### Elections

The Statute provides that the Court shall consist of fifteen independent judges elected for nine-year terms. They are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council from a list of nominees submitted by national groups. Although the judges are to be elected “regardless of their nationality”, the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world are to be represented.

Elections were held at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, which took place in New York in the latter part of 1960 to fill five vacancies and the following were elected:

Mr. Philip C. Jessup of the United States;  
Mr. Vladimir Koretsky of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;  
Mr. Gaetano Morelli of Italy;  
Mr. Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero of Peru; and  
Mr. Kotaro Tanaka of Japan.

A special election was also held to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sir Hersch Lauterpacht of the United Kingdom, which was filled by the election of Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, also of the United Kingdom, who will serve on the Court for the balance of Sir Hersch Lauterpacht's term. Mr. Justice John E. Read, who retired in February of 1958, is the only Canadian who has served on the Court. No Canadian has since that time been put forward as a candidate.

#### Cases

During 1960 the International Court had under consideration the following cases:

- (1) Portugal v. India (case concerning right of passage over Indian territory). On December 22, 1955, Portugal filed an application



before the Court concerning a right of passage which it claimed over Indian territory to and from the Portuguese enclaves of Padra and Nagar-Aveli.

In a judgment of April 12, 1960 the Court found that:

- (a) Portugal had in 1954 a right of passage over intervening Indian territory between the enclaves of Padra and Nagar-Aveli and the coastal district of Daman and between these enclaves, to the extent necessary for the exercise of Portuguese sovereignty over the enclaves and subject to the regulation and control of India, in respect of private persons, civil officials and goods in general;
  - (b) Portugal did not have in 1954 such a right of passage in respect of armed forces, armed police and arms and ammunition;
  - (c) India had not acted contrary to its obligations resulting from Portugal's right of passage in respect of private persons, civil officials and goods in general.
- (2) *United States v. Bulgaria* (case concerning the aerial incident of July 27, 1955). On October 24, 1957 the United States instituted proceedings against Bulgaria for damages suffered by their nationals who were passengers in an aircraft of EL AL ISRAEL AIRLINES LTD., destroyed by Bulgarian anti-aircraft defence forces. Following communications received from the Parties in the case, the Court ordered on May 30, 1960, that the case be removed from its calendar.
- (3) *Constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee*.  
On March 25, 1959 the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization requested the Court to give an advisory opinion on whether the Maritime Safety Committee of the Organization was constituted in accordance with the Convention for the establishment of the Organization. In an opinion dated June 8, 1960 the Court gave a negative answer to this question.
- (4) *Cambodia v. Thailand* (case concerning the Temple of Preah Vihear).  
On October 6, 1959, the Cambodian Government filed an application instituting proceedings against the Government of Thailand concerning a parcel of territory now occupied by Thailand on which is situated the Temple of Preah Vihear. The Court is being asked to declare that sovereignty over the temple belongs to Cambodia, and that Thailand should withdraw from occupation of the area. The case is still at the exchange of pleadings stage.
- (5) *Belgium v. Spain* (case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited).

On September 23, 1958 Belgium began proceedings against Spain alleging that the measures under which Barcelona Traction was declared bankrupt in Spain and its property liquidated are contrary to international law. The Court was asked to order restitution of or compensation for the property. The case is still at the exchange of pleadings stage.

- (6) France v. Lebanon (case concerning the “Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepôts de Beyrouth” and the “Société Radio-Orient”).

On February 13, 1959 France began proceedings against Lebanon alleging that, in accordance with their constitutional instruments, two French companies, the “Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepôts de Beyrouth,” and the “Société Radio-Orient”, enjoy customs and tax exemptions in Lebanon which had been unilaterally altered by Lebanon contrary to a Convention between the two countries. Following communications received from the Parties in the case, the Court ordered on August 31, 1960 that the case be removed from its calendar.

- (7) Honduras v. Nicaragua (case concerning the arbitral award made by the King of Spain on December 23, 1906).

On July 1, 1958 Honduras filed an application commencing proceedings against Nicaragua in a case concerning the arbitral award rendered on December 23, 1906 by the King of Spain. The application alleges that the Government of Nicaragua failed to carry out this arbitral award, which defines the frontier between the two countries and asks the Court to declare that Nicaragua is under an obligation to give effect to the award. In its judgment of November 18, 1960 the Court ruled that the award made by the King of Spain on December 23, 1906 is valid and binding and that Nicaragua is under an obligation to give effect to it.

## ***International Law Commission***

The International Law Commission held its twelfth session at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva from April 25 to July 1, 1960. The Commission gave priority to Consular Intercourse and Immunities and completed a first draft of a convention on this subject of sixty-four articles together with a commentary on each article. The Commission also studied the subjects of International Responsibility and Ad Hoc Diplomacy, and requested the Secretariat to undertake a study of the juridical regime of historic waters, including historic bays.

Also during the twelfth session, the Commission elected Mr. Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga of Uruguay and Mr. Mustafa Kamil Yasseen of Iraq to fill two vacancies which had occurred.



## ***United Nations Juridical Yearbook***

In 1959 the General Assembly adopted a resolution stating that a United Nations juridical yearbook which would include documentary materials of a legal character relating to the United Nations should be published.

At its fifteenth session, the General Assembly, decided to place the question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook on the provisional agenda of its seventeenth session and invited member states to submit to the Secretary-General written comments or observations on the form and contents of the proposed yearbook not later than June 1, 1962.

## Appendix I

### Agenda of the Fifteenth Session of the General Assembly<sup>1</sup>

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#### Plenary Meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Peru (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the fifteenth session of the General Assembly (item 3):<sup>2</sup>
  - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
  - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President (item 4).
5. Constitution of the Main Committee and election of officers (item 5).
6. Election of Vice-Presidents (item 6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter (item 7).<sup>3</sup>
8. Adoption of the agenda (item 8).<sup>2</sup>
9. Opening of the general debate (item 9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10).
11. Report of the Security Council (item 11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, VII (except sections I, IV, V and paragraph 645) and VIII) (item 12).<sup>4</sup>
13. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 14).
14. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council (item 15).
15. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council (item 16).<sup>2</sup>
16. Election of members of the International Court of Justice (item 17):
  - (a) Election of a member of the Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Hersch Lauterpacht;
  - (b) Election of five members of the Court.
17. Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission (item 18).
18. Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 19).
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 20).<sup>2</sup>
20. United Nations Emergency Force (item 27):<sup>5</sup>
  - (b) Progress report on the Force.

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<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/4520) and adopted by the General Assembly at its 881st, 900th and 904th plenary meetings on 1, 11 and 13 October 1960. At its 881st, 900th, 903rd and 904th plenary meetings on 1, 11 and 13 October, the Assembly adopted the recommendations of the General Committee on the allocation of agenda items, with the exception of item 87 ("Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples") which it decided to consider in plenary meeting. For the numerical list of agenda items, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Plenary Meetings*, prefatory fascicle, agenda.

<sup>2</sup> The General Assembly will continue the consideration of this item at its resumed fifteenth session.

<sup>3</sup> At its 898th plenary meeting on 10 October 1960, the General Assembly took note of the communication dated 15 September 1960 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (A/4493).

<sup>4</sup> At its 954th plenary meeting on 18 December 1960, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, VII (except sections I, IV, V and paragraph 645) and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/4415).

<sup>5</sup> At its 960th plenary meeting on 20 December 1960, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's progress report on the United Nations Emergency Force (A/4486 and Add. 1 and 2). See also resolution 1575 (XV) on this item.



21. Question of Tibet (item 78).<sup>6</sup>
22. Question of Hungary (item 81).<sup>6</sup>
23. Question of the composition of the Trusteeship Council (item 84).<sup>6</sup>
24. The situation in the Republic of the Congo (item 85).<sup>7</sup>
25. Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (item 87).

### First Committee

#### POLITICAL AND SECURITY (INCLUDING THE REGULATION OF ARMAMENTS)

1. The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (item 21).<sup>6</sup>
2. Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (item 22).<sup>6</sup>
3. Disarmament and the situation with regard to the fulfilment of General Assembly resolution 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 on the question of disarmament (item 67).<sup>2</sup>
4. Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests (item 69).<sup>2</sup>
5. Question of Algeria (item 71).
6. Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons (item 73).<sup>2</sup>
7. The problem of Mauritania (item 79).<sup>8</sup>
8. Complaint of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics about a menace to world peace created by aggressive actions of the United States of America against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (item 80).<sup>9</sup>
9. Report of the Disarmament Commission (item 86).<sup>2</sup>
10. Africa: a United Nations programme for independence and development (item 88).<sup>6</sup>
11. Complaint by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba regarding the various plans of aggression and acts of intervention being executed by the Government of the United States of America against the Republic of Cuba, constituting a manifest violation of its territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence, and a clear threat to international peace and security (item 90).<sup>9</sup>

### Special Political Committee

1. Question of an increase in the membership of the Security Council and of the Economic and Social Council (item 23).<sup>10</sup>
2. Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 26).<sup>2</sup>
3. Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (item 24).
4. Final report of the Secretary-General evaluating the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in relation to the holding of similar conferences in the future (item 25).<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> The General Assembly will take up the consideration of this item at its resumed fifteenth session.

<sup>7</sup> At its 958th plenary meeting on 20 December 1960, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolutions submitted by Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia (A/L.331/Rev. 1) and by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (A/L.332); these texts were not adopted. At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to keep this item on the agenda of its fifteenth session (see resolution 1592 (XV)).

<sup>8</sup> At its 954th plenary meeting on 18 December 1960, the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee on this item (A/4594).

<sup>9</sup> At its 909th plenary meeting on 31 October 1960, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its second report (A/4549), to include this item in the agenda and, at its 910th plenary meeting on 1 November 1960, to allocate it to the First Committee. The Assembly will take up the consideration of this item at its resumed fifteenth session.

<sup>10</sup> At its 960th plenary meeting on 20 December 1960, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Political Committee on this item (A/4626). At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to keep this item on the agenda of its fifteenth session.

5. The status of the German-speaking element in the Province of Bolzano (Bozen); implementation of the Paris agreement of 5 September 1946 (item 68).
6. Treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin in the Union of South Africa (item 70).
7. Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa (item 72).<sup>6</sup>
8. Actions on the regional level with a view to improving good neighbourly relations among European States having different social and political systems (item 75).<sup>8</sup>
9. Appeal for maximum support to efforts of newly emerging States for strengthening their independence (item 77).<sup>2</sup>
10. Question of Oman (item 89).<sup>11</sup>

## Second Committee

### ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters II, III, IV and VII (paragraph 645 only)) (item 12).
2. Programmes of technical assistance (item 30):
  - (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council;
  - (b) United Nations assistance in public administration: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.
3. Progress and operations of the Special Fund (item 28).
4. Opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories and other newly independent States: reports of the Economic and Social Council and of the Secretary-General (item 31).
5. Economic development of under-developed countries (item 29):<sup>2</sup>
  - (a) International flow of private capital: report of the Secretary-General and recommendations thereon by the Economic and Social Council;
  - (b) Question of the establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (c) Methods and techniques for carrying out a study of world economic development: report of the Secretary-General and comments thereon of the Economic and Social Council;
  - (d) Promotion of wider trade co-operation among States: report of the Secretary-General.

## Third Committee

### SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters V, VI and VII (section II, paragraph 645 only, and sections IV and V)) (item 12).
2. Assistance to refugees (item 33):
  - (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
  - (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the World Refugee Year.
3. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights (item 34).<sup>12</sup>
4. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information (item 35).<sup>13</sup>
5. Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information (item 36).

<sup>11</sup> At its 909th plenary meeting on 31 October 1960, the General Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its second report (A/4549), to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Special Political Committee. The Assembly will take up the consideration of this item at its resumed fifteenth session.

<sup>12</sup> At its 943rd plenary meeting on 12 December 1960, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixteenth session. For the report of the Third Committee, see A/4625.

<sup>13</sup> At its 943rd plenary meeting on 12 December 1960, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixteenth session. For the report of the Third Committee, see A/4636.



6. Land reform (item 74).
7. Question of assistance to Libya: report of the Secretary-General (item 32).
6. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum (item 82).
7. Main trends of inquiry in the natural sciences, dissemination of scientific knowledge and application of such knowledge for peaceful ends (item 83).
8. Measures designed to promote among youth the ideas of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples (item 76).

#### **Fourth Committee**

##### **TRUSTEESHIP (INCLUDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES)**

1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 37):
  - (a) Progress achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter;
  - (b) Information on economic conditions;
  - (c) Information on other conditions;
  - (d) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information;
  - (e) New developments connected with the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community: report of the Secretary-General.
2. Study of principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for in Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1467 (XIV) (item 38).
3. Dissemination of information on the United Nations in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 39).
4. Participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies: report of the Secretary-General (item 40).
5. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 41).
6. Election to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 42).
7. Question of South West Africa (item 43):<sup>2</sup>
  - (a) Report of the Committee on South West Africa;
  - (b) Report on negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1360 (XIV);
  - (c) Election of three members of the Committee on South West Africa.
8. Question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi (item 45).<sup>2</sup>
9. Question of the future of Western Samoa (item 44).
10. Report of the Trusteeship Council (item 13).<sup>2</sup>
11. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 46).<sup>9</sup>
12. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 47).<sup>9</sup>

#### **Fifth Committee**

##### **ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY**

1. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 48):
  - (a) United Nations (for the financial year ended 31 December 1959);
  - (b) United Nations Children's Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1959);
  - (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (for the financial year ended 31 December 1959);

- (d) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (for the financial year ended 31 December 1959);
- (e) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (liquidation and final accounts).
- 2. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1960 (item 49).
- 3. Budget estimates for the financial year 1961 (item 50).<sup>14</sup>
- 4. Public information activities of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (item 59).
- 5. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (item 51):<sup>2</sup>
  - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
  - (b) Committee on Contributions;
  - (c) Board of Auditors;
  - (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General;
  - (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal.
- 6. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account (item 53).
- 7. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and with the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (item 54).
- 8. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds (item 55).<sup>2</sup>
- 9. United Nations Library: report of the Secretary-General (item 56).<sup>15</sup>
- 10. Construction of the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile: progress report by the Secretary-General (item 57).<sup>16</sup>
- 11. Organization and work of the Secretariat; report of the Committee of Experts appointed under General Assembly resolution 1446 (XIV) and provisional recommendations thereon by the Secretary-General (item 58).
- 12. United Nations Emergency Force (item 27):
  - (a) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force.
- 13. Personnel questions (item 60):
  - (a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (b) Proportion of fixed-term staff;
  - (c) Other personnel questions.
- 14. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General (item 61).
- 15. Comprehensive review of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (item 63).
- 16. Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (item 62).
- 17. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (item 52).
- 18. Proposed amendments to certain provisions of the Pension Scheme Regulations of the International Court of Justice (item 64).
- 19. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters VII (section I only) and IX) (item 12).<sup>17</sup>

<sup>14</sup> At its 960th plenary meeting on 20 December 1960, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Fifth Committee concerning the payment of honoraria to the members of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations (A/4609, para. 10). At the same meeting, the Assembly took note of the reports of the Fifth Committee on the control and limitation of documentation (A/4611) and on the survey of the Headquarters buildings by a group of architects and engineers (A/4678). The General Assembly will continue the consideration of this item at its resumed fifteenth session.

<sup>15</sup> At its 954th plenary meeting on 18 December 1960, the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Fifth Committee on this item (A/4630, para. 4).

<sup>16</sup> At its 954th plenary meeting on 18 December 1960, the General Assembly took note of the decisions of the Fifth Committee on this item (A/4600, paras. 6 and 7).

<sup>17</sup> At its 954th plenary meeting on 18 December 1960, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fifth Committee on this item (A/4664).



## **Sixth Committee**

### **LEGAL**

1. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its twelfth session (item 65).
2. Question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook: report of the Secretary-General (item 66).
3. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter VII, paragraph 645 only) (item 12).<sup>18</sup>

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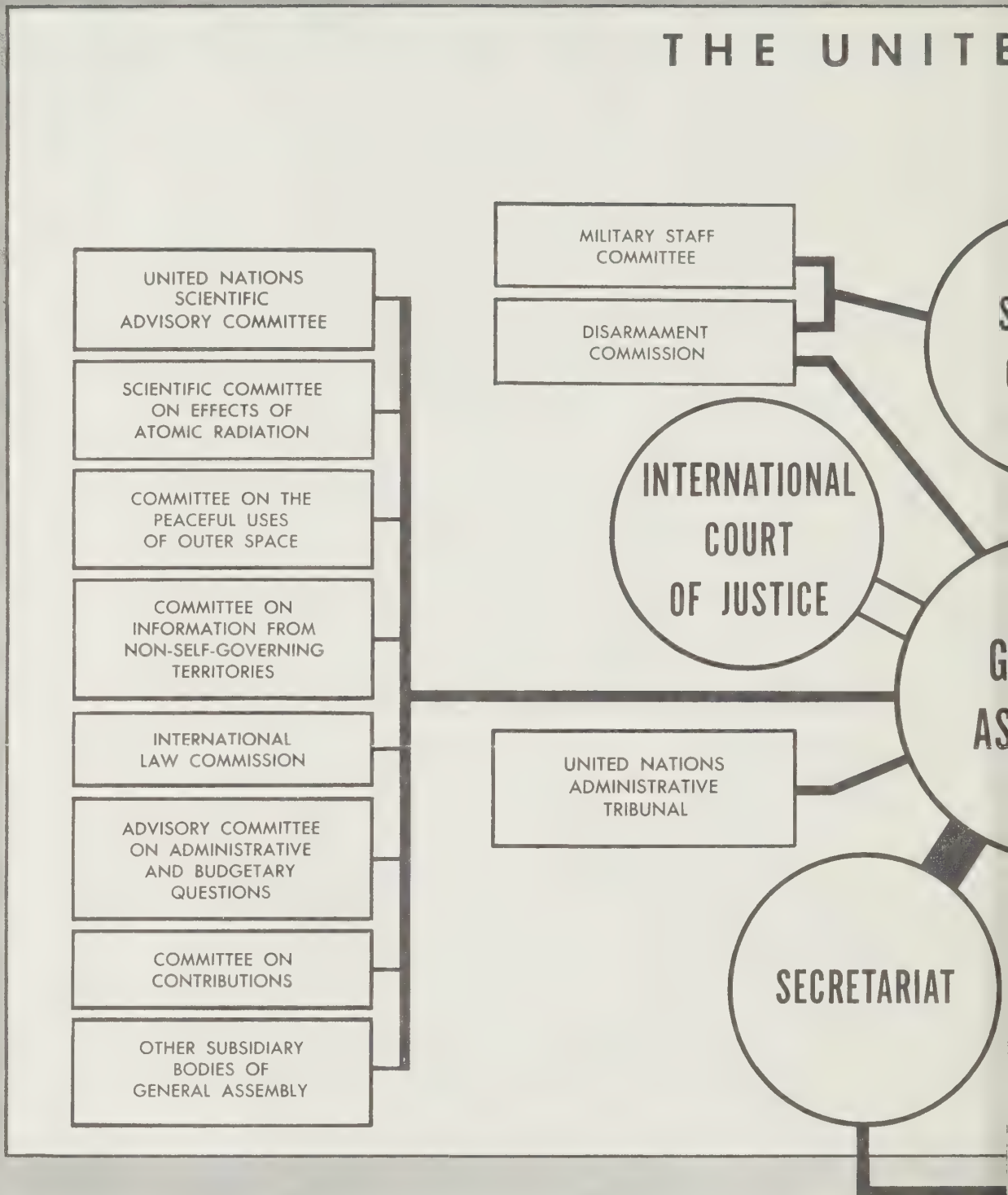
<sup>18</sup> At its 954th plenary meeting on 18 December 1960, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Sixth Committee on this item (A/4655).



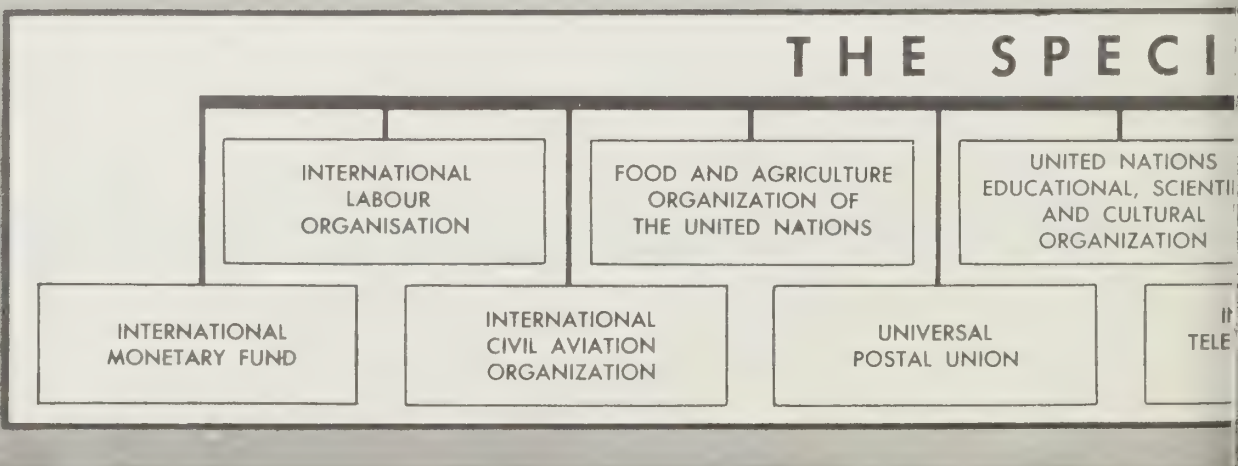


# THE UNITED NATIONS

## THE UNITED NATIONS



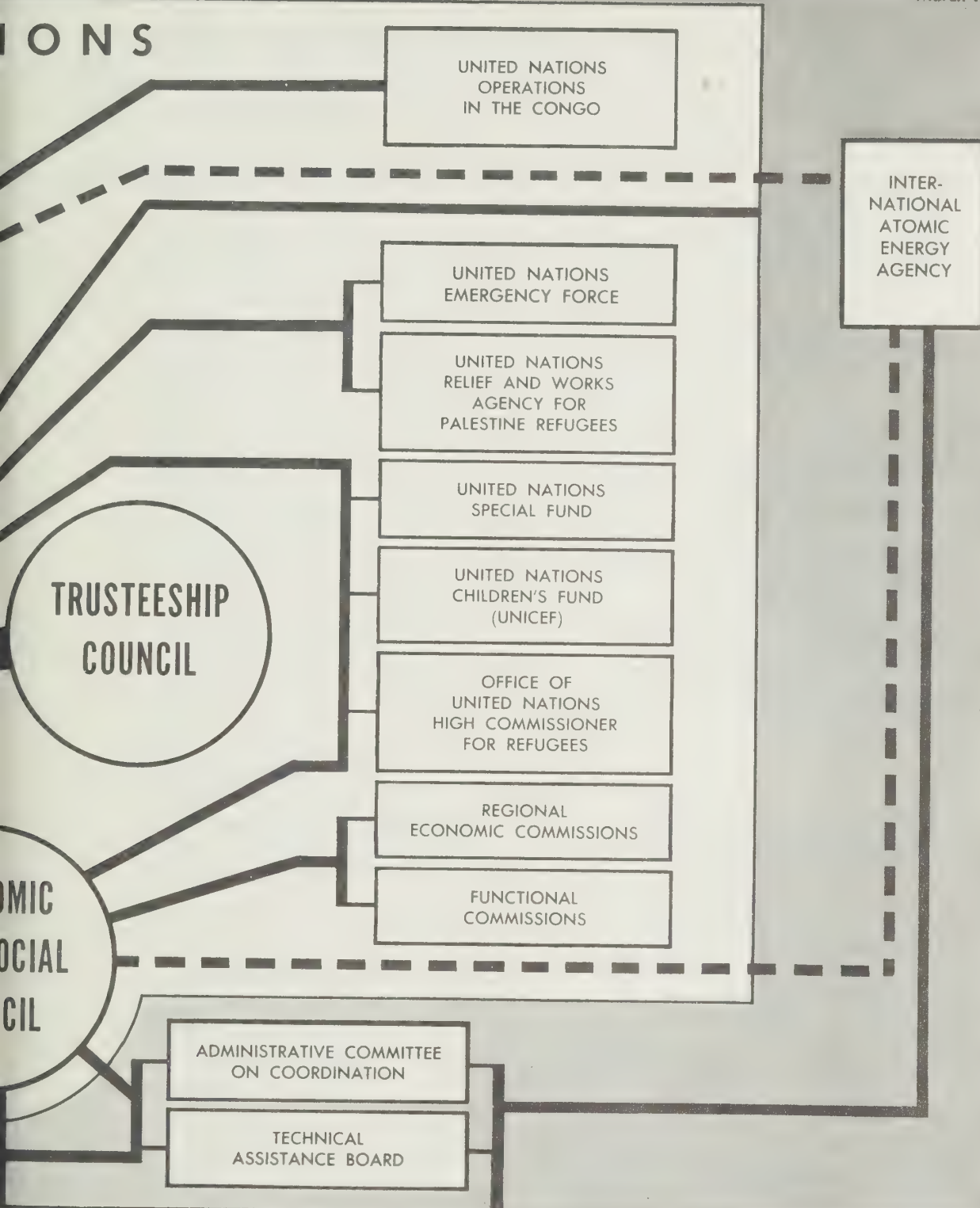
## THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES



# D RELATED AGENCIES

March 1961

IONS



OMIC  
SOCIAL  
CIL

## AGENCIES

H  
N

ORLD METEOROLOGICAL  
ORGANIZATION

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL  
MARITIME CONSULTATIVE  
ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL  
TRADE ORGANIZATION  
General Agreement  
on Tariffs and Trade





## Appendix II

### Membership of the United Nations and Other United Nations Bodies at December 31, 1960

#### United Nations Members

|                                   | <i>Date of Admission</i> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Afghanistan.....                  | November 19, 1946        |
| Albania.....                      | December 14, 1955        |
| Argentina.....                    | *                        |
| Australia.....                    | *                        |
| Austria.....                      | December 14, 1955        |
| Belgium.....                      | *                        |
| Bolivia.....                      | *                        |
| Brazil.....                       | *                        |
| Bulgaria.....                     | December 14, 1955        |
| Burma.....                        | March 19, 1948           |
| Byelorussian S.S.R.....           | *                        |
| Cambodia.....                     | December 14, 1955        |
| Cameroun.....                     | September 20, 1960       |
| Canada.....                       | *                        |
| Central African Republic.....     | September 20, 1960       |
| Ceylon.....                       | December 14, 1955        |
| Chad.....                         | September 20, 1960       |
| Chile.....                        | *                        |
| China.....                        | *                        |
| Colombia.....                     | *                        |
| Congo (Capital—Brazzaville).....  | September 20, 1960       |
| Congo (Capital—Leopoldville)..... | September 20, 1960       |
| Costa Rica.....                   | *                        |
| Cuba.....                         | *                        |
| Cyprus.....                       | September 20, 1960       |
| Czechoslovakia.....               | *                        |
| Dahomey.....                      | September 20, 1960       |
| Denmark.....                      | *                        |
| Dominican Republic.....           | *                        |
| Ecuador.....                      | *                        |
| El Salvador.....                  | *                        |
| Ethiopia.....                     | *                        |
| Finland.....                      | December 14, 1955        |
| France.....                       | *                        |
| Gabon.....                        | September 20, 1960       |
| Ghana.....                        | March 8, 1957            |
| Greece.....                       | *                        |
| Guatemala.....                    | *                        |

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\*Original members, i.e., those which participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organisation at San Francisco or had previously signed the United Nations Declaration of 1 January 1942, and which signed and ratified the Charter.



|                            | <i>Date of Admission</i>       |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Guinea.....                | December 12, 1958              |
| Haiti.....                 | *                              |
| Honduras.....              | *                              |
| Hungary.....               | December 14, 1955              |
| Iceland.....               | November 19, 1946              |
| India.....                 | *                              |
| Indonesia.....             | September 28, 1950             |
| Iran.....                  | *                              |
| Iraq.....                  | *                              |
| Ireland.....               | December 14, 1955              |
| Israel.....                | May 11, 1949                   |
| Italy.....                 | December 14, 1955              |
| Ivory Coast.....           | September 20, 1960             |
| Japan.....                 | December 18, 1956              |
| Jordan.....                | December 14, 1955              |
| Laos.....                  | December 14, 1955              |
| Lebanon.....               | *                              |
| Liberia.....               | *                              |
| Libya.....                 | December 14, 1955              |
| Luxembourg.....            | *                              |
| Malagasy.....              | September 20, 1960             |
| Malaya, Federation of..... | September 17, 1957             |
| Mali.....                  | September 29, 1960             |
| Mexico.....                | *                              |
| Morocco.....               | November 12, 1956              |
| Nepal.....                 | December 14, 1955              |
| Netherlands.....           | *                              |
| New Zealand.....           | *                              |
| Nicaragua.....             | *                              |
| Niger.....                 | September 20, 1960             |
| Nigeria.....               | October 7, 1960                |
| Norway.....                | *                              |
| Pakistan.....              | September 30, 1947             |
| Panama.....                | *                              |
| Paraguay.....              | *                              |
| Peru.....                  | *                              |
| Philippines.....           | *                              |
| Poland.....                | 1                              |
| Portugal.....              | December 14, 1955              |
| Romania.....               | December 14, 1955              |
| Saudi Arabia.....          | *                              |
| Senegal.....               | September 29, 1960             |
| Somalia.....               | September 20, 1960             |
| Spain.....                 | December 14, 1955 <sup>2</sup> |
| Sudan.....                 | November 12, 1956              |
| Sweden.....                | November 19, 1946              |
| Thailand.....              | December 16, 1946              |

<sup>1</sup>Although Poland was not represented at San Francisco, it was agreed that it should sign the Charter subsequently as an original member.

<sup>2</sup>The General Assembly at its fifth session adopted a resolution revoking provisions of a 1946 resolution which recommended that member Governments should not vote for Spain's admission to the United Nations or the Specialized Agencies.

|                               | <i>Date of Admission</i> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Togo.....                     | September 20, 1960       |
| Tunisia.....                  | November 12, 1956        |
| Turkey.....                   | *                        |
| Ukrainian S.S.R.....          | *                        |
| Union of South Africa.....    | *                        |
| U.S.S.R.....                  | *                        |
| United Arab Republic.....     | 3                        |
| United Kingdom.....           | *                        |
| United States of America..... | *                        |
| Upper Volta.....              | September 20, 1960       |
| Uruguay.....                  | *                        |
| Venezuela.....                | *                        |
| Yemen.....                    | September 30, 1947       |
| Yugoslavia.....               | *                        |
| TOTAL: 99.                    |                          |

## Security Council

### *Five Permanent Members*

China  
France  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republic  
United Kingdom  
United States of America

Serving until Dec. 31, 1961

Ecuador<sup>4</sup>  
Ceylon<sup>4</sup>  
Turkey<sup>5</sup>  
Liberia<sup>6</sup>

### *Six Non-Permanent Members* (2-year term)

Serving until Dec. 31, 1960

Argentina  
Italy  
Poland  
Tunisia

Serving until Dec. 31, 1962

Chile  
Ireland<sup>6</sup>  
United Arab Republic

## Economic and Social Council

### (3-year term)

Serving until December 31, 1960

Chile  
China  
Costa Rica  
France  
Netherlands  
Sudan

Serving until December 31, 1961

Afghanistan  
Bulgaria  
New Zealand  
Spain  
United States of America  
Venezuela

<sup>3</sup>The United Arab Republic was established on 21 February 1958 following a plebiscite held in Egypt and Syria, both of which had been original members of the United Nations. The Secretary-General received the credentials of the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic on 7 March 1958.

<sup>4</sup>Ecuador and Ceylon were elected on the first ballot on 12 October and Poland on the 52nd ballot on 13 December 1959. (Thirteen inconclusive ballots were held on 12 October, 12 on 13 October; 6 on 19 October; 6 on 3 November; 6 on 17 November; 6 on 1 December; 2 on 11 December, and 1 on 13 December. Before the last ballot was taken, the President of the Assembly announced an understanding that Poland would at this time be the sole candidate at the Security Council. If Poland was elected it would keep this post for the calendar year 1960. The resignation of Poland, which was an integral part of the informal agreement, would become effective 31 December, 1960 and Turkey would serve the second half of the two-year term, which ends December 31, 1961.

<sup>5</sup>Elected on December 9, 1960 to fill the seat occupied by Poland during 1960.

<sup>6</sup>After many inconclusive ballots at the first part of the fifteenth session informal agreement was reached on a split term. Under the terms of the agreement Liberia will resign at the end of 1961 and Ireland will serve the rest of the two-year term.



Serving until December 31, 1962

Brazil  
Denmark  
Japan  
Poland  
U.S.S.R.  
United Kingdom

Serving until December 31, 1963<sup>7</sup>

El Salvador  
Ethiopia  
France  
Jordan  
Uruguay

### Trusteeship Council

| <i>Administering Authority</i>  | <i>Trust Territory</i>                                  | <i>Agreement approved by General Assembly</i> |
|---|---|---|
| Australia   | New Guinea  | 13 December 1946                              |
| Belgium   | Ruanda-Urundi   | 13 December 1946                              |
| <sup>8</sup> France   | Cameroons under French Administration                   | 13 December 1946                              |
| <sup>8</sup> France   | Togoland under French Administration                    | 13 December 1946                              |
| <sup>8</sup> Italy  | Somaliland under Italian Administration                 | 2 December 1950                               |
| New Zealand   | Western Samoa   | 13 December 1946                              |
| <sup>8</sup> United Kingdom   | Togoland under British Administration                   | 13 December 1946                              |
| <sup>9</sup> United Kingdom   | Cameroons under British Administration                  | 13 December 1946                              |
| United Kingdom  | Tanganyika  | 13 December 1946                              |
| United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia (Administered by Australia) | Nauru   | 1 November 1947                               |
| United States   | (Strategic Area) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands | Approved by the Security Council 2 April 1947 |

### *Permanent Members of Security Council not Administering Trust Territories*

China                      U.S.S.R.

### *Elective Members (3-year terms) Serving until December 31, 1961*

Burma                      Paraguay  
United Arab Republic

Serving until December, 1962

Bolivia                      India

<sup>7</sup> The General Assembly elected 5 members only during its fifteenth session and decided to postpone the election of the sixth member until its resumed fifteenth session.

<sup>8</sup> The Trusteeship Agreement for the Cameroons under French Administration terminated on 1 January 1960 when the Territory became independent as Cameroun.

The Trusteeship Agreement for Togoland under French Administration terminated on 27 April 1960 when the Territory became independent as Togo.

The Trusteeship Agreement for Somaliland under Italian Administration terminated on 1 July 1960 when the Territory became independent as Somalia. Italy ceased to qualify as an administering member after July 1, 1960.

The Trusteeship Agreement for Togoland under United Kingdom Administration terminated on 6 March 1957 when the Gold Coast became the independent State of Ghana and British Togoland was integrated with the new State.

<sup>9</sup> Plebiscites will be held on 11 February 1961 in both the Northern and Southern British Cameroons in which the inhabitants will decide whether they wish to join the Federation of Nigeria or the Republic of Cameroun.

International Court of Justice

The Court consists of fifteen judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently. They serve nine years and are eligible for re-election. To provide for rotation, however, the statutes of the court state that, of the members elected at the first election, the terms of office of five judges should expire at the end of three years, and the terms of five more at the end of six years. The judges who were to serve the initial three and six-year periods were chosen by lot. The terms of office began on the date of the first election, February 6, 1946. The present judges of the Court, with the year their term of office ends, are as follows:

| <i>Judge</i>  | <i>End of Term</i> |
|---|--------------------|
| Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro (Panama) .....                        | 1964               |
| Abdel Hamid Badawi (United Arab Republic) .....             | 1967               |
| Jules Basdevant (France) .....                              | 1964               |
| José Luis Bustamante y Rivero (Peru) .....                  | 1970               |
| Roberto Cordova (Mexico) .....                              | 1964               |
| Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (United Kingdom) <sup>10</sup> ..... | 1964               |
| Phillip C. Jessup (United States of America) .....          | 1970               |
| V. K. Wellington Koo (China) .....                          | 1967               |
| Vladimir L. Koretsky (USSR) .....                           | 1970               |
| Gaetano Morelli (Italy) .....                               | 1970               |
| Lucio M. Moreno Quintana (Argentina) .....                  | 1964               |
| Sir Percy Spender (Australia) .....                         | 1967               |
| Jean Spiropoulos (Greece) .....                             | 1967               |
| Kotaro Tanaka (Japan) .....                                 | 1970               |
| Bohdan Winiarski (Poland) .....                             | 1967               |

Disarmament Commission

Membership: All members of United Nations

The Commission as established in 1952 by Assembly Resolution 502 (VI) consisted of one representative of each member of the Security Council, and Canada, when Canada was not a member of the Security Council. Originally set up “under the Security Council” (see “Canada and the United Nations 1951-52”) it was directed, primarily, to prepare proposals to be embodied in a draft treaty (or treaties) for the regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments, for the elimination of all major weapons adaptable to mass destruction, and for effective international control of atomic energy to ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only.

Assembly Resolution 1150 (XII) of 19 November 1957 added 14 new members. The Commission as thus constituted did not meet during 1958 and the thirteenth session of the Assembly decided (Resolution 1252D (XIII) of 4 November 1958) that the Commission should, for 1959 and on an *ad hoc* basis, be composed of all the members of the United Nations.

The Commission in its new form met on only one occasion in 1959: on 10 September it unanimously adopted a resolution which recognized that the ultimate responsibility for measures of general disarmament is vested in the United Nations by its Charter; welcomed the resumption of consultations announced in the Four-Power communiqué on 7 September on the establishment of a new 10-nation Disarmament Committee and the declared intention of the Committee to keep the Disarmament Commission informed of the progress of its deliberations; and recommended to the General Assembly that the Commission should continue in being in its existing form.

<sup>10</sup> The General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently on November 17, 1960, elected Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Hersch Lauterpacht, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.



On 21 November 1959 the General Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution (1403 (XIV)) deciding that the Disarmament Commission should continue to be composed of all members of the United Nations and transmitting to the Disarmament Commission all the documents, proposals and records of discussion relating to disarmament at the fourteenth session.

The Commission met in August 1960 to consider the situation following the breakdown of the ten-nation Disarmament Committee on 27 June. It adopted unanimously a resolution which noted with regret that the disarmament negotiations had not yielded positive results; reaffirmed the continuing and ultimate responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; recommended that the fifteenth session of the General Assembly should give earnest consideration to the question of disarmament; and considered it necessary and recommended that continued efforts should be made for the earliest possible continuation of international negotiations to achieve a constructive solution of the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies\*

| COUNTRY                            | UN | IAEA | ILO | FAO <sup>1</sup> | UNESCO <sup>2</sup> | WHO <sup>3</sup> | IMF <sup>4</sup> | IBRD | IFC | ICAO | UPU <sup>5</sup> | ITU <sup>6</sup> | WMO <sup>7</sup> | IMCO <sup>8</sup> | UNICEF <sup>9</sup><br>BOARD | GATT <sup>10</sup><br>PARTIES |
|------------------------------------|----|------|-----|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------|-----|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Afghanistan.....                   | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | X                            | —                             |
| Albania.....                       | X  | X    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | —    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Argentina.....                     | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | 10                            |
| Australia.....                     | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Austria.....                       | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Belgium.....                       | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Bolivia.....                       | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | X                            | X                             |
| Brazil.....                        | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | —    | —   | —    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | —                             |
| Bulgaria.....                      | X  | X    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                | X    | X   | —    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | —                             |
| Burma.....                         | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Byelorussia.....                   | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | —    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | 10                            |
| Cambodia.....                      | X  | X    | —   | X                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | —                            | —                             |
| Cameroun.....                      | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Canada.....                        | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Central African Republic.....      | X  | —    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | —    | —                | X                | —                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Ceylon.....                        | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | X                            | X                             |
| Chad.....                          | X  | —    | X   | A                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | —    | —                | X                | —                | —                 | X                            | —                             |
| Chile.....                         | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | X                            | X                             |
| China.....                         | X  | X    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | —                             |
| Colombia.....                      | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | —                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Congo (capital: Brazzaville).....  | X  | —    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | —    | —                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Congo (capital: Leopoldville)..... | X  | —    | X   | —                | X                   | —                | —                | —    | —   | —    | X                | —                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Costa Rica.....                    | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | —                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Cuba.....                          | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | —    | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | X                             |
| Cyprus.....                        | X  | —    | X   | X                | —                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | †    | —                | —                | —                | —                 | —                            | —                             |

\*Full names appear at the end of this note. Although UNICEF and GATT are not UN agencies, they are included because of their working relationship with the UN and various agencies.

Memberships are as given by the agencies themselves; for some agencies, footnotes at the end of the release give *additional members* not found in the tabular listing, *associate members* in addition to those marked with an "A" in the tabular list, and information on *pending applications*. Membership as of February 6, 1961.

†The membership of Cyprus in ICAO will become effective on 16 February, 1961.



Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies\*

| COUNTRY                 | UN | IAEA | ILO | FAO <sup>1</sup> | UNESCO <sup>2</sup> | WHO <sup>3</sup> | IMF <sup>4</sup> | IBRD | IFC | ICAO | UPU <sup>5</sup> | ITU <sup>6</sup> | WMO <sup>7</sup> | IMCO <sup>8</sup> | UNICEF <sup>9</sup><br>BOARD | GATT <sup>10</sup><br>PARTIES |
|-------------------------|----|------|-----|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------|-----|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Czechoslovakia.....     | X  | X    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 |                              | X                             |
| Dahomey.....            | X  | —    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | —    | —                | X                | —                | —                 |                              | —                             |
| Denmark.....            | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| Dominican Republic..... | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | —    | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| Ecuador.....            | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | —                             |
| El Salvador.....        | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | —                             |
| Ethiopia.....           | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | —                             |
| Fed. of Malaya.....     | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| Finland.....            | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| France.....             | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| Gabon.....              | X  | —    | X   | A                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | —    | —                | —                | —                | —                 |                              | —                             |
| German Fed. Rep.....    | —  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| Ghana.....              | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| Greece.....             | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| Guatemala.....          | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | —                             |
| Guinea.....             | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | —    | —                | —                | —                | —                 |                              | —                             |
| Haiti.....              | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| Holy See.....           | —  | X    | —   | —                | —                   | —                | —                | —    | —   | —    | —                | —                | —                | —                 |                              | —                             |
| Honduras.....           | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | —                             |
| Hungary.....            | X  | X    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | —    | —                | —                | —                | —                 |                              | —                             |
| Iceland.....            | X  | X    | X   | X                | —                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | —                             |
| India.....              | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| Indonesia.....          | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| Iran.....               | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | —                             |
| Iraq.....               | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | —                             |
| Ireland.....            | X  | —    | X   | X                | —                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | —                             |
| Israel.....             | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | 10                            |
| Italy.....              | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| Ivory Coast.....        | X  | —    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | X    | —                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | —                             |
| Japan.....              | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| Jordan.....             | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | —                             |





# Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies\*

| COUNTRY                           | UN | IAEA | ILO | FAO <sup>1</sup> | UNESCO <sup>2</sup> | WHO <sup>3</sup> | IMF <sup>4</sup> | IBRD | IFC | ICAO | UPU <sup>5</sup> | ITU <sup>6</sup> | WMO <sup>7</sup> | IMCO <sup>8</sup> | UNICEF <sup>9</sup><br>BOARD | GATT <sup>10</sup><br>PARTIES |
|-----------------------------------|----|------|-----|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------|-----|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Turkey.....                       | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Ukraine.....                      | X  | X    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | —    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Union of South Africa.....        | X  | X    | X   | X                | —                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | X                            | X                             |
| USSR.....                         | X  | X    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | —    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | —                            | —                             |
| United Arab Republic**.....       | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | 5                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | —                             |
| United Kingdom.....               | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| United States.....                | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Upper Volta.....                  | X  | —    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | —    | —                | —                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Uruguay.....                      | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | X                            | X                             |
| Venezuela.....                    | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Vietnam.....                      | —  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Yemen.....                        | X  | —    | —   | X                | —                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | —    | X                | X                | —                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Yugoslavia.....                   | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                | X    | —   | —    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | X                            | 10                            |
| Kuwait.....                       | —  | —    | —   | —                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | X    | X                | X                | —                | X                 | —                            | —                             |
| Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of.. | —  | —    | —   | A                | X                   | X                | —                | —    | —   | —    | —                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | X                             |
| TOTALS.....                       | 99 | 74   | 96  | 821              | 992                 | 1043             | 684              | 66   | 58  | 84   | 102 <sup>5</sup> | 105 <sup>6</sup> | 108 <sup>7</sup> | 45 <sup>8</sup>   | 30 <sup>9</sup>              | 38 <sup>10</sup>              |

\*\*UPU lists separate memberships for UAR (Egypt) and UAR (Syria).

<sup>1</sup>FAO has *six associate* members as indicated by "A" in the tabular listing. A number of membership applications will be considered by FAO's Conference in November 1961.

<sup>2</sup>UNESCO has *six associate* members, which are *not* included in the tabular listing. They are Federation of the West Indies, Mauritius, Ruanda-Urundi, Sierra Leone, Singapore, and Tanganyika.

<sup>3</sup>WHO has *two associate* members: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (listed above) and Sierra Leone. In addition, Mauritania has announced its intention to apply for *membership* at the WHO Assembly opening 7 February; applications for *associate membership* will be made on behalf of Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika.

<sup>4</sup>Besides the FUND's 68 members, a number of other countries have applied but arrangements have not been completed.

<sup>5</sup>UPU's 102 *members* include the following not given in the tabular list: Algeria; Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese Provinces in West Africa; Portuguese Provinces in East Africa, Asia and Oceania; Spanish Territories in Africa; Whole of the British Overseas Territories, including the Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under Trusteeship exercised by the United Kingdom; Whole of the Territories represented by the French Office of Posts and Telecommunications; Whole of the Territories of the United States, including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. As noted in the tabular listing, UPU lists separate memberships for the United Arab Republic (Egypt) and the United Arab Republic (Syria).

<sup>6</sup>ITU's 105 *members* include the following not given in the tabular list: Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; Spanish Provinces in Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible.

ITU also has *five associate members*: British West Africa; British East Africa; Bermuda-British Caribbean Group; Ruanda-Urundi (territories of); Singapore-British Borneo Group.

<sup>7</sup>WMO's 108 *members* include 92 states and 16 territories maintaining their own meteorological services. Besides those included in the tabular listing, the members are: British East African Territories including the Seychelles; French Polynesia; French Somaliland; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Netherlands Antilles; Netherlands New Guinea; New Caledonia; Portuguese East Africa; Portuguese West Africa; Ruanda-Urundi; Singapore and the British Territories in Borneo; Spanish Territories of Guinea; Surinam; West Indies and other British Caribbean Territories.

<sup>8</sup>IMCO has stated that Nigeria, now an associate member, will shortly become a full member.

<sup>9</sup>Members of UNICEF's 30-nation Executive Board are elected by the UN Economic and Social Council.

<sup>10</sup>Besides the 38 Contracting Parties to GATT, the nine countries marked <sup>10</sup> in the tabular listing have various forms of "special relationship." Moreover, Ireland will negotiate in 1961 for accession to the GATT.

The complete names of the organizations included in this listing are:

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| IAEA   | International Atomic Energy Agency                               |
| ILO    | International Labor Organization                                 |
| FAO    | Food and Agriculture Organization                                |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| WHO    | World Health Organization  |
| IBRD   | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development            |
| IFC    | International Finance Corporation                                |
| IMF    | International Monetary Fund                                      |
| ICAO   | International Civil Aviation Organization                        |
| UPU    | Universal Postal Union   |
| ITU    | International Telecommunication Union                            |
| WMO    | World Meteorological Organization                                |
| IMCO   | Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization             |
| UNICEF | UN Children's Fund   |
| GATT   | General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade                           |

A new affiliate of the International Bank—the International Development Association (IDA)—is in the process of becoming a specialized agency.



## Appendix III

### Principal Meetings of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies during 1960 and Canadian representation at the fourth emergency special session and the fifteenth regular session of the General Assembly

#### General Assembly

*Fourth emergency special session (Congo)*, New York. September 17 to 19, 1960.  
Representative: Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York.

#### Fifteenth regular session, New York. September 20 to December 20, 1960.

Representatives: Chairman of the Delegation; Hon. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs; Vice-Chairman: Mr. Wallace B. Nesbitt, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York; Professor A. Anstensen, University of Saskatchewan; Mr. Martial Asselin, M.P.; Alternate Representatives: Senator F. M. Blois; Mr. Arthur Smith, M.P.; Mrs. H. H. Steen, Vice-President of the National Council of Women; Mr. Arthur Irwin, Ambassador of Canada to Mexico; Lt. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Canadian Government Adviser on Disarmament.

#### Economic and Social Council

*Twenty-ninth session*, New York, April 5-21, 1960.  
*Thirtieth session*, Geneva, July 5-August 5, 1960.  
*Resumed thirtieth session*, New York, December 28, 1960.

#### Trusteeship Council

*Twenty-fifth session*, New York, January 25-February 8, 1960.  
*Twenty-sixth session*, New York, April 14-June 30, 1960.

#### Food and Agriculture Organization

A *Conference* is held every two years—the eleventh Conference will take place in 1961.

#### Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

An *Assembly* is held every second year—the First Assembly was held in 1959, and the second is scheduled for 1961.

#### International Atomic Energy Agency

*Fourth General Conference*, Vienna, September 20-October 1, 1960.

#### International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,

#### International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation

*Annual Meeting* of Board of Governors, Washington, September 26-30, 1960.

#### International Civil Aviation Organization

The next regular session will take place in Rome in the Fall of 1962.

#### International Labour Organization

*Forty-fourth session of the Conference*, Geneva, June 1-23, 1960.

**International Telecommunication Union**

The next *Plenipotentiary Conference* is to be held in Geneva in 1965, the centenary of the Union.

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

*Eleventh session of the General Conference*, Paris, November 14-December 15, 1960.

**Universal Postal Union**

The *Universal Postal Congress* is held every fifth year and will meet in 1962 in New Delhi, India.

**World Health Organization**

*Thirteenth World Health Assembly*, Geneva, May 3-21, 1960.

**World Meteorological Organization**

*Congress* is held every fourth year and will meet in 1963.



## Appendix IV

### Regular Budgets of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies<sup>1</sup> and Canadian Assessments

|                                   | Regular Budgets (net) <sup>2</sup> |         |         | Canadian Assessments <sup>3</sup> |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
|                                   | 1959                               | 1960    | 1961    | 1959                              | 1960  | 1961  |
|                                   | (In thousands of dollars)          |         |         |                                   |       |       |
| United Nations <sup>4</sup> ..... | 56,123                             | 60,314  | 67,438  | 1,740                             | 1,876 | 2,090 |
| ILO.....                          | 8,530                              | 9,004   | 9,857   | 301                               | 316   | 345   |
| FAO.....                          | 9,214                              | 9,122   | 9,329   | 384                               | 373   | 382   |
| UNESCO.....                       | 12,614                             | 12,958  | 13,717  | 371                               | 381   | 413   |
| ICAO.....                         | 3,757                              | 3,865   | 4,057   | 155                               | 172   | 191   |
| UPU.....                          | 580                                | 591     | 682     | 15                                | 16    | 18    |
| WHO <sup>5</sup> .....            | 13,888                             | 15,695  | 17,587  | 435                               | 483   | 501   |
| ITU.....                          | 2,361                              | 2,275   | 2,865   | 41                                | 50    | 97    |
| WMO.....                          | 526                                | 653     | 661     | 11                                | 17    | 17    |
| IMCO.....                         | 237                                | 255     | 256     | 6                                 | 6     | 6     |
| Totals.....                       | 107,830                            | 114,732 | 126,449 | 3,459                             | 3,690 | 4,060 |

<sup>1</sup>Exclusive of the International Bank and International Monetary Fund whose operations are financially self-sustaining.

<sup>2</sup>UN budget figures for 1959 and 1960 are from UN documents A /4353 and A /4675 respectively; those for 1961 are from UN document A /4677. Agency figures are from UN documents A /C. 5 /820 and A /C. 5 /766. Figures are appropriations or estimates net of miscellaneous income.

<sup>3</sup>Based on the appropriations or estimates contained in the first three columns.

<sup>4</sup>Budget figures include staff assessments.

<sup>5</sup>Budget figures exclude undistributed reserves.

## Appendix V

### Budget Estimates of the United Nations for 1960 and 1961\*

| <i>Section</i>  | <i>1960 Revised<br/>Budget</i> | <i>1961<br/>Budget</i> |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|
|   | <i>(In U.S. dollars)</i>       |                        |
| 1. Travel and Other Expenses of Representatives, Members of Commissions and Committees..... | 1,025,900                      | 1,090,350              |
| 2. Special Meetings and Conferences.....  | 621,300                        | 255,600                |
| 3. Salaries and Wages.....  | 33,700,950                     | 35,702,600             |
| 4. Common Staff Costs.....  | 7,424,400                      | 8,213,300              |
| 5. Travel of Staff.....   | 1,818,400                      | 2,034,000              |
| 6. Hospitality; Payments under Annex 1, Paras. 2 and 3 of the Staff Regulations.....        | 93,000                         | 100,000                |
| 7. Buildings and Improvements to Premises.....  | 3,872,000                      | 3,872,375              |
| 8. Permanent Equipment.....   | 388,500                        | 400,000                |
| 9. Maintenance, Operation and Rental of Premises.....                                       | 3,242,300                      | 3,279,050              |
| 10. General Expenses.....   | 3,524,530                      | 3,469,750              |
| 11. Printing.....   | 1,171,070                      | 1,260,750              |
| 12. Special Expenses.....   | 189,000                        | 134,000                |
| 13. Economic Development.....   | 480,000                        | 1,970,000              |
| 14. Social Activities.....  | 1,200,000                      | 1,960,000              |
| 15. Human Rights Activities.....  | 100,000                        | 100,000                |
| 16. Public Administration.....  | 600,000                        | 1,850,000              |
| 17. Narcotics Drugs Control.....  | 50,000                         | 75,000                 |
| 18. Special Missions.....   | 2,847,100                      | 2,848,750              |
| 19. United Nations Field Service.....   | 1,202,300                      | 1,295,800              |
| 20. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.....                        | 1,948,000                      | 2,302,275              |
| 21. International Court of Justice.....   | 752,000                        | 755,700                |
| Total Appropriations or Estimates.....  | 66,250,750                     | 72,969,300             |
| Income other than Staff Assessment.....   | 5,930,600                      | 5,531,530              |
| Net Appropriations or Estimates.....  | 60,320,150                     | 67,437,770             |
| Of which: Staff Assessment is.....  | 6,587,000                      | 6,730,000              |

\*As reported in UN document A /4687; exclusive of estimates for UNEF and ONUC.



## Appendix VI

### Percentage Scale of Contributions to the United Nations and Certain Specialized Agencies for the Fourteen Largest Contributors—Year 1961

|                               | United Nations | FAO   | ICAO  | ILO   | UNESCO | WHO   | WMO <sup>1</sup> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------------------|
| United States of America..... | 32.51          | 32.51 | 32.95 | 25.00 | 31.46  | 31.71 | 19.0             |
| U.S.S.R.....                  | 13.62          | —     | —     | 10.00 | 13.18  | 12.48 | 7.8              |
| United Kingdom.....           | 7.78           | 10.23 | 9.88  | 9.97  | 7.53   | 7.13  | 5.5              |
| France.....                   | 6.40           | 8.42  | 7.83  | 6.10  | 6.19   | 5.86  | 4.5              |
| China.....                    | 5.01           | —     | .67   | 2.04  | 2.50   | 4.59  | 3.0              |
| German Federal Republic.....  | —              | 7.01  | 5.17  | 4.34  | 5.16   | 4.88  | 4.5              |
| Canada.....                   | 3.11           | 4.09  | 4.70  | 3.50  | 3.01   | 2.85  | 2.5              |
| India.....                    | 2.46           | 3.23  | 2.56  | 3.28  | 2.38   | 2.25  | 2.5              |
| Italy.....                    | 2.25           | 2.96  | 2.43  | 2.41  | 2.18   | 2.06  | 2.4              |
| Japan.....                    | 2.19           | 2.88  | 2.22  | 2.00  | 2.12   | 2.01  | 2.4              |
| Ukrainian S.S.R.....          | 1.80           | —     | —     | 1.00  | 1.74   | 1.65  | 1.5              |
| Australia.....                | 1.79           | 2.35  | 2.50  | 1.88  | 1.73   | 1.64  | 2.0              |
| Poland.....                   | 1.37           | 1.80  | 1.22  | 1.24  | 1.32   | 1.25  | 1.1              |
| Belgium.....                  | 1.30           | 1.71  | 1.63  | 1.40  | 1.26   | 1.19  | 1.4              |

<sup>1</sup>Assessments rate is based on a unit scale but for comparison purposes these have been worked out to the closest percentage.

## Appendix VII

### United Nations Documents

Printed documents of the United Nations may be obtained in Canada at the following addresses: Agents: The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario; The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. W., Toronto; Sub-Agents: Book Room Ltd., Chronicle Building, Halifax; McGill University Bookstore, Montreal; Magasin des Étudiants de l'Université de Montréal, Montréal; University of Manitoba Bookstore, Winnipeg; University of Toronto Press and Bookstore, Toronto; University of British Columbia Bookstore, Vancouver.

Mimeographed United Nations documents are available to the general public by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat, New York; and to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations from the United Nations Department of Public Information, New York.

Complete sets of United Nations documents may also be consulted at the following centres in Canada:

University of Alberta (English printed documents).

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents; also English and French mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed documents).

University of Montreal (French printed and mimeographed documents).

University of New Brunswick (English printed documents).

Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

The United Nations Association in Canada, 329 Bloor Street West, Toronto, operates an unofficial United Nations information service. Questions about the United Nations are answered; some informational materials on the United Nations are available, free of charge, on request, and the larger publications and pamphlets on the United Nations and its work are available at reasonable prices. Price lists enumerating the publications available can be obtained on request.



## Appendix VIII

### Publications of the Department of External Affairs

The following is a list of publications relating to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies issued by the Department of External Affairs during the period reviewed by this work of reference:

1. *Canada and the United Nations 1959*, available in French only from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada; 50 cents (Editions for the years 1946 (French only); 1947; 1948; 1949 (English only); 1950; 1951-52; 1953-54; 1954-55 (English only); 1955-56 (English only); 1956-57; 1957; and 1958 are still available from the Queen's Printer at 50 cents each.)

2. *Statements and Speeches*

(Obtainable from the Information Division  
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.)

- 60/3 Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Statement by Mr. W. B. Nesbitt in the First Committee of the United Nations, December 11, 1959.
- 60/4 Pledges of Contributions to UNRWA and the High Commissioner's Programmes During World Refugee Year. Statement by Mr. W. B. Nesbitt in the General Assembly of the United Nations, December 10, 1959.
- 60/5 Canada's International Role. Address by Mr. Howard C. Green to the Advertising and Sales Bureau, Vancouver Board of Trade, January 4, 1960.
- 60/8 The Question of Hungary. Statement by Mr. W. B. Nesbitt in the General Assembly of the United Nations, December 8, 1959.
- 60/12 Canadian Disarmament Policy. Extract from Statement by Mr. John G. Diefenbaker in the House of Commons, February 11, 1960.
- 60/13 Issues Confronting the Modern World. Address by Mr. Howard C. Green at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service, United Church of Canada, February 26, 1960.
- 60/21 Western Policy Re-examined. Address by Mr. John G. Diefenbaker at Depauw University, Indiana, June 5, 1960.
- 60/22 After the Summit Collapse. Radio broadcast by Mr. John G. Diefenbaker, May 19, 1960.
- 60/25 A Process of Balanced Concessions. Statement by Mr. Howard C. Green in the House of Commons, June 15, 1960.
- 60/26 Failure at Geneva. Statement by Mr. Howard C. Green at the United Nations, June 27, 1960.
- 60/28 World Refugee Year—The Government Programme. Address by Mr. W. B. Nesbitt to the Canadian Committee for World Refugee Year, Toronto, June 29, 1960.
- 60/29 Revive Disarmament Talks. Statement by Mr. Howard C. Green to the United Nations Disarmament Commission, August 16, 1960.
- 60/31 Arms Talks or Arms Race. Texts of two addresses by Mr. Howard C. Green at the 69th and 70th meetings of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, August 18, 1960.
- 60/32 Peoples Want Peace, Not Propaganda. Address by Mr. John G. Diefenbaker in the United Nations General Assembly, September 26, 1960.
- 60/33 Disarmament Means Negotiation. Statement by Mr. Howard C. Green in the United Nations General Assembly, October 11, 1960.

- 60/34 Disarmament and the Non-Nuclear Powers. Statement by Mr. Howard C. Green in the First Committee of the United Nations, October 19, 1960.
- 60/35 Surplus Food and Hungry People. Statement by Mr. H. E. W. Irwin to the Second Committee of the United Nations, October 24, 1960.
- 60/36 An Impartial Appeal for Disarmament Negotiations. Statement by Mr. Howard C. Green in the First Committee of the United Nations, November 1, 1960.
- 60/37 World Refugee Year. Statement by Mrs. H. H. Steen in the Third Committee of the United Nations, October 27, 1960.
- 60/38 Enlarging the Security Council and ECOSOC. Statement by Mr. Arthur R. Smith in the Special Political Committee of the United Nations, November 7, 1960.
- 60/39 Disarmament—The Sense of Urgency. Statement by Mr. Howard C. Green in the First Committee of the United Nations, November 14, 1960.
- 60/40 UNESCO Comes of Age. Address by Mr. Marcel Cadieux at the plenary meeting of the eleventh session of the UNESCO General Conference, November 22, 1960.
- 60/41 Foundations of Canadian External Policy. Address by Mr. John G. Diefenbaker to the Canadian Club of Ottawa, November 24, 1960.

### 3. *Supplementary Papers*

(Obtainable from the Information Division  
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.)

A number of statements made at the General Assembly appear in this series. They deal mostly with specialized subjects, and supplement information found in the Statements and Speeches series.

### 4. *External Affairs*

Monthly Bulletin of the Department of External Affairs. Obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa; annual subscription \$1.00 per year, students 50 cents. Most issues contain a section on current developments in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. In addition, special articles on subjects relating to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies appear from time to time.





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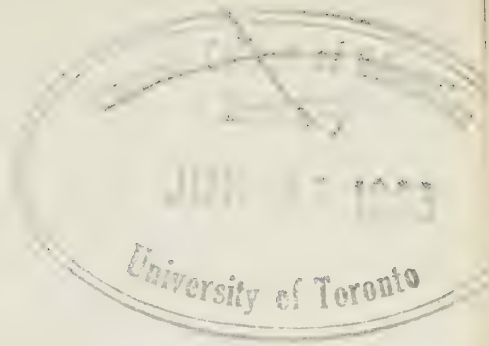




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# CANADA and the UNITED NATIONS 1961

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
OTTAWA, CANADA

CONFERENCE SERIES 1962

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1962



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## FOREWORD

This volume of *Canada and the United Nations* reviews the work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies during the calendar year 1961.

The year began with disturbing memories of a stormy fifteenth session of the General Assembly which had brought together an impressive number of Heads of Government. The first part of the session had been characterized by excesses and confusion in a prolonged debate embittered by violent Soviet propaganda. Instead of relieving the international tension which had developed during the summer of 1960, the Assembly proceedings tended to make matters worse. One result was that the General Assembly was unable to deal conclusively with many of the important items on its agenda, in particular disarmament, which were held over for a resumed session in March, 1961.

At the resumed session, the situation began to improve. The atmosphere in the Assembly was more conducive to orderly business. By agreement, many of the most contentious issues were postponed. Significantly, the United States and the Soviet Union began bilateral discussions about the resumption of disarmament negotiations. This move was welcomed by the General Assembly because, together with other developments, it offered promise that with perseverance the crisis of confidence within the United Nations could be eased.

Throughout 1961, the United Nations continued to be handicapped by the failure to bring about reconciliation in the Congo. This, added to the many other responsibilities of the Organization, placed a severe strain on its material and moral resources. The prolonged Soviet attack on the Secretariat and the growing financial deficit undermined the United Nations at a time when stability was very desirable because of mounting tension in Berlin, South-East Asia and the Caribbean.

The prospects appeared very dark on September 18 when Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld died while on a mission of peace in Africa. This tragic event filled member states with a deep sense of loss. Mr. Hammarskjöld's steady hand had kept the Organization on a safe course in spite of stormy criticism and solid difficulties.

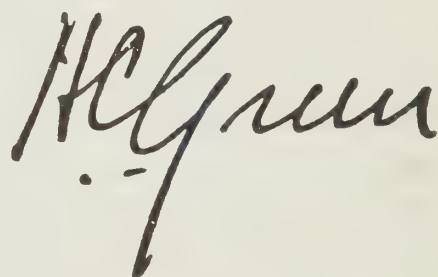
The Congo situation alone demanded that the Secretariat should have authoritative direction and inspired leadership. The vast majority of members quickly realized that the United Nations could not allow the sudden tragedy at Ndola to set back the great cause which Dag Hammarskjöld had courageously and tirelessly pursued. In selecting U Thant as an interim successor, without derogating from the principle of independence of the office of Secretary-General, the United Nations reached an important landmark in its political development. The Organization demonstrated an earnest desire and a capacity to survive.



This event showed that all member states were willing, at an anxious time, when the future of the United Nations and indeed the cause of peace were in jeopardy, to subordinate national and regional interests to a common purpose, to ensure that the Organization could continue to pursue its aims without faltering. There is a growing awareness of the grave dangers which could result from allowing the United Nations to falter or collapse. I believe that this sense of responsibility will crystallize in a determination by the member states to adapt the Organization to the essential requirements of our time. This underlines any hope that the nations can have to achieve international co-operation and peaceful solutions in future.

The year 1961 ended with many international difficulties still unresolved but with a conviction that they were not beyond the reach of human ingenuity and patience. In the United Nations the members had shown willingness to deal with pressing problems and to adjust their attitudes and policies to meet changing events and conditions. Even as the membership continued to grow, the Organization was successful in consolidating opinion behind constructive endeavours in many fields.

Canada is fully pledged to support all efforts to improve the workings of the United Nations system and to make it increasingly effective in meeting the complex problems of our world of rapid change and advance. I look forward to a strengthening of the peaceful processes upon which the United Nations is founded and to an extension of its influence and impact on international affairs.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. G. Smith', with a stylized, flowing script.

*Secretary of State  
for External Affairs*

OTTAWA, April 6, 1962.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| ACABQ  | — Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions                 |
| ACC    | — Administrative Committee on Co-ordination                                    |
| CCIF   | — International Telephone Consultative Committee                               |
| CCIR   | — International Radio Consultative Committee                                   |
| CCIT   | — International Telegraph Consultative Committee                               |
| CCITT  | — International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee                 |
| CICT   | — Commission on International Commodity Trade                                  |
| CID    | — Committee for Industrial Development   |
| DAC    | — Development Assistance Committee of the OECD                                 |
| ECAFE  | — Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East                                |
| ECA    | — Economic Commission for Africa   |
| ECE    | — Economic Commission for Europe   |
| ECLA   | — Economic Commission for Latin America  |
| ECOSOC | — Economic and Social Council  |
| EEC    | — European Economic Community  |
| EPTA   | — Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance                                  |
| FAO    | — Food and Agriculture Organization  |
| GATT   | — General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade                                       |
| IAEA   | — International Atomic Energy Agency   |
| IBRD   | — International Bank for Reconstruction and Development                        |
| ICAO   | — International Civil Aviation Organization                                    |
| ICJ    | — International Court of Justice   |
| IDA    | — International Development Association  |
| IFC    | — International Finance Corporation  |
| ILC    | — International Law Commission   |
| ILO    | — International Labour Organization  |
| IMCO   | — Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization                        |
| IMF    | — International Monetary Fund  |
| IRO    | — International Refugee Organization   |
| ITO    | — International Trade Organization   |
| ITU    | — International Telecommunication Union  |
| NGO    | — Non-Governmental Organization  |
| OEEC   | — Organization for European Economic Co-operation                              |
| OECD   | — Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development                       |
| ONUC   | — United Nations Operation in the Congo  |
| OPEX   | — Operational and Executive Personnel  |
| OTC    | — Organization for Trade Co-operation  |
| PCOB   | — Permanent Central Opium Board  |
| SUNFED | — Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development                         |
| TAB    | — Technical Assistance Board   |
| TAC    | — Technical Assistance Committee   |
| TAO    | — Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations                                    |
| UNC    | — United Nations Command   |
| UNCDF  | — United Nations Capital Development Fund                                      |
| UNCIP  | — United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan                             |
| UNCURK | — United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation<br>of Korea |
| UNEF   | — United Nations Emergency Force   |



|         |   |   |
|---------|---|---|
| UNESCO  | — | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization                  |
| UNHCR   | — | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees                                     |
| UNICEF  | — | United Nations Children's Fund  |
| UNKRA   | — | United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency                                       |
| UNMOGIP | — | United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan                      |
| UNOGIL  | — | United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon                                       |
| UNREF   | — | United Nations Refugee Fund   |
| UNRWA   | — | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in<br>the Near East |
| UNSCEAR | — | United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic<br>Radiation         |
| UNTSO   | — | United Nations Truce Supervision Organization                                     |
| UPU     | — | Universal Postal Union  |
| WHO     | — | World Health Organization   |
| WMO     | — | World Meteorological Organization   |
| WRY     | — | World Refugee Year  |

## EDITORIAL NOTE

The present volume, the fifteenth in the Canada and the United Nations series, reports on the work at the United Nations during the second part of the fifteenth session, held from March 7 to April 22, 1961; the first part of the sixteenth session, held from September 18 to December 20, 1961, and other activities of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies during 1961. The third special session of the General Assembly, which was called to consider the situation in Bizerta will also be covered in this report. The agenda of the sixteenth session will be found in Appendix I.

Listed below for reference are the dates during which each of the sixteen sessions of the General Assembly met.

First session, Part I, London, January 10 to February 14, 1946

First session, Part II, New York, October 23 to December 16, 1946

First special session (Palestine) New York, April 28 to May 15, 1947

Second session, New York, September 16 to November 29, 1947

Second special session (Palestine) New York, April 16 to May 14, 1948

Third session, Part I, Paris, September 21 to December 12, 1948

Third session, Part II, New York, April 5 to May 18, 1949

Fourth session, New York, September 20 to December 10, 1949

Fifth session, New York, September 19 to December 15, 1950

Sixth session, Paris, November 6, 1951 to February 5, 1952

Seventh session, New York, October 14, 1952 to April 23, 1953

Resumed seventh session, New York, August 17 to August 28, 1953

Eighth session, New York, September 15 to December 9, 1953

Ninth session, New York, September 21 to December 17, 1954

Tenth session, New York, September 20 to December 20, 1955

First emergency special session (Middle East) New York, November 1 to 10, 1956

Second emergency special session (Hungary) New York, November 4 to 10, 1956

Eleventh session, New York, November 12, 1956 to March 8, 1957

Resumed eleventh session (Hungary) New York, September 10 to 14, 1957

Twelfth session, New York, September 17 to December 14, 1957

Third emergency special session (Middle East) New York, August 8 to 21, 1958

Thirteenth session, New York, September 16 to December 14, 1958

Fourteenth session, New York, September 15 to December 13, 1959

Fourth emergency special session (Congo) New York, September 17 to September 19, 1960

Fifteenth session, New York, September 20 to December 20, 1960

Resumed fifteenth session, New York, March 7 to April 22, 1961

Third special session (Bizerta) New York, August 21 to August 25, 1961

Sixteenth session, New York, September 18 to December 20, 1961.





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*Photo: Karsh, Ottawa*



*Photo: United Nations*

On September 19, 1961, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjöld, died in an aircraft accident while on a mission to Africa. The Permanent Representative of Burma, U Thant, was selected on November 3, 1961, to serve as acting Secretary-General until April, 1963.

# I

## GENERAL SURVEY

The year 1961 opened with signs that the international atmosphere might be slowly improving after a lengthy period of East-West tension, following the collapse of the Summit meeting in May 1960 and culminating in the angry top-level debate at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. Mr. Khrushchov sent a relatively cordial message to President Kennedy upon his inauguration in January and shortly thereafter surviving crew members of the RB-47 United States aircraft, shot down by the Soviet Union in July, 1960, were released from Soviet custody. At the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly, most of the controversial items were dropped or shelved by agreement and the United States and the Soviet Union entered into bilateral discussions about the resumption of disarmament negotiations.

During 1961 the main cause of East-West tension was the renewed crisis in the Berlin situation. The Soviet Union began to draw attention to it in April by indicating that, if some progress were not made by the end of 1961, a peace treaty would be concluded with the East German regime, which, in effect, would terminate Western rights in West Berlin and on the access routes to the city. This marked the beginning of a period of mounting tension, which produced grave anxiety in international affairs during the late summer. Both sides took measures to improve their military preparedness and by early August a serious and potentially dangerous situation existed.

In the United Nations the Congo situation, with its constant drain on the over-strained finances of the Organization, continued to cause anxiety. The United Nations strove to maintain an uneasy truce between hostile factions and to promote the unity of the country and the establishment of an effective government. The greatest single problem was the position of the province of Katanga, which refused to recognize the authority of the Central Government. Fighting between the United Nations Force and the Katanga gendarmerie broke out in September and again in December. Hostilities were terminated on December 20, when Prime Minister Adoula and Mr. Tshombe met at Kitona.

The tragic death of Mr. Hammarskjold cast a dark shadow over the proceedings of the General Assembly at the beginning of its sixteenth session. It brought into sharp focus the Soviet demand for a troika approach to the composition of the Secretariat, including the Office of Secretary-General. Throughout 1961, there had been little abatement of this Soviet campaign against the United Nations. It had spread into the debates of the Specialized Agencies.



Concurrently, the sentiment about colonial issues and racial discrimination ran strong. The attitude and influence of the African states, the largest single group in the Assembly, was unknown and at times unpredictable. This gave added urgency to the need for adjustments within the United Nations to meet the pressures of greatly enlarged membership.

It also gave new significance to the number of questions which had eluded answer. The positions of South Africa and Portugal had become increasingly at variance with the strong views of most of the other member states. The Algerian problem remained of grave concern, while the eruption of French-Tunisian difficulties over Bizerta made it necessary to hold a special session of the General Assembly. The uneasiness about developments in South-East Asia, the Middle East and the Caribbean also had an unsettling effect. Many observers expressed pessimism about the prospects for peace and for the future of the United Nations.

During the course of the sixteenth session, most members seemed to recover from the initial shock which the potential dangers of the late summer produced. The actual crisis appeared to recede a little and the atmosphere at the Assembly steadily improved. This was partly due to vigorous efforts made by Canada and other countries to focus the Assembly's attention on the most pressing issues before the United Nations.

The sudden death of the Secretary-General had come as a profound shock and it was obviously desirable to resolve the problem of appointing a successor. Without authorized direction to the Secretariat, there was a serious risk of paralysis in the activities of the United Nations and particularly in the Congo, where a firm hand was needed. The Secretary of State for External Affairs emphasized this point in his statement in the general debate on October 3. A sense of urgency encouraged intensive diplomatic activity in New York and this resulted in the unanimous approval for the appointment of U Thant as Acting Secretary-General for the unexpired period of Mr. Hammarskjöld's term of office. This appointment, which Canada supported warmly from the first, injected new vigour into the sixteenth session, especially since the new chief administrator was able to assume office without sacrificing any of the authority required for discharging his heavy responsibilities. This was perhaps the most notable achievement at the first part of the session and it was particularly significant, in view of the difficulties which the Soviet bloc had created in pressing its troika approach.

Early in the session, the great majority of member states expressed their concern about the sharp increases in radio-active fall-out, following the resumption of atmospheric tests by the Soviet Union. The Canadian Delegation sought energetically to crystallize this concern by seeking high priority for the consideration of the annual progress report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. This move had the overwhelming support of the General Assembly. The resolution adopted gave new urgency to the work of the Scientific Committee and envisaged

periodic reporting by the World Meteorological Organization on measurements of atmospheric radio-activity through its world-wide network of stations.

Mr. Khrushchov's threat to explode a super-bomb prompted a number of delegations, including Canada, to take action to try to prevent that occurrence. Eighty-seven delegations rallied to the support of a resolution calling on the Soviet Union not to carry out its intention to explode a 50-megaton bomb but this did not dissuade the Soviet Government from carrying out two very large explosions. As a further effort to bring about a halt to testing, the General Assembly gave overwhelming support to two other resolutions calling for the cessation of nuclear weapons tests and emphasizing the urgency of resuming negotiations with a view to achieving a safeguarded international agreement on tests. The Assembly also adopted two mainly African-sponsored resolutions which emerged from the discussion of nuclear weapons tests, though they went somewhat beyond the question of testing *per se*: the first sought to make the continent of Africa a denuclearized zone and the second proposed an enquiry into the possibility of convening a conference to sign a convention prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons.

Vigorous efforts were made to bring about a resumption of disarmament negotiations, which had been stalled since June 1960. It had been the consistent aim of Canadian policy since the breakdown to have the negotiations resumed at the earliest possible date. At the sixteenth session, as a result of intensive consultations behind the scenes, agreement was eventually reached on new negotiations in a satisfactory forum and on the basis of an agreed statement of principles. Canadian ideas about expanding the negotiating body to include new members representing the main geographical areas of the world were reflected in the Assembly decision to add eight new members to the Ten-Nation Committee. The new negotiating body began its important work early in 1962. Discussion of disarmament and nuclear testing also led to the adoption of two resolutions aimed at preventing the wider spread of nuclear weapons. Canada supported both these resolutions which were sponsored by Ireland and by Sweden and five other countries respectively.

The Assembly also made progress in the direction of international co-operation in the use of outer space for peaceful purposes. This result was particularly gratifying for Canada, which had been keenly interested in reviving the United Nations study of outer space problems, both technical and legal. The Canadian hope is that, after two years of stalemate, the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space will be able to pursue its work with a new sense of purpose and responsibility.

Because of the large number of newly independent countries in the present membership of the United Nations, colonial issues occupied much of the Assembly's time and some of them were held over for the resumed sixteenth session early in 1962. The Soviet bloc continued its efforts to embar-



ress the Western powers and to exploit the legitimate aspirations of the African-Asians to bring independence to all remaining dependent territories and to eliminate racial discrimination. There was also a tendency on the part of some extremists to advocate unrealistic and unenforceable measures which sometimes went beyond the provisions of the Charter.

On the whole, the developments at the sixteenth session were not unsatisfactory. The Assembly showed a preference for a relatively moderate approach and not the least of its achievements was the establishment of a 17-member special committee, which will be the principal subsidiary organ concerned with implementing the 1960 Declaration on colonialism. The prevailing view, which Canada shared, was that, while strong international pressure should be brought to bear in order to induce governments to modify policies which the majority of states considered abhorrent, this result was not likely to be achieved through the adoption of measures, like sanctions and the expulsion of the member states concerned.

The rapidly changing composition in the United Nations membership has produced pressures for corresponding changes in the Secretariat. At the sixteenth session, attention was sharply focussed on this problem but, when it became apparent that no compromise formula could be enunciated for giving detailed guidance to the Acting Secretary-General, a flexible approach was adopted, at the suggestion of the Canadian Delegation, whereby he was allowed discretion to bring about a new balance in the composition of the Secretariat and invited to present his views on geographical representation to the seventeenth session. This process of adjustment is continuing.

The heavy cost of peace-keeping operations in the Middle East and the Congo has not only seriously strained the financial resources of the United Nations but has become a source of friction among member states, mainly because some members have failed to pay their assessments. At the sixteenth session, the Assembly took extraordinary steps to deal with the financial crisis. A resolution was adopted seeking an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the question of the legal obligations of members to contribute to the costs of UNEF and ONUC. A second resolution authorized the Secretary-General to issue bonds in the amount of \$200 million and to use the proceeds for meeting United Nations expenses. The Court opinion is expected to be rendered to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. By the end of 1961, it was too early to say what might be the response to the bond issue. Canada was the first country to subscribe, the amount being \$6.24 million. The hope is that these moves will ease the threat of bankruptcy which has been growing in recent months.

In recent years, conscious of their growing voting strength, the African-Asian and Latin American groups have been pressing strongly for increased economic aid under United Nations auspices. This pressure was sustained at the sixteenth session in the debates concerning a United Nations Capital Development Fund and the flow of capital and technical assistance to the

developing countries. There was, in addition, an important initiative by the United States, the United Nations Decade of Development, whereby the Secretary-General was authorized to develop proposals for the intensification of United Nations action in a number of areas including industrialization; agrarian reform; the elimination of hunger, illiteracy and disease; vocational and technical education; the application of science and technology; and the co-ordination of all economic aid. The Secretary-General is required to report to ECOSOC, in the summer of 1962, and to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. The hope is that the Decade of Development programme will provide new impetus to the existing activities of the United Nations in the field of economic assistance and will bring about better co-ordination in the various programmes of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

A development of particular interest to Canada was the General Assembly's approval of a World Food Programme, which will run for an initial experimental period of about three years. This proposal was launched by the Prime Minister of Canada at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly and pursued in the Food and Agriculture Organization meeting in Rome during the autumn. Early in 1962 a 20-country committee, of which Canada is a member, is to work out a Charter for the World Food Programme.

The activities of the United Nations in the social sector are not widely publicized, yet they make up a substantial and continuing part of its work. This is largely done by the autonomous Specialized Agencies, whose activities are co-ordinated with those of other United Nations organs. There are projects, studies, surveys and seminars in the separate fields, all with the general objective of fostering social development. The rapid economic development needed to ensure stability in many of the newly independent nations will be impeded, if it is not accompanied by concurrent advances in social development. At the sixteenth session considerable progress was made, when the Assembly approved a number of resolutions designed to achieve better balance and co-ordination between economic and social development. In 1961 Canada began a four-year term on the Social Commission.

The United Nations is also engaged in formulating international covenants and conventions in the field of human rights, consent to marriage and the freedom of information, with the hope that legally binding commitments will eventually be applied in all member states. The United Nations lends its assistance in the humanitarian work of providing for the needs of refugees through such agencies as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, supported by voluntary contributions from member states, including Canada.

These and other programmes of economic and social development under United Nations auspices are important for the future of the Organization. For the less developed nations, their new-found political independence will be meaningless unless they can achieve, soon and sufficiently, economic uplift and social well-being. In a very real sense, therefore, whatever the United



Nations and the Specialized Agencies can do to assist the Governments in the less developed areas to bring about economic and social stability serves significantly the cause of political stability and ultimately the cause of peace.

The first substantive debate in many years on the question of the representation of China took place at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. It was widely hoped that this might prepare the way for an equitable and generally acceptable solution of an issue which has divided the membership of the United Nations for 12 years. Many delegations expressed the view that a question of such obvious importance to all parties concerned should not be settled by recourse to a narrow voting majority. In support of this view, Canada voted for a resolution declaring in effect that a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly would be required to effect a change in China's representation. Canada opposed a Soviet resolution seeking to exclude Nationalist Chinese representatives from all United Nations organs and to replace them with Communist Chinese representatives.

In the Canadian view, the Soviet resolution prejudged the issue, was inequitable and was contrary to the interests of the United Nations. The Canadian statement to the General Assembly was explicit in expressing two basic views: that there must be preserved for the people of Formosa the right to determine their own destiny; and that Canadians would never understand or accept a solution by which the United Nations Organization sanctioned the forcible extinction of the political identity of Formosa.

In many quarters, questions have been raised anxiously about the continuing usefulness of the United Nations. Nevertheless, the Organization has shown an ability to adjust to rapidly changing conditions and to meet many of the challenges which the world faces today. The conditions within the United Nations are no more or no less complex than the actual state of international affairs which they reflect. Moreover, the elements exist in the United Nations system for the kind of co-operation required to bring about accommodation, compromise and ultimately the harmony essential to international order.

Even with its limitations the United Nations has much to its credit. Despite disappointments, irritations and frustrations, no member state has left the Organization. Instead, it has continued to gather in the emerging new nations which have made admission to the United Nations the hallmark of their attainment of independence. In 1961 Sierra Leone, Mauritania, the Mongolian People's Republic, and Tanganyika were admitted to raise the membership to 104. Today the Organization is approaching universality in its representation of the people of the world. It provides a forum where all nations can mingle and exchange ideas in an atmosphere of comparative equality and cordiality which cuts across regional, racial and ideological lines.

It is manifestly evident that the United Nations cannot prevent conflict among the Great Powers. They must negotiate their way out of the maze of differences which divide them. In recent years, the United Nations has demonstrated its capacity to deal with local wars and situations and, in effect, to contain the terrible threat of world conflagration. This underlines the importance and urgency of devoting the attention and energy of the United Nations to the task of improving its peace-keeping methods. The experience of the past points the way to improvement and the indications of the present are that many member states are determined to strengthen the Organization's capacity to act effectively.

After a year or more of sustained pressure from a number of quarters, the United Nations nonetheless found itself, at the end of 1961, able to face the new year with renewed confidence. The great majority of member states continued to regard the Organization as the best hope for peaceful solution and for constructive international co-operation. On balance, 1961 was a year of accomplishment which offered promise that, even in the vastly changed circumstances of the sixties, the United Nations could succeed in the pursuit of those purposes and principles which the Charter of 1945 prescribed and which today remain among the highest aspirations of all mankind.



## II

### POLITICAL AND SECURITY

#### *Disarmament*

Despite efforts by Canada and many other members of the United Nations, the disarmament negotiations in the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee, which had been abruptly broken off by the Soviet side in June 1960, had not been renewed by the end of that year. The question was further discussed at the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly in March 1961, with the result that it was unanimously decided to postpone debate and defer action on all pending resolutions on disarmament until its sixteenth session. A major factor behind this decision was the agreement announced by the United States and the Soviet Union that they would continue to explore bilaterally the question of the resumption of negotiations, including such matters as the composition of the negotiating body and the principles which should govern renewed negotiations. It was agreed by the two powers that the outcome of these talks would be reported to the sixteenth session. Canada welcomed this agreement and expressed the hope that the talks would lead to the early resumption of multilateral disarmament negotiations.

Bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union were held in Washington and Moscow during the summer, and in New York during the two weeks preceding the opening of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. During this period, Canada made it known that it maintained a flexible position on the composition of the negotiating forum and suggested that the original Ten-Nation Committee should be enlarged by the addition of representatives of neutral nations chosen with a view to equitable geographic distribution, but added that any choice agreed to by the United States, the Soviet Union and the Disarmament Commission would be acceptable to Canada. On the question of the principles to guide future negotiations, Canada was convinced of the necessity of establishing a clearly defined framework within which negotiations could be conducted and also the method of negotiations which the parties should follow.

On September 20, following the convening of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly, the United States and the Soviet Union jointly reported that, while they had been unable to reach agreement on the composition of a negotiating body, they had been successful in formulating a joint statement of principles to guide resumed disarmament negotiations. The agreed principles were fully in harmony with Canadian disarmament policy.

On September 25, President Kennedy submitted to the General Assembly a new disarmament programme, which embodied a number of Canadian suggestions. In a speech to the General Assembly on October 3, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, stressing the urgency of reaching agreement on disarmament, welcomed, as a first step in the direction of a resumption of negotiations, the agreement on principles reached between the Soviet Union and the United States. He commended the comprehensive programme for disarmament introduced by President Kennedy earlier in the general debate, which, he said, was flexible and could accommodate reasonable proposals from any quarter.

It was generally recognized by a majority of delegations in the Assembly that, in the light of the U.S.-Soviet agreement on principles to guide future disarmament negotiations, the next step should be to set up an appropriate negotiating body as soon as possible. Through its representatives Canada constantly emphasized the urgency of overcoming the remaining obstacles to an early resumption of detailed negotiations in an agreed forum, and was active in suggesting various practical steps to this end. On November 24, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs suggested to the First Committee an expansion of the Disarmament Committee on a geographical basis; he stressed the importance of recognizing the responsibility for disarmament which is vested in the United Nations as a whole, and the value of making provision for regular reports from the negotiating body to the Disarmament Commission.

In the course of discussion in the First Committee it became clear that further bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union would be the most effective method of working out the question of the composition of the negotiating body. The Assembly therefore unanimously adopted, on November 28, a resolution (1660) which called upon the two powers to continue their discussions and to submit a report before the end of the session. Subsequently, the two powers reported that they had reached agreement on the addition of eight non-aligned countries (Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic) to the original Ten-Nation Committee (Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States). This report was embodied in a resolution also endorsing the "statement of principles" to guide resumed negotiations. This resolution recommended that the new 18-Nation Committee urgently undertake negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international controls on the basis of the agreed principles. In addition, the resolution endorsed a feature which was of particular interest to Canada, namely that the United Nations be kept fully informed of the work of the Committee; the resolution requested the Disarmament Committee to submit to the General Assembly a report on agreement as soon as it had been reached, and in any case to submit to the United Nations Disarmament



Commission, not later than June 1, 1962, a report on the progress achieved. The resolution (1722), which reflected ideas put forward by the Canadian Delegation in the Assembly, was welcomed and fully supported by Canada; it was unanimously adopted on December 20. At the close of 1961, it was expected that the new 18-Nation Disarmament Committee would meet in Geneva about the middle of March.

Prior to the adoption of the resolution endorsing the setting up of the new Disarmament Committee, two proposals were put before the Assembly which dealt with the question of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons. The first proposal, submitted by Sweden and five other countries, suggested that an enquiry be made "as to the conditions under which countries not possessing nuclear weapons might be willing to enter into specific undertakings to refrain from manufacturing or otherwise acquiring such weapons and to refuse to receive in the future nuclear weapons on their territories on behalf of any other country". It requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the results of this enquiry to the Disarmament Commission not later than April 1, 1962. The resolution (1664) was adopted by the Assembly on December 4 by vote of 58 in favour, 10 opposed and 23 abstentions. Canada voted for the resolution on the grounds that the proposed survey could serve a useful purpose in clarifying the viewpoint of governments on this important issue. It was made clear that the Canadian reply to the survey would reflect the continuing policy of the Government that the only effective way of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons was through the adoption of a broad international agreement binding on all states. The second proposal, an Irish resolution (1665) which was unanimously approved on the same day, called on all states, particularly those possessing nuclear weapons, to use their best endeavours to secure an international agreement containing provisions under which all states would refrain from giving or receiving nuclear weapons or the information necessary for their manufacture.

### **Nuclear Testing**

Hopes for an early agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests under a reliable system of international control suffered a serious setback when the Soviet Union rejected a revised Western draft treaty in April 1961—a treaty which made significant concessions to the Soviet view in an effort to break the deadlock then prevailing. Not only did the Soviet Union reject the draft treaty, it reversed its earlier position on several crucial questions.

The situation further deteriorated when, on August 30, the Soviet Union, after secret preparations, explicitly renounced the voluntary three-year-old moratorium and undertook a lengthy series of tests. The announcement ended the tripartite nuclear test ban negotiations which were still officially in progress. This disturbing development gave a sense of urgency to the discussion of nuclear testing in the General Assembly, as exemplified

by the submission of five resolutions generally aimed at stopping nuclear tests and eliminating nuclear weapons.

Canada played a leading role in securing the adoption of a resolution appealing to the Soviet Union not to explode a 50-megaton nuclear device, as threatened by Premier Khrushchov. In addition to this resolution (1632) which was adopted on October 27 with an overwhelming majority, Canada also made a direct protest to the Soviet Union in connection with the planned explosion. The Soviet Union disregarded both the United Nations resolution and the direct appeals made by many governments, including the Canadian Government, and conducted the most powerful nuclear explosion ever recorded.

In keeping with Canada's firm opposition to nuclear weapons tests, the Canadian Delegation also supported two resolutions designed to deal with the resumption of testing. The first, submitted by India and sponsored by several other countries, urged the nuclear powers to refrain from further testing until a binding agreement to end the tests had been reached. The resolution (1648) was adopted on November 6 by a vote of 71 in favour (including Canada), 20 opposed and 9 abstentions. The second resolution on this subject, co-sponsored by the United States and Britain, urged a renewal of the nuclear test ban talks at Geneva to work toward an international treaty to end tests with effective control provisions. The resolution (1649) was adopted on November 8 by a vote of 71 in favour, including Canada, 11 against, with 15 abstentions.

Two other resolutions, sponsored mainly by African nations, went somewhat beyond the scope of actual testing. The first resolution called on all states to refrain from carrying out nuclear tests in Africa and to refrain from using African territory for "testing, storing or transporting" nuclear weapons, and to respect the African continent as a denuclearized zone. This resolution (1652) was adopted by the General Assembly on November 24 by a vote of 55 in favour, none against, with 44 abstentions. Canada, although supporting that part of the resolution relating to nuclear tests in Africa, could not agree with measures proposed and abstained on the resolution as a whole. The second resolution sought to declare that the use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances was contrary to the United Nations Charter and a violation of international law. The resolution (1653) was adopted on November 28 by a vote of 55 in favour, 20 against, including Canada, with 26 abstentions. In opposing this resolution the Canadian Delegation pointed out that a declaration prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons would not be an effective way of dealing with the nuclear threat, which could only satisfactorily be met through binding and controlled agreements for nuclear disarmament. Canadian doubts about the wisdom of adopting this resolution were reinforced by two significant developments that took place after the resolution's adoption in Committee, namely, the decision to resume negotiations on a nuclear-test ban agreement and the



hopeful signs that agreement would soon be reached concerning the resumption of general disarmament negotiations in an appropriate negotiating forum. In these new circumstances, the Canadian Delegation considered that the proposal to convene a world conference might detract from the efforts to negotiate binding disarmament agreements.

The General Assembly adjourned at the end of the year with the question of the testing of nuclear weapons still not apparently any closer to a solution but with some significant signs of progress on the question of disarmament. During the sixteenth session, the Canadian Delegation repeatedly made clear Canada's firm opposition to nuclear testing and its continued conviction that the only lasting solution for world peace must come through detailed negotiations leading to a binding agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control and verification.

### *Effects of Atomic Radiation*

Canada has a long-standing record of leadership in and effective contribution to United Nations efforts to promote international scientific research and the exchange of information on the effects of atomic radiation on human health. Since its establishment in 1955, Canada has been an active member of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR).<sup>\*</sup> Moreover, at all subsequent General Assembly sessions Canadian Delegations have been closely associated with successive United Nations efforts to evolve further international exchanges, assistance and co-operation in this important field. Canada's special interest in this sphere of United Nations activities is of course closely related to Canada's determination to explore every possibility of progress in the field of disarmament and the cessation of nuclear tests.

The resumption of nuclear tests in the atmosphere by the Soviet Union, which coincided with the first weeks of the sixteenth session, compelled Canada and other like-minded countries again to consider action which would reflect the concern of all peoples about the harmful effects of a further rise in the level of radio-active fall-out. Thus, there was widespread demand in the General Assembly for a firm stand against nuclear testing and for concrete measures to increase world understanding of the health effects of radiation and the geographical pattern of atmospheric radio-activity.

An item entitled "the Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation" had already been placed on the agenda of the General Assembly's sixteenth session and was allocated to the Special Political Committee. Under normal circumstances, the General Assembly would have been content to take note of the annual report of UNSCEAR on the progress made in the preparation of its second com-

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<sup>\*</sup> The Committee is composed of Representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Mexico, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R.







*Photo: United Nations*

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Howard C. Green, addresses the sixteenth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly.

prehensive report on the somatic and hereditary effects of radiation, which is to be submitted at the seventeenth session. This agenda item, however, took on a new note of urgency with the resumption of Soviet testing. At the insistence of the Canadian Delegation the Special Political Committee gave first priority to it in the order of its business.

At the first meeting of the Committee on October 16, Canada and several co-sponsoring countries, eventually numbering 24, and representing all major groups of nations except the Soviet Bloc, submitted a comprehensive draft resolution. A competing draft resolution, tabled by Czechoslovakia, sought to deal with the annual progress report of UNSCEAR in a purely routine fashion and thus avoid according importance to the new situation arising from Soviet nuclear tests. During the debate in the Special Political Committee, however, it soon became evident that the Canadian proposals would receive the support of most member states, particularly after a number of minor amendments had been accepted by the co-sponsors and incorporated in the original text.

The Canadian draft resolution incorporated three broad objectives. First, it recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a declaration to the effect that "both concern for the future of mankind and the fundamental principles of international law impose a responsibility on all states concerning actions which might have harmful biological consequences for the existing and future generations of peoples of other states, by increasing the levels of radio-active fall-out". Secondly, the resolution proposed steps designed to reinforce and, as far as possible, to accelerate the work of UNSCEAR with special reference to the problem of radio-active fall-out. Finally, in a separate and distinct section, the resolution contained a concrete proposal for regular and frequent recording on a world-wide basis of the incidence and concentrations of radio-activity in the atmosphere.

As a result, the World Meteorological Organization is considering how to incorporate in its present world-wide weather reporting system a scheme for the measurement of atmospheric radio-activity and the wide and rapid dissemination of the data obtained. This scheme was conceived specifically to broaden general knowledge about the pattern and intensity of the radio-active element in the earth's environment.

On October 20, 1961, the Canadian and other co-sponsors, succeeded in obtaining priority for the resolution over the Czechoslovakian draft in the voting in Committee. The Canadian proposals were then adopted by 75 votes in favour, none against, with 17 abstentions including notably the Soviet Bloc. On October 27, the General Assembly by a similar overwhelming vote in plenary formally adopted the Canadian resolution, which has since been published as United Nations Document A/Res/1629 (XVI), dated October 30, 1961. The Czechoslovakian resolution, which had not been rejected by the Special Political Committee, did not muster the two-thirds majority support in plenary necessary for its final adoption.



It was a matter of great satisfaction for the Canadian Delegation that the important principles and concrete recommendations it has proposed had received such wide support. In particular, the General Assembly's request to the World Meteorological Organization to study the feasibility of developing a world-wide scheme for the monitoring and synoptic reporting of atmospheric radio-active levels opens new possibilities for international co-operation in this important field. Since the adoption of resolution 1629 (XVI), Canada has continued to work for the development of a programme designed to facilitate the early implementation of the General Assembly's proposal by the World Meteorological Organization with the assistance of technical advice from UNSCEAR and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

### *Peaceful Uses of Outer Space*

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly achieved notable success in promoting international co-operation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes. Lack of agreement as to the organization and methods of work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space had delayed for two years even the beginning of United Nations work in this important field. It was, therefore, all the more remarkable that at the sixteenth session, there was unanimous agreement to enlarge the membership of the Committee, to renew its initial terms of reference and to entrust to it and to a number of Specialized Agencies important additional responsibilities.

From the outset, Canada has consistently pressed for an active United Nations role in respect of the peaceful uses of outer space. Canada was a member of the Ad Hoc Committee established at the thirteenth session which, in spite of the Soviet Union's boycott, was able to prepare a useful report describing the legal and technical questions requiring study. At the fourteenth session Canada was also instrumental in helping to secure unanimous approval of resolution 1472 establishing a new 24-member Committee.\* It was, therefore, a matter of great concern and disappointment that the hopes implicit in this measure of agreement were not realized. Accordingly, the Canadian Delegation to the sixteenth session was determined to spare no effort to overcome the paralyzing deadlock so that a vigorous start could be made on the vital task of achieving international co-operation in outer space before a new dimension had been added to the earthly quarrels of states.

Item 21 entitled "Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" was inscribed on the agenda largely to take account of the

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\* Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Sweden, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic, Britain and United States.

fact that the membership of the Committee was due to expire at the end of 1961. However, since no report had been prepared, the Soviet Union at first objected to consideration of this item by the First Committee of the General Assembly. A number of countries, including Canada, immediately took the initiative in organizing a first, purely procedural, meeting of the Outer Space Committee, without accepting the Soviet argument that the item could not be taken up in the absence of a report. The meeting of the Outer Space Committee on November 26 did greatly facilitate the later discussions in the First Committee.

Renewed negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union produced agreement on the choice of officers for the Outer Space Committee. Sufficient agreement between them was also reached on the working methods of the Committee when the Soviet Union at long last gave up its insistence on formal recognition that the rule of unanimity should apply in that body. For their part United States, Canada and the majority of the other members of the Outer Space Committee, which had opposed the Soviet view, were prepared to accept that the Chairman would in his opening statement emphasize his intention to try to reach decisions without the necessity of formal voting.

In the meantime, the United States, Canadian and other interested delegations had prepared a far-reaching draft resolution which was tabled on December 2, 1962 with the sponsorship of Australia, Canada, Italy and the United States. After discussions and amendment in the First Committee, the draft eventually attracted the co-sponsorship of the 24 original members of the Outer Space Committee and was approved by the General Assembly as resolution 1721 on December 20, 1961.

This important decision enunciated for the first time two significant principles of the law applicable to outer space. First it was recognized that international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, applied in outer space. Second, it was affirmed that outer space is free for exploration and use by all states and that no part of it could be subject to national appropriation. The resolution also recognized that the United Nations is the focal point of world interest in the peaceful uses of outer space. In this context it requested the Outer Space Committee and the Secretary-General to maintain a registry of data on all launchings of objects into orbit or beyond. At the same time, the World Meteorological Organization and other Specialized Agencies were invited to collaborate in preparing a broad new programme for the use of satellites for meteorological research and forecasting. Similarly, it encouraged the International Telecommunication Union to foster international co-operation in regard to the use of satellites for communications purposes. Finally, resolution 1721 reaffirmed the original terms of reference of the Outer Space Committee as expressed in resolution 1472 and reappointed the original 24 members with four additional new members, Outer Mongolia, Morocco, Chad and Sierra Leone.



Pursuant to this resolution, the Outer Space Committee is expected to make a beginning on its important task not later than March 31, 1962. The encouraging agreement and the widespread interest revealed at the sixteenth session gave rise to the strong hope that a fruitful period of international collaboration in the peaceful uses of outer space had at last been inaugurated.

### *Admission of New Members*

The United Nations counted 99 members when the sixteenth session of the General Assembly opened in New York on September 19, 1961.

On September 22 the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council, adopted a resolution admitting Sierra Leone as the 100th member of the Organization. Canada, along with the other members of the Commonwealth, co-sponsored this resolution.

The membership of the United Nations was increased to 101 on October 13 when Syria resumed the seat which it had occupied as an original member of the Organization prior to the creation of the United Arab Republic in 1958.

Two more members were added to the United Nations on October 27 with the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. When their applications were considered in the Security Council on October 25 the Soviet Union announced that it would make the admission of Mauritania dependent on that of Mongolia. China made it clear that it considered Mongolia, "totally unqualified" for membership in the United Nations, having come "increasingly under Soviet domination" and shown itself "a willing tool of armed aggression against neighbouring regions". Because, however, it did not want its opposition to Mongolia's admission to be used as "a pretext, however meagre and unjustified" for delaying the admission of Mauritania, which it heartily supported, China did not participate in the vote. The application of Mongolia was accordingly approved for recommendation to the General Assembly by 9 votes in favour, with 1 abstention, that of the United States. The Security Council then considered the application of Mauritania which was approved over the objections of the United Arab Republic by 9 votes, with the Soviet Union abstaining. In plenary the admission of Mongolia was approved without vote while that of Mauritania was approved by a vote of 68 in favour (including Canada) 13 opposed, with 20 abstentions and 1 member absent.

The Assembly unanimously approved, on December 14, the admission of Tanganyika as the 104th member of the United Nations. A former trust territory under the United Kingdom administration, Tanganyika attained independence on December 9. Canada joined with 29 other delegations in co-sponsoring the resolution calling for the admission of its sister state from the Commonwealth into the Organization.

## *Chinese Representation*

For the first time since 1950, when a resolution aimed at replacing the Nationalist Chinese Delegation by representatives of the Peking government was defeated, the question of the representation of China in the United Nations was accorded a full-scale debate during the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. At each session between 1959 and 1961, procedural moves—which became known as the moratorium—prevented both substantive consideration of the question and any change in Chinese representation.

At the sixteenth session, two agenda items were requested, one by New Zealand entitled: “Question of the representation of China in the United Nations”, and one by the Soviet Union entitled: “Restoration of the lawful rights of the People’s Republic of China in the United Nations”. Both items were considered concurrently by the General Committee and both were accepted for inscription on the Assembly’s agenda after a short debate, the New Zealand item by a margin of 15 votes in favour to none against, with 5 abstentions (Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Costa Rica, U.S.S.R.); the Soviet item by 7 in favour (Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ghana, Liberia, Niger, U.S.S.R.), 3 against (China, Philippines, Costa Rica), with 10 abstentions. These decisions were subsequently accepted by the Assembly without a formal vote. Canada was not a member of the General Committee.

When the substantive debate commenced, two draft resolutions were before the Assembly, one submitted by the Soviet Union which called for the immediate removal of “representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique” and their replacement in the United Nations and all its organs by representatives of the government of the People’s Republic of China; the other, by Australia, Colombia, Italy, Japan and the United States requesting a decision that any proposal to change the representation of China would be regarded as an “important” question under the United Nations Charter, requiring a two-thirds majority vote. Towards the end of the debate, Cambodia, Ceylon and Indonesia introduced an amendment to the Soviet resolution designed to eliminate most of its offensive terminology and to substitute a simple request for a decision to seat Communist Chinese representatives in the United Nations and all its organs.

In subsequent voting, the five-power draft resolution was approved by a substantial majority of 61 (including Canada) to 34 against with 7 abstentions. The Soviet resolution was defeated by a vote of 37 in favour to 48 against (Canada), with 19 abstentions. The amendment to the Soviet resolution was voted on in two parts but suffered the same fate, the votes being 23 in favour to 40 against (Canada), with 39 abstentions and 30 in favour to 45 against (Canada), with 29 abstentions.

During the general debate, the Canadian Delegation’s statement was explicit in rejecting the Soviet resolution because it prejudged the issue under consideration, was inequitable and was contrary to the interests of



the United Nations. It was equally explicit in supporting the five-power resolution because, in the Canadian view, the question was clearly an “important” one within the meaning of the United Nations Charter. At the same time, the statement indicated that Canada was willing to consider carefully any proposal to settle the question of Chinese representation equitably. To this end it suggested a full examination of all elements of the question, by whatever means might be found generally acceptable, so that by the next session of the General Assembly a solution might be anticipated which would carry the general judgment and serve the cause of justice and peace. In the Canadian view, these ends would not be achieved by the extinction of the political identity of Formosa but would be served by recognition of the right of the people of Formosa to determine their own future.

## ***Elections to the Councils***

At each regular session, the General Assembly holds elections to fill three of the non-permanent seats in the Security Council and six of the seats of the Economic and Social Council.

### **Security Council**

By secret ballot, the Assembly elected Venezuela and Ghana as non-permanent members of the Security Council to serve the regular two-year term commencing January 1, 1962.

In the election for the third non-permanent seat a deadlock developed over the candidacies of Romania and the Philippines. The parties involved eventually agreed, after a series of inconclusive ballots, to an arrangement whereby the term of office for the seat to be filled would be split in accordance with previous precedents. Subject to the approval of the Assembly, Romania would be elected for the first year, resigning as of December 31, 1962, while the Philippines would be elected for the calendar year 1963. In the balloting which followed, Romania was elected to serve the first-year term on the Council.

In accordance with a similar arrangement adopted at the fifteenth session, the Assembly also elected Ireland for a one-year term on the Security Council in replacement of Liberia.

As a result of these elections, membership of the Security Council for 1962 is as follows:

Chile, China, France, Ghana, Ireland,  
Romania, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic,  
United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

### **Economic and Social Council**

In the first ballot in the elections for the Economic and Social Council, the Assembly elected Australia, Colombia, Senegal and the United States as

members of the Council. Later it elected India and Yugoslavia to fill the two remaining vacancies. These new members began their three-year terms on January 1, 1962.

Also serving on the Economic and Social Council during 1962 are Brazil, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Poland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and Uruguay. Of these 12 members, Brazil, Denmark, Japan, Poland, U.S.S.R. and United Kingdom will have completed by the end of the year the three-year term of office for which they were elected at the fourteenth regular session of the General Assembly in 1959.

## *The Congo*

The crisis in the Congo which began in July 1960 with the mutiny of the "force publique" continued to be a matter of major concern to the United Nations throughout 1961.

On January 17 the crisis deepened when the deposed Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba was transferred to Elisabethville. The announcement by the Katanga Government on February 13 that he and two of his companions had been "massacred" by villagers after escaping from custody led to demonstrations in Afro-Asian and Soviet bloc countries and several of them expressed their disapproval by extending recognition to the regime which Lumumba's political heir, Gizenga, had set up in Stanleyville as the legal government of the Congo.

In February the Security Council met to discuss the continuing crisis. The Soviet Union submitted a resolution demanding sanctions against Belgium, the arrest of Katanga Premier Tshombe and General Mobutu, the termination of United Nations operations in the Congo within one month and the dismissal of the Secretary-General. Despite intensive Soviet pressure the Council rejected this resolution and on February 21 adopted without a dissenting vote a resolution sponsored by the United Arab Republic, Ceylon and Liberia which urged that all appropriate measures be taken including the use of force "if necessary in the last resort" to prevent the occurrence of civil war. The resolution also called for the immediate withdrawal from the Congo of all Belgian and other foreign military personnel and political advisers not under United Nations command.

Initial attempts to implement that part of the resolution dealing with the withdrawal of foreign advisers led to a deterioration in the United Nations' relations with the Central Government. Clashes occurred between United Nations troops and elements of the Congolese National Army notably at the Port of Matadi from which United Nations personnel, including some Canadian communications troops, were eventually forced to withdraw. The atmosphere gradually improved, however, and on April 17 President Kasavubu and a special United Nations mission signed an



agreement whereby the Central Government accepted the Security Council's resolution of February 21 and undertook to re-examine appointments of foreign personnel under their authority.

Meanwhile there had been some changes in the makeup of the United Nations forces. Early in 1961 the United Arab Republic, Morocco and Guinea withdrew their contingents from the Congo. These losses were subsequently made up by the arrival of nearly 5,000 additional Indian troops and another 1,000 Malaysians as well as smaller additional contributions from other countries. Nevertheless, throughout the year the United Nations Command was handicapped in its efforts to maintain law and order by a shortage of troops.

Although the Conciliation Commission appointed at the end of 1960 had been unable to effect a national reconciliation some of its major recommendations were embodied in an African-Asian resolution adopted by the General Assembly on April 15 which amongst other things urged that the Congo's Parliament be reconvened. At this resumed fifteenth session the General Assembly also adopted resolutions which reiterated demands for the withdrawal of Belgian personnel from the Congo and appointed a four-member Commission to investigate the death of Lumumba.

Since the beginning of 1961 there had been a series of initiatives by Congolese political leaders directed at reaching a solution to the country's constitutional problems. These efforts culminated in a conference of all the important leaders except Gizenga early in March at Tananarive, where agreement in principle was reached on plans for a loose confederation of states as the future constitutional pattern for the Congo. No substantive measures were taken to give effect to this agreement however and it became clear at a subsequent conference in Coquilhatville in April that wide divergencies still existed between the Leopoldville Government and Mr. Tshombe's regime. When Mr. Tshombe attempted to leave the initial session of the Coquilhatville Conference he was detained at the airport by Central Government troops and later taken to Leopoldville where he remained under house arrest until June.

Thanks largely to the efforts of United Nations Representatives, the Central Government and Gizenga's regime in Stanleyville finally agreed on the reconvening of Parliament at Lovanium late in July under the protection of United Nations troops. On August 2 Parliament approved a broadly based Government headed by Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula with Mr. Gizenga occupying the position of First Vice-Premier.

Renewed efforts by the United Nations to carry out its task of apprehending and evacuating foreign military personnel and political advisers led to a deterioration of the situation in Katanga. On September 13 serious fighting broke out between United Nations forces and the Katanga gendarmerie who in many cases were directed by foreign mercenaries. On September 17 the Secretary-General, Mr. Hammerskjold, who had arrived

in Leopoldville at the invitation of Prime Minister Adoula to discuss ways in which United Nations aid to the Central Government could be developed, decided to fly to Ndola to arrange a ceasefire with Mr. Tshombe. The following day it was announced that Mr. Hammarskjold had been killed when his plane crashed near its destination. The tragic death of the Secretary-General dealt a severe blow to the United Nations efforts in the Congo. Despite this set-back, however, a ceasefire was arranged between Tshombe and Mr. Khiari, the United Nations Representative.

During the uneasy period following the ceasefire agreement the United Nations continued its efforts to bring about a political reconciliation between the Central Government and the provincial Government of Katanga. These efforts were not successful and tension increased. In the face of growing pressure from the extreme nationalists Central Government forces made an unsuccessful attempt early in November to invade Katanga from Kasai Province. At the same time elements of the Congo National Army based on Stanleyville moved toward the northern frontier of Katanga.

Although Mr. Gizenga had accepted the position of Vice-Premier in the Central Government, he later returned to Stanleyville and began a political campaign aimed at the overthrow of Mr. Adoula's Government. On November 11 the world was reminded once again of the unstable situation in the Congo by the tragic news that 13 Italian airmen serving with the United Nations had been brutally massacred at Kindu by Congolese troops based on Stanleyville.

In an atmosphere of growing pressure to put an end to secessionist activities in Katanga the Security Council discussed the Congo situation again in late November. After protracted debate the Council adopted a resolution which reaffirmed its authorization for the use of force if necessary by the United Nations Command to apprehend mercenaries and political advisers. The adoption of this resolution was followed by a period of further tension in Katanga. A campaign of provocation and intimidation against United Nations personnel by the local gendarmerie led to further fighting in December when United Nations troops in Elisabethville were forced to take measures to protect their security and freedom of movement. This second round of bitter fighting which resulted in considerable loss of life and damage to property ended only after a meeting had been arranged under United Nations auspices between Mr. Tshombe and Prime Minister Adoula at Kitona on December 20. At this meeting Mr. Tshombe signed an eight-point declaration under which among other things he recognized the unity of the Republic of the Congo and the authority of the Central Government over all parts of the Republic.

Throughout the year the problem of financing the United Nations Operation in the Congo continued to be a matter of growing concern as certain member countries maintained their refusal to contribute towards the special Congo assessment. Fortunately, the General Assembly provided



temporary relief by adopting, by a vote of 67 (Canada) to 13, with 15 abstentions, a proposal for an appropriation of \$80 million to cover costs of United Nations operations in the Congo up to June 30, 1962.

### *The Palestine Problem: UNEF, UNTSO*

In 1961 the Palestine problem was discussed at the resumed fifteenth session and at the sixteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly. On both occasions the debate was concerned with the problems of the Palestine refugees and UNRWA's efforts to alleviate them, but it ranged beyond the situation of the refugees to cover many aspects of the Palestine problem including, in particular, the Middle Eastern policies of various great powers.

A dispute between Jordan and Israel was brought to the attention of the Security Council in March. The occasion arose when, in pursuit of its intention to mark its Independence Day, April 20, 1962, by holding a military parade in Jerusalem, Israel arranged a rehearsal which required the movement into Jerusalem on March 17 of tanks, armour and artillery. Advance notice of its plan and assurances of peaceful intention were both given before the event. Jordan nevertheless regarded the presence of the heavy equipment in the vicinity of Jerusalem as a violation of the General Armistice Agreement. With Israel's Representatives absent from the meeting, the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission on March 20 confirmed the Jordanian case, the Chairman having voted with the Jordanian Representatives. Thereupon Jordan took the matter to the Security Council, which on April 11 endorsed the decision of the Mixed Armistice Commission, urged Israel to comply with this decision and requested the members of the Mixed Armistice Commission to co-operate so that the General Armistice Agreement would be complied with. At a further meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission on April 19, when the Chairman abstained on an Israeli motion to bind both governments to implement all the articles of the armistice agreement, the Israeli delegates walked out and the plans for the parade on April 20 were carried out.

Despite the acuteness of the disagreement between Jordan and Israel regarding the Independence Day parade, the situation on the borders between Israel and its Arab neighbours was relatively peaceful during the year. An air battle between Israeli and U.A.R. aircraft near the Gaza strip on April 28, and a difficult period in June on the Syria-Israel border showed, however, that the tension was high under the superficial calm.

To prevent the development of tension into serious border incidents, the United Nations maintains two peace-keeping military groups in the Middle East. Of these the older is the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), composed of more than 100 officers seconded from the armed forces of United Nations member states. These officers, 17 of

whom are Canadian, maintain a vigilant watch on the borders between Israel, Syria and Jordan. The second and much larger group is the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). Under the command of Major-General P. S. Gyani of India, and with Headquarters in the Gaza strip, this force oversees the Israel-UAR demarcation line. The Canadian contingent of 950 officers and men is the second largest national element serving with UNEF.

### **Race Conflict in South Africa**

The question of "Race Conflict in South Africa resulting from the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa" has been on the agenda of the General Assembly every year since 1952. For many years Canada, together with a number of countries, abstained on apartheid resolutions on the grounds that the recommendations were outside the competence of the Assembly and because of a belief that condemnatory resolutions passed by the United Nations would not contribute to the improvement of racial conditions in South Africa. Canada, however, voted in favour of a moderate resolution in 1958 but again abstained on a more strongly worded resolution in November 1959.

International attention was focused on South Africa's racial policies by the incidents at Sharpeville and Langa in March 1960, when 116 Africans taking part in demonstrations against pass laws, an integral part of the *apartheid* system, were killed by police action. These events were brought before the Security Council by African members of the United Nations and the Secretary-General was asked to hold consultations with the Government of South Africa to make arrangements to maintain the principles of the United Nations Charter. Mr. Hammarskjöld visited South Africa in January 1961 and had inconclusive discussions with the South African Government.

Consideration of the *apartheid* item by the fifteenth session of the General Assembly was held over until the resumed session and took place immediately after the conclusion of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference on March 16, 1961, at which Dr. Verwoerd had announced that South Africa would withdraw from the Commonwealth when it became a republic on May 31, 1961. This additional evidence of South Africa's determination not to make any modification of its racial policies noticeably strengthened the attitude of many delegations which had in the past sought moderate resolutions on this question.

At the resumed fifteenth session the African Delegations insisted that a strong resolution on *apartheid* should be brought forward which would include recommendations for diplomatic and economic sanctions, while the Asian Delegations were in favour of a more widely acceptable resolution which would avoid specific sanctions. In the end, the two groups submitted separate draft resolutions, both of which deprecated policies based on racial discrimination, censured the racial policies of the South African Government



as inconsistent with the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and noted that these policies had led to international friction endangering international peace and security. The main difference between them was that the African resolution recommended that all states should take various forms of sanctions against South Africa, while the more moderate Asian resolution requested all states to consider taking such separate and collective action as was open to them, in conformity with the Charter, to bring about the abandonment of racial discrimination.

The African resolution was approved in committee by 47 in favour, to 29 against (including Canada), with 18 abstentions, but was dropped before the final plenary vote because the paragraphs recommending sanctions failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority. The Asian resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote of 95 in favour (including Canada), 1 against (Portugal), with no abstentions.

The discussion of *apartheid* at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly in November 1961 followed very closely the pattern of the resumed fifteenth session. A resolution sponsored by the African members condemned in the strongest terms South Africa's continuing practice of *apartheid* policies and called for the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations and for diplomatic and economic sanctions to be imposed by all members of the United Nations. An alternative resolution, sponsored by Asian countries, condemned South Africa's racial policies in equally strong terms, urged all states to take individual action to bring about an abandonment of these policies and again called upon South Africa to change its policies. Amendments to the Asian resolution were proposed which would have had the effect of calling for South Africa's expulsion from the United Nations, an arms embargo and oil sanctions.

The Canadian Delegation felt that the General Assembly should record unequivocally its condemnation of South Africa's racial policies and its desire for their alteration, but did not favour punitive measures. In the voting in committee on the African resolution, Canada voted against the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations and abstained on the sanctions clauses and on the text as a whole. When the three clauses covering expulsion and sanctions were voted on together in plenary and defeated, the African resolution was withdrawn.

The Canadian Delegation supported the Asian resolution and was prepared to vote for it in its entirety. In committee and in plenary, Canada voted against the amendment suggesting expulsion, voted against the amendment recommending the arms embargo and abstained on the amendment calling for petroleum sanctions. All three amendments failed to obtain two-thirds approval and were dropped. The Asian resolution in its original form was adopted by 97 votes in favour (including Canada), 2 against (Portugal, South Africa), with Guinea abstaining (because it considered the resolution too mild).

## Algeria

Negotiations to end the Algerian rebellion were attempted twice in 1961 but failed. French and Algerian National Liberation Front negotiators met first at Evian in France from May 20 to June 13. Talks were resumed on July 20 at Lugrin near Evian but were broken off on July 26 at the request of the FLN. Agreement could not be reached on the Sahara, on the safeguards and guarantees to be given to non-Muslim Algerians, on the status of the future relationship between France and Algeria, and, on the Algerian side, on the problem of guarantees for self-determination. The negotiations, however, seemed to have brought closer the respective points of view and by the end of the year it was expected that a cease-fire agreement would be signed early in 1962.

At the request of a group of African and Asian member countries the question of Algeria was inscribed on the agenda of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly and allocated for consideration by the First Committee at its 1219th to 1227th meetings from December 14 to 19. Discussion centered on a draft resolution co-sponsored by 35 African and Asian delegations. Couched in much the same terms as the resolution adopted at the fifteenth session, the draft advocated self-determination and territorial integrity, and sought recognition of the responsibility of the United Nations to contribute towards this objective. The draft concluded with a call to the two parties to resume negotiations. However, a major change from last year's text was the attempt to specify that the "Provisional Algerian Government" was one of the two parties in question.

The negotiations and secret talks which were then thought to be taking place between the French and the Algerian National Liberation Front set the tone of the First Committee debate in which 59 delegations participated. Most African and Asian countries stressed the necessity of respecting the territorial integrity of Algeria, commented favourably on the guarantees offered to non-Muslim Algerians and urged that negotiations should progress. On the other hand, some Western delegations expressed the view that the draft resolution was contentious in that it endorsed the Algerian National Liberation Front's approach to the question and prejudged some of the issues in dispute. They also emphasized that at such a delicate stage in the negotiations it would be unwise for the General Assembly to approve such a resolution. In accordance with past practice France did not take part in the debate.

When the draft resolution was put to a vote by roll call in the First Committee on December 19, it was adopted by 61 to none, with 34 abstentions. The abstaining delegations were from Western Europe, North and South America (including Canada), the Commonwealth and French-speaking Africa. The resolution was subsequently approved in plenary without discussion on December 20 by a similar vote of 62 in favour, none against, with 38 abstentions.



## *Franco-Tunisian Dispute Over Bizerta*

The dispute between France and Tunisia over the French base at Bizerta came before the United Nations in July, 1961, after violent fighting between French and Tunisian forces had broken out. The Security Council met at the request of Tunisia, and on July 22 adopted an interim resolution calling for a cease-fire and the return of all armed forces to their original positions. While the cease-fire appeal was complied with, the French refused to withdraw their troops to the positions previously held without Tunisian guarantees concerning communications between the various base installations. The United Nations Secretary-General visited Tunisia, at the request of President Bourguiba, in an unsuccessful attempt at conciliation. The Security Council ultimately adjourned without adopting any final resolution.

Tunisia and 34 other states, mostly African and Asian, subsequently wrote to the Secretary-General requesting a special session of the General Assembly. This third special session took place between August 21 and 25, and ended with the adoption of a resolution which was critical of France and called for negotiations for withdrawal of French forces. The vote was 66 in favour, none opposed, with 30 abstentions (including Canada).

Canada's decision to abstain, as the Canadian Representative explained during the debate, related to the wording of some parts of the resolution. Canada was in sympathy with much of its content. In particular, Canada endorsed the resolution's expression of concern that France had not fully complied with the provisions of the interim Security Council resolution, and supported the appeal to the parties to enter into immediate negotiations. However, Canada did not consider that the prospects for such negotiations would be favoured by critical references in the resolution's preamble to the effects of the presence of French armed forces on Tunisian soil. The Canadian Representative also questioned whether a reference in the operative portion to the object of negotiations as being "agreed measures . . . for the withdrawal of all French armed forces from Tunisian territory" did not go too far in prejudging the conclusions to be reached by the negotiations.

## *Kuwait*

Shortly after Kuwait assumed responsibility for the conduct of its foreign affairs and negotiated a new agreement with Britain to replace the former Treaty of Friendship between the two countries during June, 1961, Prime Minister Qasim reasserted Iraq's claim to sovereignty over Kuwait and denounced the Anglo-Kuwaiti Agreement. Fearing an invasion from Iraq, Kuwait requested military aid from Britain and Saudi Arabia. Contingents from the two countries were soon stationed along the Iraq-Kuwait border.

On the request of Britain, Iraq and Kuwait, the Security Council met from July 2-7 to discuss the Kuwait issue. A British resolution (which called

upon all states to respect Kuwait's independence) was vetoed by the U.S.S.R. and U.A.R. resolution (which called for immediate withdrawal of British forces from Kuwait) failed to secure sufficient support for its adoption.

Subsequently, the Arab League accepted Kuwait's application for membership to the League despite opposition from Iraq. The League also decided that a military force composed of troops from its members should replace the British troops in Kuwait.

Kuwait was again discussed in the Security Council on November 30 when the U.A.R. introduced a resolution recommending the admission of Kuwait to the United Nations. The U.S.S.R. vetoed the resolution on the grounds that Iraq's claim to Kuwait was valid and that Kuwait was completely dependent on Britain as witnessed by the predominance of British and U.S. oil monopolies in the territory. Because of the Soviet veto, the question of Kuwait's admission to the United Nations was not brought before the General Assembly.

## Goa

Early in December 1961 tension increased sharply along the borders of Goa, Damao and Diu, the enclaves which made up Portuguese India. India accused Portugal of provoking unrest in border areas, conducting a military buildup, instituting repressive measures against people of Indian origin and refusing all offers to negotiate a settlement of differences. For her part, Portugal made a declaration of peaceful intentions, denied India's charges and claimed India was threatening the sovereign rights of Portugal under the United Nations Charter.

The President of the Security Council received letters from the Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, on December 8 and 11 and from Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13. Acting Secretary-General U Thant on December 14 appealed urgently to the Portuguese and Indian Prime Ministers to ensure that the increasingly serious situation did not deteriorate further and threaten peace. Replying on December 16, Prime Minister Nehru stated that "the only solution conforming to the principles and purposes of the Charter, resolutions of the United Nations and the irreversible course of history is for Portugal to leave its colonies in India. . .". India, he added "cannot tolerate this state of affairs indefinitely". On December 17, Indian military forces entered the three Portuguese enclaves.

The Security Council met on December 18 to consider Portugal's request that Indian "aggression" be stopped, a cease fire ordered and the invading forces of the Indian Union withdrawn from Goa, Damao and Diu. The Soviet Union, finding the Portuguese request objectionable, opposed adoption of the agenda but was defeated in this move by a vote of 7 to 2 (Ceylon, U.S.S.R.)



with 2 abstentions (Liberia, United Arab Republic). During the course of its three meetings on December 18, the Council heard statements by Dr. Vasco Viera Garin of Portugal, Mr. C. S. Jha for India, and members of the Council.

Shortly after midnight, December 19, the Council failed to adopt two draft resolutions. The first draft resolution, sponsored by Ceylon, Liberia and the United Arab Republic, would have rejected the Portuguese complaint, called on Portugal to cease hostile activities and expressed the view that Portugal's claim to the enclaves in India constituted a threat to peace and to the unity of India. It was defeated by a vote of 4 in favour (Ceylon, Liberia, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic) to 7 against (Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States). The second draft resolution presented by France, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States would have called for the withdrawal of Indian forces and urged India and Portugal to negotiate their differences in accordance with the principles of the Charter. The vote was 7 in favour (Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States) to 4 against (Ceylon, Liberia, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic). The negative vote of the U.S.S.R. defeated the draft resolution. Mr. Adlai Stevenson (United States) declared after the voting that the Security Council's failure to act on Goa was "the first act in a drama" which could end with the death of the United Nations. He recalled the fate of the League of Nations when it failed to resist aggression.

In his statement of December 18, 1961, Prime Minister Diefenbaker expressed Canada's grave disappointment and anxiety that there had been a resort to force over Goa. At the same time he declared his belief that this was a situation in which "the United Nations could and should play a helpful role".

## Korea

During the fifteenth session, the debate on the annual Korean item did not take place until the resumed session (March-April 1961) and discussion did not advance beyond the procedural stage. A draft resolution similar in terms to previous resolutions was submitted on April 10, 1961, but was not debated. On April 21 the First Committee decided to adjourn consideration of the Korean item until the sixteenth session.

The main issue dealt with was the procedural one of which Korean representatives should be invited to attend debates. A resolution was adopted inviting representatives of both South and North Korea to attend the debate, without right of vote, with the proviso for North Korea that it should "first unequivocally accept the competence and authority of the United Nations within the terms of the Charter to take action on the Korean question". This resolution was adopted by the First Committee by a vote of 59 in

favour (including Canada) to 14 against, with 22 abstentions. The First Committee adjourned without considering the acceptability of the North Korean response to this invitation.

During the sixteenth session the First Committee again adopted, on December 13, a resolution inviting representatives of both South Korea and North Korea "first unequivocally accepts the competence and authority of the United Nations within the terms of the Charter to take action on the Korean question as has already been done by the Republic of Korea". This resolution was adopted by a vote of 63 in favour (including Canada) to 18 against, with 19 abstentions. The North Korean response to this invitation was sharply critical of the United Nations and concluded with the declaration that "the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will not recognize and will declare null and void any resolution to be adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its unilateral discussion of the Korean question without the participation and consent of the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea". A resolution to the effect that the North Korean reply provided "no basis for participation of a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the discussion of this question" was adopted by the First Committee on December 19 by a vote of 54 in favour (including Canada) to 17 against, with 22 abstentions.

On December 20 the First Committee adopted by a vote of 55 in favour (including Canada) to 11 against, with 20 abstentions, a resolution co-sponsored by 15 members, including Canada, which recalled that the United Nations is rightfully empowered, under the Charter, to take action in Korea; reaffirmed that the objectives of the United Nations in Korea are "to bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of Government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area"; urged that continuing efforts be made to achieve these objectives; and requested the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) "to continue its work in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly". This resolution was subsequently adopted by a plenary session of the General Assembly on December 20 by a vote of 60 in favour (including Canada) to 11 against, with 27 abstentions.

## **Hungary**

The United Nations continued to concern itself with the question of Hungary in 1961. Sir Leslie Munro, the United Nations Special Representative on the question of Hungary submitted, in November 1960, his second report on the situation in Hungary in which he stated ". . . that the people of Hungary are subject to foreign domination, that troops of an alien power remain on their soil, and that, in consequence, the Hungarian people are denied the elementary right of freely choosing those whom they



wish to govern them". In April, 1961, at the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly, the Delegation of the United States circulated a draft resolution co-sponsored by 21 other countries, including Canada. It called attention to Sir Leslie's report and to the continued disregard by the Soviet Union and the present Hungarian regime of the General Assembly resolutions concerning the situation in Hungary. Due to lack of time, this resolution was not debated nor voted upon.

In December 1961, while the sixteenth session of the General Assembly was in progress, Sir Leslie Munro reported again on the situation in Hungary. He pointed out that although the Hungarian authorities had made a certain number of concessions in the domestic field, these improvements had to be set against a background substantially unchanged since the time of his previous report. The Delegation of the United States therefore once again inscribed an item entitled "The Question of Hungary" on the agenda. The resolution which had been submitted at the fifteenth session but for which there had been insufficient time for debate, was adopted on December 20 by a vote of 49 in favour (including Canada), 17 against, with 32 abstentions.

## **Tibet**

Each year since the Chinese Communist Government suppressed the Tibetan revolt in 1959 an item on "the question of Tibet" has been inscribed on the agenda of the General Assembly. At the fourteenth session the Delegations of Malaya and Ireland submitted a resolution which affirmed the Assembly's belief that respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law. The resolution also called for respect for the fundamental rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 45 in favour (Canada), 9 against, with 20 abstentions. A similar draft resolution was proposed at the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly in April 1961 but in the event the item on Tibet was not reached before the session adjourned on April 21.

At the sixteenth session the Delegations of El Salvador, Malaya, Ireland and Thailand proposed a resolution which expressed concern over the continuation of events in Tibet, including the violation of fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and suppression of their distinctive cultural and religious life, and anxiety over the hardships these events have caused the Tibetan people; reaffirmed the conviction that respect for the principles of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is essential for the evolution of a peaceful world based on the rule of law; called for the cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan people of

their fundamental human rights and freedoms including their right to self-determination; and expressed the hope that member states would make appropriate efforts towards the achievement of the purposes of the resolution.

During the debate on the resolution three viewpoints were expressed. Those in favour of the resolution based their stand on condemnation of Chinese repressive actions in Tibet and the principles of human rights and self-determination. Only the communist bloc Delegations defended the Chinese, arguing that they had replaced feudalism with enlightened socialism, that Tibet was a domestic Chinese affair and, therefore, beyond the competence of the United Nations and that the resolution represented a cold war operation. A third group expressed sympathy for the Tibetan people but indicated that they would abstain on the ground that the legal status of Tibet was not clear.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 56 in favour (Canada), 11 against, with 29 abstentions.

### *Cuban Complaint Against the United States*

In the fall of 1960 the General Assembly inscribed on its agenda for the fifteenth session an item submitted by the Cuban Government which referred to "the various plans of aggression and acts of intervention being executed by the Government of the United States of America against the Republic of Cuba, constituting a manifest violation of its territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence, and a clear threat to international peace and security".

Discussion of the Cuban complaint in the First (Political) Committee took place in the third week of April 1961 while military operations were being carried out in Cuba by counter-revolutionary forces.

Four draft resolutions were tabled by member states for the consideration of the Committee: (a) a Romanian draft resolution appealing "to the States whose territory and means are being used for the attack on the Republic of Cuba to stop without delay every assistance to those who are carrying out this armed attack" (Document A/C 1/L.274), (b) a Mexican draft resolution appealing "to all States to ensure that their territories and resources are not used to permit the civil war in Cuba" (Document A/C 1/L.275); (c) a seven-power Latin American resolution referring the dispute to the Organization of American States and exhorting all Member States to abstain from any action which may aggravate existing tensions" (Document A/C 1/L.276), and (d) a Soviet draft resolution condemning "the United States and other countries on whose territories counter-revolutionary bands are being formed, trained and armed, and from whose territories invasion of the territory of the Cuban Republic is being carried out" (Document A/C 1/L.277).



The Canadian Delegation favoured referral of the Cuban complaint to the Organization of American States as it felt that the regional organization offered adequate machinery for the settlement of the differences between Cuba and the United States.

The Canadian Delegation therefore lent its support to the resolution sponsored by Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela. In the voting, however, operative paragraph 1 referring the dispute to the Organization of American States failed to gain the necessary two-thirds majority. The seven-power resolution, as amended, was adopted on April 21, 1961 by a vote of 59 in favour (including Canada), 13 against and 24 abstentions. The Mexican resolution was not approved. The draft resolutions submitted by the U.S.S.R. and Romania did not reach the voting stage.

# III

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

### *Survey of the Economic and Social Council*

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was established by the United Nations Charter (Articles 60-72) and is one of the principal organs of the United Nations having a status comparable in the economic and social spheres to that of the Security Council in the political field. It is composed of 18 members, elected by the General Assembly for staggered terms of three years, one-third of the seats on the Council being filled by elections each year. The Council is the United Nations body responsible to the General Assembly for the whole field of international economic and social activity.

Canada was one of the first members of the Council and served on it from 1946-48, from 1950-52 and again from 1956-58. While Canada has not been a member of the Council since then, Canadian participation in the Council's functional commissions and in the United Nations Specialized Agencies (that is, those inter-governmental agencies which have negotiated agreements with the United Nations) remained extensive during the past year. (For details of Canadian membership on ECOSOC, functional commissions and selected standing committees and special bodies see Appendix II).

#### Functions

Article 1(3) of the Charter states, among other things, that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character. This task has been delegated to the Council which is responsible for the whole field of international economic and social activity, and is the co-ordinator of the economic and social programmes carried on by the United Nations and its various agencies and bodies. In order to carry out its responsibilities the Council was given the authority to initiate studies; make recommendations to the United Nations, member states and the Specialized Agencies; prepare draft comments; call conferences; enter into agreements with the Specialized Agencies and perform services at the request of member states, the Specialized Agencies and the Security Council. ECOSOC receives regular reports from the Specialized Agencies, the regional economic commissions, the functional commissions and bodies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Relief and



Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Permanent Central Opium Board (PCOB), the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Committee on Industrial Development (CID). The Council, in turn, makes an annual report on its work to the General Assembly. (See Document A/4820 for ECOSOC's 1961 report.)

### ECOSOC Functional Commissions and Subsidiary Organs

To carry out its responsibilities for initiating programmes and co-ordinating activities in the economic and social field, the Council has four different types of bodies: seven functional commissions, four regional economic commissions, four standing committees and seven special bodies. The functional commissions of ECOSOC and the one subcommission are responsible for work in specific fields and include the Statistical Commission, the Population Commission, the Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Social Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, and the Commission on Human Rights. During 1961, Canada served on the Population, International Commodity Trade, Narcotic Drugs and Social Commissions.

The four regional economic commissions are the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). These commissions are responsible for regional economic relations with the countries of other regions and for providing economic and statistical information. Canada became a member of ECLA on October 11, 1961.

One of the four standing committees of the ECOSOC is the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), which has 24 members and has general responsibility in the field of technical assistance. The Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, has seven members and is charged with examining and reporting on the consultative relationships which the Council should accord to international non-governmental organizations. The Committee for Industrial Development (CID), with 30 members, advises the Council on matters related to the acceleration by the less industrialized countries of their industrial development. The fourth standing committee is the Interim Committee on the Programme of Conferences which has five members and is responsible for the scheduling of international conferences.

The seven special bodies may be broken down into three subgroups, concerned respectively with economic and social development, administration and narcotic drugs. In the economic field the Governing Council of the Special Fund (18 members including Canada) is responsible for providing systematic and sustained economic and social technical assistance to the less developed countries. The Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Com-

modity Arrangements (ICCICA) has four members and is responsible for convening inter-governmental study groups, making recommendations to the Secretary-General on the convening of Commodity Conferences and for co-ordinating activities of individual commodity study groups and councils. The Technical Assistance Board (TAB) has nine members and is responsible for co-ordinating the activities carried out under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA). In the social field, is the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which has 30 members, including Canada, and gives assistance, particularly to less developed countries in their development of permanent child health and welfare services. Under the heading of narcotics are the Permanent Central Opium Board (PCOB) which has eight members whose function it is to watch the legal movement of narcotic drugs in order to prevent leakages into illicit traffic and the Drug Supervisory Body (DSB) which has four members and which examines the assistance of world requirements for narcotic drugs. In the administrative field, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (18 members) specializes in the implementation of the agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

Composition of ECOSOC in 1961

The Council is composed of 18 members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly, with six members being elected each year for a term of three years. During 1961, the following countries were members of ECOSOC.\*

|                    |                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Afghanistan (1961) | Japan (1962)                    |
| Britain (1962)     | Jordan (1963)                   |
| Brazil (1962)      | New Zealand (1961)              |
| Bulgaria (1961)    | Poland (1962)                   |
| Denmark (1962)     | Spain (1961)                    |
| El Salvador (1963) | U.S.S.R. (1962)                 |
| Ethiopia (1963)    | United States of America (1961) |
| France (1963)      | Uruguay (1963)                  |
| Italy (1963)       | Venezuela (1961)                |

During the sixteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly, Australia, Colombia, India, Senegal, United States of America and Yugoslavia were elected to the Council for terms of office from January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1964.

Council Sessions in 1961

On April 4, 1961, the date scheduled for the opening of the thirty-first session, the Council was composed of only 17 members due to the failure of

\*The date in brackets represents the year in which that country's term of office expires.



the fifteenth session of the General Assembly to elect a successor to the seat vacated by the Netherlands on December 31, 1960. When the Council convened the Soviet Union drew attention to the provisions of the Charter and challenged the legality of an ECOSOC meeting while there were 17 elected members. Although the United States and British Delegates took issue with this view, a Secretariat legal opinion placed the onus on all United Nations members to decide whether the Council could constitutionally meet with only 17 members. The Council decided, therefore, to postpone substantive meetings until the eighteenth member had been elected. On April 18, 1961, Italy was elected by the General Assembly to fill the vacancy and the Council held its thirty-first session from April 19 to 28. Canada was represented at both the April 4 meeting and at the thirty-first session by an observer.

Due to the delay in the opening of the thirty-first session, the Council did not consider all the items on its agenda and, for the first time, held a contested election for the Presidency. Considerable time was devoted to discussion of questions relating to the economic development of less developed countries, especially those items which dealt with the problem of price fluctuations of primary products, international economic co-operation, the principles which should underlie industrialization, population growth and the methods of providing increased and flexible assistance to the less developed countries. In the social field, the Council endorsed the Unesco report on the development of information media in the less developed countries and recommended preparations for an international conference on travel and tourism. Elections to the functional commissions were held at the thirty-first session.

The thirty-second session of the Council was held in Geneva from July 4 to August 4, 1961. A Canadian observer was also present at this session. A number of important questions were before the Council, including a proposal for a world food programme, the difficulties of the producers of primary products, sovereignty over natural resources and a proposal for the creation of a United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). Considerable attention was also devoted to the use of volunteers in United Nations and Specialized Agencies technical assistance programmes and a proposal for a United Nations conference on the application of science and technology to the less developed areas. The Council placed increased emphasis on the desirability of co-ordinating and integrating the various United Nations and agency programmes in the technical assistance field. There was also considerable discussion on the questions of centralization versus decentralization of technical assistance activities and responsibilities and the supervision of technical assistance programmes by the Technical Assistance Committee.

At the thirty-second session, the Council emphasized the importance of social aspects of development. It considered the "Report on the World Social







*Photo: United Nations*

Mr. Gordon Aiken, M.P., Canadian Representative to the Second Committee, signs the Final Act of the Pledging Conference for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

Situation” and stressed the importance of maintaining a balance between economic and social development and urged Governments to give special attention to agricultural co-operatives, land reform, juvenile delinquency and the integration of different types of technical assistance from various sources. It was at this session that the Council decided to increase the membership of the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Social Commission, and the Commission on International Commodity Trade from 18 to 21 members. The membership of the Population and Statistical Commissions was increased from 15 to 18 members and that of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs from 15 to 21 members. In increasing the membership of the functional commissions, the Council was urged to give due regard to geographical representation. The subject of human rights also received considerable attention at this session, especially those questions relating to the prevention of racial and religious discrimination and the need for greater social, economic and political rights for women in the less developed countries. As is its normal practice, the Council also considered the annual reports of the various functional commissions and special bodies which report to it.

On December 21, 1961, the Council opened a two-day resumption of its thirty-second session to complete action on items left from its summer meeting in Geneva and to take action on items arising from decisions taken by the General Assembly at the first part of the sixteenth session. The major decisions taken by the Council were the inclusion of an item in its agenda for the thirty-third session on the infringement of trade union rights, an extension of the membership of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, a recommendation that privileges and immunities be applicable to the International Development Association and the election of countries to the various Council bodies. The membership of the Technical Assistance Committee was increased from 24 to 30 at the resumed thirty-second session.

## *Economic Questions*

### *Economic Development of Under-developed Countries*

Under the Charter of the United Nations members are pledged “to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom” and the Acting Secretary-General recently stated that “no activity of the United Nations is more important than meeting that pledge”. The Charter further states that the United Nations shall promote “higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development”.



In recent years, the development activities of the United Nations and related agencies have received increased attention. This greater emphasis on development problems has, of course, been accentuated in large measure by the achievement of membership in the United Nations by many newly-independent under-developed countries. Activities in this field include the provision of capital and technical aid by industrially advanced countries and various international co-operative measures designed to create favourable conditions for balanced economic growth through increased international trade and investment. Most financial and technical assistance to under-developed countries has been channelled through bilateral programmes such as the Colombo Plan and the various United States aid programmes. Multilateral assistance programmes, under the auspices of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, have also played an important role, however, and Canada has recognized this through substantial contributions to these United Nations programmes. Some of the more significant aspects of economic development discussed in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in 1961 are reviewed in subsequent sections of this chapter and the activities of the operative United Nations agencies in this field are also summarized. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation, the principal United Nations financial assistance institutions, are discussed, with other Specialized Agencies, in Chapter IV.

The Economic and Social Council held its thirty-first session in New York from April 19 to 28, and its thirty-second session in Geneva, from July 4 to August 4, 1961. In its discussions, the Council dealt with many important subjects including industrialization, international trade, employment, utilization of food surpluses, the application of science and technology for the benefit of less developed areas, and the flow of economic assistance to countries in the course of development.

The discussions in the Second Committee of the General Assembly have traditionally been centred on trade and aid. From the Canadian point of view, the most important item at the sixteenth session was that dealing with the World Food Programme described in detail below. On the aid side, most of the resolutions adopted reflected the concern of the less developed countries to press forward as rapidly as possible with their economic development. A proposal to establish regional planning institutes under United Nations auspices was unanimously approved, as was a proposal to step up the industrial development activities of the United Nations. Special attention was given to the needs of Africa, where the proposals endorsed by the Second Committee for advancing sound and self-sustained economic development were considered to be particularly relevant.

The belief that new impetus should be given to laying the foundations for accelerated and balanced economic development through improved trading

conditions and through massive international assistance found expression in the proposal of the United States of America to designate the 1960's as the "United Nations Decade of Development". In giving unanimous support to this proposal, the members of the United Nations pledged their energies and resources for a period of ten years to make a long-term attack on the evils of poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy.

On the trade side, at the sixteenth session, the resolutions before the Second Committee reflected the conviction of many states that the problems of the primary commodity producing countries should receive immediate attention. A resolution originally proposed by Argentina, co-sponsored by eight other states and approved unanimously by the Assembly, touched upon all these questions in turn and concluded with a recommendation that immediate consideration should be given to holding a special international conference at which the problems of international commodity trade could be discussed and possible solutions propounded.

A total of 13 resolutions put forward at the Second Committee received plenary approval at the sixteenth session.

### World Food Programme

During the course of 1961 substantial progress was made in bringing closer to reality the proposal made by the Canadian Prime Minister at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly to create an international organization, such as a food bank, to provide food for relief of hunger and suffering in United Nations member states.

Acting upon the invitation in the Assembly's Resolution 1496(XV), the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization convened a meeting of a group of experts in Rome in January to consider how available surplus foodstuffs could be mobilized for distribution in areas of greatest need, particularly in the economically less developed countries. They submitted a report in February which in turn was taken by the Director-General as the basis for a further report published in March entitled, "Development through Food—A Strategy for Surplus Utilization".

This report suggested an expanded programme of aid involving an increase in total aid from the present level of about \$3.6 billion to \$5-\$6 billion per year, in which food aid would be balanced with capital aid in such a way as to represent 20 to 30 per cent of the total capital aid provided. The report estimated that over the next five years perhaps about \$12.5 billion worth of commodities would become available for use outside normal commercial channels. The major emphasis in the report was placed upon economic development programmes including the establishment of national reserves of commodities, with about one-third of the aid programme being devoted to social development and welfare distribution.



The report was submitted to a 13-nation Advisory Committee of interested countries, including Canada, which met in Rome from April 5 to 12. At that meeting the Canadian Delegation took the view that in the light of the repeated failures of similar efforts on the international plane since the end of the war, it might be more realistic if a modest beginning were made on a multilateral basis so as to be within the financial reach of most United Nations member countries, and with the initial objective of providing for the world's emergency food requirements arising out of distress or disaster conditions. This idea was carried further by the United States Delegation which proposed a \$100 million three-year programme to which the United States would contribute \$40 million in commodities; their proposal also envisaged the use of limited resources for pilot projects such as school lunch programmes and/or schemes involving large amounts of labour.

During the meetings of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems and the FAO Council later in May and June there appeared to be considerable support for the modest approach suggested by Canada and it was widely recognized that much of the programme envisaged in the Director-General's report, which would be devoted to economic development purposes, was in fact being carried out by means of bilateral arrangements, and would probably continue to be handled in that way. A fresh impetus was given to the food bank idea by the Economic and Social Council which, at its thirty-second session in July, adopted resolution 832 (XXXII) recommending to Governments the specific proposal for an initial \$100 million programme, and requesting the Secretary-General and the Director-General to consult further with a view to formulating detailed procedures and arrangements through which a multilateral programme could most effectively be carried out. This they did during August.

The FAO Conference which met in Rome during November therefore had before it fairly concrete proposals jointly drafted by the late Secretary-General and the Director-General. At the conclusion of the Conference, during which the Canadian Delegation announced the Government's willingness to contribute up to \$5 million in cash and commodities, resolution 1/61 was unanimously adopted establishing, subject to the concurrence of the General Assembly, an initial experimental three-year World Food Programme (WFP) of approximately \$100 million with contributions on a voluntary basis, to be undertaken jointly by the FAO and the United Nations in co-operation with other United Nations agencies and appropriate inter-governmental bodies. It also established an Inter-governmental Committee (IGC) of 20 nations, half of which (including Canada) were elected by the FAO Council on November 24, 1961, and the other half by the ECOSOC on December 22. The function of the IGC was to provide guidance on policy, administration and operations of the WFP, and it was to meet in Rome from February 12 to 20, 1962 to develop detailed procedures and arrangements for the programme on the basis

of FAO Resolution 1/61, taking due account of the Joint Report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General. These proposals, constituting in effect the Charter of the World Food Programme, were to be considered and approved at concurrent sessions of the FAO Council and the Economic and Social Council in New York in April 1962.

Following the FAO Conference, the General Assembly took the necessary complementary action to establish the World Food Programme by passing resolution 1714. By that stage it was beginning to appear that much of the support for the WFP was related to expectations of the less developed countries that it would bring to them substantial benefits in the area of economic development.

The encouraging developments reported above raise hopes that within the coming year there will come into being a UN/FAO organization designed to provide relief from hunger and malnutrition among needy countries.

### **United Nations Capital Development Fund**

At its fifteenth session in 1960 the General Assembly, in resolution 1521 decided "in principle that a United Nations Capital Development Fund shall be established", and that a Committee of 25 member countries should be convened in 1961 "to consider all concrete preparatory measures including draft legislation necessary to that end". Britain and the United States, two of the largest potential contributors to a UNCDF, voted against the resolution, and Canada abstained. Proposals for such a fund had been under discussion since the sixth session of the General Assembly in 1951.

Canada was one of the countries designated by the President of the General Assembly to be a member of the Committee of 25. Before the first meeting of the Committee in May-June 1961, Canada, along with other potential donor countries indicated that participation in the Committee's work did not imply any commitment to participate in any Capital Development Fund which might be established. In the Committee meetings, some members, including Canada, endeavoured to emphasize consideration of "other concrete measures" in order to avoid the creation of new international aid machinery on the grounds that the need for such machinery had largely been met with the creation of the International Development Association (an affiliate of the World Bank (IBRD)). Moreover a UNCDF would compete for funds and scarce personnel and involve a wasteful duplication of effort with the IDA. Nevertheless the majority were clearly bent on preparing "draft legislation" for a UNCDF.

The Report of the Committee of 25 was noted by the ECOSOC at its thirty-second session in July-August 1961 and was placed before the Second Committee at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly in November. In addition to an agreed set of 12 principles to govern the provision of international aid, the report recommended that the General Assembly adopt



a resolution which would have the Committee of 25 complete the drafting of legislation before the seventeenth session. Canada had voted against this recommendation in the Committee of 25. In the Second Committee and in plenary Canada abstained. Both the United States and Britain voted against the resolution. Nevertheless it received overwhelming endorsement both in committee and plenary.

It is anticipated that the Committee of 25 will hold meetings in 1962 prior to the seventeenth session in an endeavour to fulfill the mandate given to it at the sixteenth session to prepare the necessary legislation for a UNCDF. Nevertheless major donor countries continue to oppose the establishment of additional international machinery for the provision of capital assistance to under-developed countries, and even if the legislation is drafted the availability of the resources necessary for it to function remains uncertain.

### United Nations Development Decade

One of the major initiatives in the area of international economic co-operation at the sixteenth session was the American proposal for a United Nations Development Decade. The basis of this idea was that the decade of the 1960s required special and united efforts if the world community were to enter the last quarter of this century in an environment of economic strength and social and hence political stability, with the benefits of prosperity and technological advances shared fairly among all countries. It recognized the fundamental fact that while most dependent territories had achieved or very nearly reached political independence by the end of the 1950s, large numbers of less economically and socially developed countries faced a stern challenge in the years immediately ahead to build up rapidly, and with the help of other countries, firm foundations for their national destinies. Problems of poverty, hunger, illiteracy, and disease must be overcome among hundreds of millions of people, whose numbers are rapidly increasing.

The proposal that the Assembly should proclaim a United Nations Decade of Development, and in so doing pledge its members to a renewed but long-term assault on the low standards of living of the less developed countries, was made by United States President Kennedy at the beginning of the sixteenth session. Implicit in his proposal were three fundamental ideas:

- (1) The gigantic task of accelerating economic growth warranted a ten-year programme of intensive international economic co-operation prefaced by detailed but comprehensive planning.
- (2) The assault on "under-development" would have to be pressed on all levels—social as well as economic, utilizing private as well as public capital;

- (3) The co-ordinating authority of this massive programme would necessarily have to be the United Nations itself, which would in the process become the major source of assistance—advisory, technical, and financial—for its less developed member states.

Unfortunately, the debate in the Second Committee was marred by an unprecedented display of “cold war” acrimony; but, after almost two weeks during which 23 formal and as many informal amendments were considered, resolution 1710(XVI) was unanimously adopted. Canada, while not a co-sponsor, actively supported the American initiative, and in commending the resolution suggested that the World Food Programme might constitute one aspect of the Development Decade Programme.

As a first step in achieving its objectives, resolution 1710 called upon the Secretary-General to develop and present to the thirty-fourth session of the ECOSOC (July 1962) proposals for the intensification of United Nations activities in a number of areas—industrialization, agrarian reform, the elimination of hunger, illiteracy, and disease, vocational and technical education, the application of science and technology, trade, statistical analysis, and co-ordination of the overall aid effort.

A companion resolution 1715 (XVI) contained specific proposals designed to begin implementing the general concept of the Development Decade. As finally approved, this resolution called upon member states to review their contributions to the Special Fund and to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance so that the combined targets of the two programmes might reach \$150 million in 1962.

### **United Nations Special Fund**

The United Nations Special Fund came into operation on January 1, 1959 as a result of a decision of the twelfth session of the General Assembly in 1957. The Canadian Delegation played an important role in the negotiations leading to the Fund's establishment and Canada has served on the Governing Council of the Fund since its inception. The Special Fund's purpose is to provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of under-developed countries, primarily in the area of relatively large projects beyond the range of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Such undertakings include pilot projects and demonstration centres, surveys, research work, and the provision of equipment, training and experts—in what is called the field of pre-investment technical assistance.

The Special Fund programme is financed by voluntary contributions from members of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies with recipient governments responsible for the local costs of projects. At the fifteenth session



member states were urged to increase their contributions to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance so that a total of \$150 million might be available for the two programmes. The amount pledged to the Special Fund totalled almost \$47 million in 1961 and Canada's contribution was \$2.35 million. At the pledging conference for the two programmes for 1962 held in October 1961 the total pledged failed to reach \$100 million. Canada pledged \$2.35 million to the Special Fund and \$2.15 million to the Expanded Programme. The total pledged to the Special Fund for 1962 reached approximately \$55 million by the end of 1961.

The reports of the Governing Council on its fifth and sixth sessions were considered by ECOSOC at its thirty-second session and at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. Up to the end of 1961 the Governing Council of the Special Fund had approved 157 projects calling for a total expenditure of approximately \$300 million of which \$130 million was being contributed by the Fund and \$170 million by recipient governments. Of these projects 59 were training institutes, 67 resource surveys, and the remaining 31 applied research institutes.

The General Assembly in resolution 1715 (XVI) again calls upon member states to review their contributions to the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance so that the combined budgets of the two programmes might reach the target of \$150 million in 1962. A second part of the resolution recommends consideration by the Special Fund of the establishment of a financial advisory service which would provide to developing countries on request, information and guidance as to the availability of development capital.

### Technical Assistance

The purpose of technical assistance is to help less developed countries, at their request, to raise their productivity levels and living standards through the application of the experience and skills of the technologically more advanced countries.

The major element in United Nations programmes of technical co-operation is the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, EPTA.<sup>1</sup> The Expanded Programme which was established in 1949 is financed by voluntary contributions and in 1961 a total of \$40.9 million was pledged to it. EPTA projects are carried out by the United Nations itself (through its Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, a branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat), the

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<sup>1</sup> At its resumed thirtieth session the Economic and Social Council decided that the work of the United Nations in the field of technical assistance should be given the collective name of "United Nations programmes of technical co-operation".

Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The allocation of funds among the nine participating organizations in 1961 was as follows:

| Organization <sup>1</sup> | 1961 Allocation |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| UNTAO .....               | \$ 8,806,838    |
| ILO .....                 | 4,274,019       |
| FAO .....                 | 10,569,053      |
| UNESCO .....              | 6,593,104       |
| ICAO .....                | 1,534,750       |
| WHO .....                 | 6,912,445       |
| ITU .....                 | 804,465         |
| WMO .....                 | 636,622         |
| IAEA .....                | 768,704         |
| Total .....               | \$40,900,000    |

The funds required to meet the cost of local goods, facilities and services are provided by the countries receiving assistance. Assistance to under-developed countries under EPTA includes the provision of experts, fellowships, equipment and supplies as well as the organization of regional training centres and seminars. Since 1950 an average of 71 per cent of EPTA's resources have been allocated to the provision of the services of international experts, 18 per cent to fellowship awards and 11 per cent to equipment. Planning and co-ordination of the overall programme is vested in the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) on which each of the participating organizations is represented. The TAB has its own secretariat and is headed by an Executive Chairman. Individual country programmes within the limit of country financial allocations covering two year periods are formulated on the basis of requests from countries and territories. Special arrangements are made for regional projects and working reserves are retained to cover unforeseen requirements. In order to extend its co-ordination activities into the field where the agencies are carrying out EPTA projects the TAB has established field offices with TAB resident representatives.

Complementary to the EPTA but much smaller in size are the regular technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the IAEA which are financed out of their own budgets. Included in the aid provided by the United Nations from its regular budget in the field of public administration is the OPEX programme whereby operational, executive and administrative personnel are provided to help under-developed countries, and especially newly independent ones, remedy their

<sup>1</sup> See List of Abbreviations on page v.



lack of trained personnel capable of running large national services. OPEX uses the recruitment services of the Expanded Programme.

The Technical Assistance Board is responsible to the General Assembly through the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) of ECOSOC. The TAC consists of the 18 members of ECOSOC and six members elected by ECOSOC. The number of elected members will be increased to 12 in 1962.

The General Assembly must each year approve the allocation of EPTA funds to the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the IAEA and an item to this end is an annual fixture on the Assembly agenda. It is a measure of the success of the United Nations in the technical assistance field that there has been no substantive debate on this item in recent years.

In its deliberations on technical assistance matters in 1961, the Economic and Social Council adopted on the recommendation of the TAC a resolution in which it approved, upon agreement of the recipient government, the consideration of the use of volunteer technical personnel in United Nations programmes on a limited and experimental basis subject to review by the General Assembly. It also acknowledged in a resolution the important role of the TAB Resident Representatives in developing closer co-operation among the various branches of the United Nations family in individual countries and in assisting Governments to relate the assistance they receive to their development needs and programmes.

In recognition of the need for greater co-ordination both at Headquarters and in the field of the various programmes carried out by the United Nations organizations and to study the measures which may be needed to enable countries to derive the fullest benefit from the assistance they receive, the ECOSOC established at its thirty-second session an Ad Hoc Committee of Eight, chosen from among the members of the Governing Council of the Special Fund and the TAC, to study and prepare recommendations on the co-ordination of the United Nations activities in the field of technical co-operation.

Canada's technical assistance policy involves active support for the United Nations programmes. Canadian representatives played an important role in the discussions leading to the establishment of these programmes and have continued to do so in those dealing with the administration of them. Canada's contributions to United Nations programmes of technical co-operation have consistently exceeded proportionately Canada's assessed share of the United Nations regular budget. In 1961 Canada's contribution to EPTA was \$2.15 million. Up to the end of 1961, 660 persons had received training in Canada under the auspices of the United Nations and related agencies. A large number of Canadians have served abroad as experts under United Nations programmes. The Annual Report of the TAB submitted to the thirty-second session of ECOSOC in 1961 indicates that 126 Canadians were serving abroad in 1960 as experts under United Nations programmes of technical co-operation.

## Regional Economic Commissions

The regional economic commissions of the United Nations exist to promote the economic and social development of the area concerned. All United Nations member countries in a geographical region and certain other members that have a substantial and universally recognized role in the area, are eligible for membership in these commissions. In addition, any member of the United Nations may be invited to send observers to meetings of a regional commission of which it is not a member, when matters of concern to it are being discussed.

Until last year Canada was not a member of any of these United Nations economic commissions. However, in October 1961, Canada became a full member of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). Now, all of the countries of North and South America are members, together with France, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras are associate members. Before Canada's admission to membership, Representatives of the Canadian Government participated as observers at ECLA's ninth session which was held in Santiago, Chile, from May 4 to 15, 1961. Following Canada's admission, Dr. Raul Prebisch, the Executive Secretary of ECLA, visited Ottawa in November 1961 at the invitation of the Canadian Government.

Another of these United Nations regional bodies that is of interest to Canada is the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), which includes nations of both Eastern and Western Europe and provides useful opportunities for its members to exchange views on trade and economic problems. Canada was represented by observers at the ECE's sixteenth session which was held at Geneva, April 11-29, 1961. Canadian Representatives also attended several committee meetings and study groups organized by the ECE during 1961. Canada did not play an active role but contributed factual information to some of the technical studies being conducted by the ECE.

A Canadian observer also attended the third session of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) which was held in February 1961 at Addis Ababa. The subjects discussed were of vital importance not only to Africa but to all countries that have a stake in the future of African development. They concluded the economic situation and trends in Africa; the effects on African economies of economic groupings in Europe, and international assistance to Africa. The Commission in 1961 had 31 full members consisting of 26 independent African states which are members of the United Nations and 5 European states with responsibilities for dependent territories in Africa. Eight African territories are associate members of ECA.

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) held its seventeenth session in March 1961 in New Delhi, India. The principal subjects considered included economic development and planning, trade, water resources development, regional co-operation for economic and social development, technical assistance. ECAFE includes 24 full members and 3 associate members.



## *Programmes of Assistance*

### **Aid for Children (UNICEF)**

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly in December 1946 to provide emergency aid to children in war-devastated countries following the terminating of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). In 1950 its terms of reference were revised and, while continuing to provide emergency relief for children in catastrophes, it placed emphasis on long-range programmes of child care particularly in under-developed countries. In 1953 the General Assembly voted unanimously to make UNICEF a continuing part of the United Nations work for an indefinite period.

The aim of UNICEF is to promote permanent health, nutrition and welfare services for children through programmes which countries can continue after the initial stimulus provided by the Fund. UNICEF aid is provided only at the request of governments and those requesting it must be prepared to put into the programme amounts at least equal to those received from UNICEF. This requirement encourages serious consideration before requests are made. It doubles the amount of money made available for the projects by UNICEF, and it establishes the basis for the continuation of the projects after UNICEF aid is terminated.

During 1961 the Fund approved commitments totalling \$37 million an increase of \$6.4 million over 1960 (\$30.6 million) and of \$13.1 million over 1959 (\$23.9 million). The Fund is financed through voluntary contributions from governments and private associations. In 1961 its total income from all sources amounted to nearly \$28 million (compared with \$25.8 million in 1960); over \$23 million of which came from 100 governments (an increase from 98 governments in 1960). The Canadian Government has contributed over \$13 million to UNICEF since 1946, including contributions of \$680,000 in 1959, \$671,000 in 1960 and \$630,177 in 1961 (all in U.S. dollars). The Canadian contribution has been increased for 1962 to \$800,000 (Canadian dollars). During 1961 the Canadian Government donated over 1 million pounds of whole milk powder.

Voluntary contributions from private Canadian sources included \$55,000 collected by Canadian children in their 1961 "Hallowe'en for UNICEF" drive. In addition, Canadians were the third largest supporters of UNICEF Christmas cards, whose sale brought \$900,000 to UNICEF income.

The Executive Board, which met in January, June and December, 1961, had before it a survey on the needs of children, prepared on the basis of information received from 26 Governments, principally in under-developed countries. In view of the survey, the Executive Board decided to review the range of UNICEF with a view to broadening the fields of operation. The Children's Fund was prepared to assist in the preparation of national appraisals in the needs of children.

The new approach involved a major re-orientation in the work of UNICEF, and from a post-war emergency organization, it has developed into an institution to provide help in certain limited fields for children in the under-developed countries, and an agency to assist the world's children by contributing to their economic and social progress.

At its meeting in June 1961 the Executive Board laid special emphasis on the importance of training nationals of the less developed countries in various child welfare services by taking advantage of the OPEX scheme to obtain administrative and executive personnel in the sphere of competence of UNICEF. The Board also emphasized the need to adapt programmes more to the priority needs of countries.

During the debate in ECOSOC, representatives expressed their appreciation of UNICEF's work, approved the plans to widen the activities of UNICEF and welcomed the increasing co-operation with the international technical agencies evidenced by the collaboration in preparing the "Survey of the needs of children". Some representatives suggested that too large a share (nearly 40 per cent) of the resources of UNICEF were being devoted to malaria eradication. It was explained, however, that the ceiling of \$10 million would remain for this undertaking, and where the possibility of eradication appeared remote, expenditure would be reduced in order to extend aid to other projects where it might be more effectively applied. Representatives approved the proposal that recipient Governments should have the responsibility of deciding on the relative priority needs. Education was a field in which UNICEF could make a particularly valuable contribution. Further social services for children were also envisaged.

The Chairman of the Executive Board presented a report on the activities of UNICEF to the Third Committee at the sixteenth session. A resolution was adopted by the Assembly commending UNICEF in the work which it is doing and expressing support for the new approach indicated in the preceding paragraph. Canada was one of the co-sponsors of that resolution.

### **Assistance for Palestine Arab Refugees**

Statistics provided by the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in his annual report for 1960-61 show that at the end of June 1961 there were 1,151,024 refugees on UNRWA's rolls. Of these, 1,039,996 were receiving the benefits of all services while 77,566 received neither rations nor services, and the remainder received some services but not others.

During the year there was no change in the status of the refugees and in his report the Director pointed out the difficulties that prevented their early rehabilitation. He underlined his view that the young adult refugees present the most real and perhaps intractable problem and he also reiterated



his opinion that the majority of refugees cannot be permanently established in their present locations but will have to move across an international frontier in one direction or another if they are to find satisfactory, self-supporting employment. In reviewing the lack of progress made in dealing with the problem of refugees, Dr. Davis referred to the embittering nature of a lifetime of physical privation spent in dependence upon international charity in circumstances which involved loss of self-respect. Finding that it would be unrealistic to assume that the host governments should hold the major responsibility for solving the refugee problem, the Director concluded that even if a solution were to be found, it would take some years to untangle the cumulative socio-economic aspects of the problem.

During the year UNRWA pressed forward rapidly with its three-year programme to increase its educational services, particularly through the provision of greatly increased facilities for giving vocational and educational training to young refugees, and the awarding of scholarships for university study. The basis for this increase was governmental and private contributions received by UNRWA in connection with the World Refugee Year. Dr. Davis estimated that increased governmental and private contributions would be required, however, to meet the operating costs of the new and expanded schools which would be included in UNRWA's budgets of \$37.2 million for 1962 and \$37.8 million for 1963.

Having been continued from the first part of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, the debate on UNRWA at the resumed sixteenth session came to an end on April 21, 1961, when resolution 1604 (XV) was passed. This resolution requested the Palestine Conciliation Commission (established by resolution 194 of the third session) to make efforts to secure the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and to report thereon not later than October 15, 1961. To carry out these responsibilities, the commission enlisted as a Special Representative Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Dr. Johnson, as the Commission's Special Representative, undertook a series of visits to states in the Middle East in order to carry out his instructions to "explore with the host governments and with Israel practical means of seeking progress on the Palestine Arab Refugee problem".

At the sixteenth session the PCC was unable to include in its report any record of progress actually achieved by Dr. Johnson. Nevertheless, it was able to recommend an extension of the use of the "special representative" technique for an additional year and this recommendation was tacitly accepted in resolution 1725 (XVI) adopted on December 20, 1961, which called upon the PCC to intensify its efforts and appealed to the Arab host governments and Israel to co-operate with the Commission in this regard.

In the Canadian view, resolution 1604 (XV), as it developed in the Special Political Committee, did not embody the balanced approach to

the problem that seemed required. The Canadian Delegation abstained on the resolution which, however, passed by a vote of 37 votes to 17, with 38 abstentions.

The trend of debate at the sixteenth session seemed significantly different from that at the fifteenth session. A draft resolution calling for direct negotiations between the parties to the Palestine problem was presented to the Special Political Committee by a group of 16 delegations, mostly African and Latin-American. Another draft resolution presented by the United States offered what appeared to be a balanced approach towards a solution based on the continuance of the Johnson mission. The Canadian Delegation voted in favour of the 16-power draft, which was not in fact accepted by the Committee, and (despite some hesitation because of the emphasis placed on the implementation by the PCC of Paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III)) was able to vote both in the Committee and in the plenary session for the USA resolution which in its final form was accepted on December 20, 1961, by a vote of 62 in favour, none against and 37 abstentions.

### Aid for Refugees

On January 1, 1951 the first United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was appointed. His programme is administered by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees under the guidance of an Executive Committee composed of representatives of 25 United Nations member governments.

In his statements to the Third Committee of the General Assembly (November 22, 1961) and to the sixth session of the Executive Committee (November 6, 1961) the High Commissioner made a brief survey of programmes for both "old refugees" and "new refugees". He distinguished between the "old" groups of European refugees requiring predominantly legal protection, and the new groups of refugees created by developments in various parts of the world, for whom material assistance is the main need. Of prime importance in reducing the number of "old refugees" was the World Refugee Year, extending from June 1959 to the end of 1960. Some indication of the number of refugees who have resumed normal lives as useful citizens in European or overseas countries, is provided by the figures quoted below. At the end of 1959 there were 90,000 unsettled refugees outside camps and 21,000 remaining in camps. By the end of 1961 there were about 8,000 refugees remaining in the camps and the number outside the camps had been reduced substantially.

The High Commissioner for Refugees has also under his mandate several thousand unsettled refugees in the Middle East, but he is not responsible for the more than a million Arab refugees from Palestine who are assisted by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The High Commissioner also has



responsibility for about 5,000 refugees of European origin in China, who are gradually being re-settled elsewhere under a programme carried out jointly by the High Commissioner and the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). Although the High Commissioner has no formal mandate in connection with the one million Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, he has been authorized by the General Assembly to exercise his good offices to encourage international assistance to this refugee group, which is being cared for by the Government of Hong Kong. The General Assembly has also empowered the High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts to encourage assistance to some 300,000 Algerian refugees in Tunisia and Morocco who are not within his formal mandate. The High Commissioner is co-operating with the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in a programme which provides basic necessities for the Algerian refugees.

In the category of "new refugees", Mr. Schnyder also reported on assistance to Angolan refugees in the Congo and to refugees in Cambodia, to Tibetan and Cuban refugees.

The High Commissioner also mentioned in his report the tubercular refugees admitted to Canada. Under this scheme, adopted by the Canadian Government as a special contribution to World Refugee Year, 325 tubercular refugees with their dependents, a total of 826 persons, have been admitted. On the whole the tubercular refugee programme was much more successful than could have been anticipated, and the refugees adapted themselves readily to their environment and established themselves in a comparatively short time. Only 43 patients were still receiving treatment in sanatoria as of July, 1961.

During 1961, Canada made the following regular contributions to refugee programmes:

- (1) UNHCR—\$290,000
- (2) UNRWA—\$500,000 in cash and \$1,500,000 in wheat flour
- (3) The Far Eastern Programme of ICEM—\$60,000

## **Social Questions**

### **Draft International Covenants on Human Rights**

#### **(Civil and Political Rights)**

There are two draft Covenants on Human Rights, one on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the other on Civil and Political Rights. The draft texts of the covenants, which have been before the Third Committee for a number of years, were prepared by the Commission on Human Rights. At the sixteenth session, the Committee decided to allocate 25 meetings to the Covenants on Civil and Political Rights with the hope that it might

thereby complete consideration of almost all the substantive articles. That hope was fulfilled in that the Committee was able to adopt articles 19 to 26 inclusive. (There remain article 2, a key substantive article, and implementing articles 27 to 54 inclusive.) The Committee made more progress in dealing with the Covenants during the sixteenth session than it has ever done before.

Except for particular paragraphs in some of the articles, Canada was able to vote in favour of all the articles considered by the Third Committee in 1961 with the exception of article 26 which was considered impractical from the point of view of implementation. Canada, as a federal state, has the special difficulty that many of the matters dealt with in the Covenants would appear to fall within the provincial field of jurisdiction, and is unable to take a definite position in these matters until the provinces have been consulted. Our acceptance of some of the articles was based on the premise that the Covenants would eventually include an acceptable federal clause. This proviso was set forth in several of the statements made on various articles by the Canadian Delegation at the sixteenth session.

Article 19 deals with freedom of opinion and expression, article 20 the right of peaceful assembly, article 21 with the freedom of association, article 22 with marriage rights, article 23 with the right to take part in public affairs directly or through freely chosen representatives, article 24 with equality before the law and articles 25 and 26 with discrimination of various kinds.

### Freedom of Information

For several years the problem of freedom of information has been debated by various bodies of the United Nations, but in the last three sessions interest has centred on the Third Committee's consideration of a Draft *Convention* on Freedom of Information (Agenda Item 36 of the sixteenth session). Debate on a Draft *Declaration* on Freedom of Information (Item 37), originally transmitted to the Assembly for consideration by ECOSOC in April 1960 as resolution 756 (XXIX), has been postponed for two successive sessions because of the time spent in discussing the Draft *Convention*. The *Declaration* will appear on the proposed agenda for the seventeenth session under resolution A/1683(XVI).

The Draft *Convention* contains a preamble and 19 articles but in the previous two sessions the Committee was able to progress only as far as adoption of Article 2 (see the 1959 and 1960 editions of *Canada and the United Nations*). This rate of progress reflects the fact that some of the articles are very contentious; wide differences of opinion have been revealed not only concerning individual articles, but also about the need for and possible effects of such a Convention. Canada, along with many other countries already possessing a free press, has consistently taken the general position that a convention on freedom of information might have the



opposite effect to that ostensibly intended and might be invoked as a means of restricting rather than promoting freedom of information.

At the sixteenth session Articles 3 and 4 were considered. Article 3 states that nothing in the present Convention may be interpreted as limiting or derogating from any rights and freedoms which may be guaranteed under the laws of any contracting state or any conventions to which it is a part. There were few objections and it was adopted by a vote of 55 (including Canada) to none, with 11 abstentions. Article 4, which has the object of sanctioning the establishment of a right of reply (by the government), took up the rest of the Committee's time available for this item. An amendment was introduced by Latin American countries, some of whom have the right of reply in their legislation, to make it mandatory for a contracting state to establish a right of reply or similar corrective remedy. A considerable argument developed as to whether this article on the right of reply, which many Western delegations believed should not be given any place in the Convention, should be permissive or obligatory. A number of Asian delegates moved a sub-amendment which restored the permissive character and in the course of the debate the Indian Delegate effectively stated the two opposed points of view which were evident throughout. He said that some countries regarded the press as an institution which needed to have certain limitations placed on it while others, like India, regarded the press as a responsible institution which itself served as a guarantor of people's freedom. Canada voted with the majority to adopt the part of the sub-amendment restoring the permissive character of Article 4 on the grounds that it improved the text somewhat. However, recognizing the possible abuses of a right of reply and not wishing to see the principle supported by the very fact of its inclusion in a convention, Canada abstained on the vote which adopted a revised Article 4 reading, "The contracting states recognize that the right of reply is a corollary of freedom of information and may establish appropriate means for safeguarding that right."

By resolution A/1681(XVI) the General Assembly decided to continue consideration of the Draft Convention at the seventeenth session.

## *Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council*

### *Introduction*

There were originally eight functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council established to assist the Council in its work in technical and specialized fields. Of these, the Transport and Communications Commission concluded its work in 1959.

All of the remaining seven, except the Statistical Commission, held meetings during 1961. Their activities are discussed in the following sections. The Statistical Commission, which meets biennially, is scheduled to hold

its twelfth session in New York from April 24 to May 11, 1962. During 1961, Canada was a member on the Social, Statistical and Narcotic Drugs Commissions.

During 1961, the membership was increased on the Human Rights, Social, International Commodity Trade and Status of Women Commissions from 18 to 21. The Population and Statistical Commissions were increased from 15 to 18 members, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs from 15 to 21 members.

### Social Commission

The Commission is composed of 21 members elected by ECOSOC. It makes recommendations to ECOSOC in the field of social welfare and social development, including the elaboration of international agreements. In recent years many delegations have placed increasing emphasis on the importance of social programmes of the United Nations, particularly those activities which are likely to assist under-developed countries to deal with social aspects of economic development.

During the period under review, the Commission held its thirteenth session in New York from April 17 to May 5, 1961.

The Social Commission had met biennially in the past, but, as part of a resolution, "Strengthening of the Work of the United Nations in the Social Field", which was adopted at the thirteenth session, it was recommended that biennial meetings be changed to annual meetings. This resolution also provided for the expansion of the scope of programmes, to include all questions of social welfare, community development, urbanization, housing and social defence. The Commission recognized the value of *ad hoc* expert groups to study special social problems.

The Commission considered the survey of the world social situation, with special reference to the problem of balanced social and economic development.

The Commission unanimously proposed that a long-term program of concerted international action be carried out in the field of urbanization. Special attention is to be given to the problems and needs of developing countries.

In the field of housing and urban development the Commission proposed unanimously that ECOSOC establish a ten-member expert group whose report should be forwarded to the Social Commission for consideration at its fourteenth session.

The Commission recommended that ECOSOC convene at the earliest possible date an *ad hoc* expert group to advise the Commission and Council on the relation of community development programmes to national development programmes.

In the area of social defence (prevention of crime, treatment of offenders, juvenile delinquency, suppression of traffic in persons and of the



exploitation of the prostitution of others) particular emphasis was placed on the problem of juvenile delinquency and the prevention of crime in all countries.

The Commission recommended assistance to governments in newly developing countries in the establishment, extension and improvement of social service programmes. It also asked the council to recommend that technical assistance missions be undertaken as requested by governments for planning assistance, and recommended an increase in technical assistance grants for on-the-spot training of national personnel.

The work programme of the Commission is carried out by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, with the co-operation of other United Nations bodies, including the Specialized Agencies.

### **Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its sixteenth session in Geneva from April 24 to May 10, 1961 to consider problems relating to the international control of Narcotic Drugs. The 21 members (an increase of six over the previous membership) represent countries which are leading manufacturers of narcotic drugs or producers of raw materials for manufactured drugs "of natural origin" or countries where the illicit traffic is a serious social problem. Canada has been a member of the Commission since its inception in 1946.

The main event relating to Narcotic Drugs during 1961 was the Conference held in New York from January 24 to March 30, 1961 to adopt the "Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961". The Convention was opened for signature on April 1 and later for ratification. Canada became the first country to ratify the Single Convention on October 11, 1961.

This new multilateral treaty replaces nine existing treaties with a single instrument, thus simplifying and improving the mechanism for the control of narcotic drugs.

Under the Convention, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs will continue to act as the main political and legislative body of the control system. All the Commission's decisions and recommendations concerning the provisions of the Convention are subject to approval and modification by the Council or the General Assembly in the same manner as the Commission's other decisions and recommendations.

The machinery for administering quantitative control has been simplified by combining the functions of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body. These two technical bodies, which have quasi-judicial power, will be replaced by the newly-created International Narcotics Control Board composed of 11 members of ECOSOC serving in their personal capacity as technical experts, rather than as representatives of their respective governments.

The treaty calls for national control measures over the cultivation of opium poppy, coca and cannabis, as well as legislative and administrative controls of the manufacture and distribution of, and domestic trade in, drugs. Regarding international trade, the Convention adopted the system of import and export authorization which was implemented by the Geneva Convention of 1925.

The Convention calls on parties to give particular attention to the medical treatment, care and rehabilitation of drug addicts. It also recommends that member governments with serious drug addiction problems to provide facilities for the treatment of drug addicts. While Canada is not regarded as having a serious problem of addiction, the Canadian Government adopted legislation in June 1961 providing for the establishment of such institutions and, at the same time, making more meaningful and effective the penalties for offenders found guilty of engaging in the drug traffic.

The Convention states that it is the duty of countries to assist each other and to co-operate with competent international organs in the fight against illicit international traffic. The Convention also calls for the enactment of legislation to ensure that certain actions in the field of narcotics will be punishable offences.

The Convention set up four schedules listing various narcotic substances and a different regime of control for each list according to the extent to which the narcotic substances are likely to be abused. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs may change the control regime with respect to a drug on the recommendation of WHO.

### **Commission on Human Rights**

The Commission on Human Rights held its seventeenth session in New York from February 20 to March 17, 1961. The Commission took note of the report of the Committee on the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile, and transmitted this report to member states for comments, to be incorporated in draft principles which will be submitted to the eighteenth session for study.

The Committee will also undertake a separate study on the right of arrested persons to communicate with those whom it is necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their defence or to protect their essential interests.

Under a reporting system initiated in 1956, the Commission considered the second in the series of periodic reports from governments on human rights, covering the three-year period, 1957-9. It was noted that 59 governments participated in the reporting, as compared with 41 in the first series and the Commission hoped that in future all governments might be persuaded to take part. A committee was established to examine the summaries of periodic reports and to present recommendations.



In its annual review of advisory services, the Commission discussed a report by the Secretary-General on three regional seminars scheduled for 1961 and another three to be held in 1962. Members of the Commission were unanimous in the view that seminars had proved useful and should be continued, although it was urged that they might cover a wider range of problems. Several members favoured a programme of fellowships and scholarships in addition to seminars.

The Commission decided to defer consideration of the draft principles on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices.

On the question of discrimination in education, the Commission commended the adoption by Unesco of a convention and recommendation against discrimination in education and requested ECOSOC to invite states to apply the provisions of the recommendation as fully as possible and to become parties to the convention.

The Commission considered the report of the thirteenth session of its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and concentrated primarily on the chapter relating to manifestation of anti-Semitism and other forms of racial prejudice and intolerance.

By a unanimous vote, the Commission invited all governments, Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue efforts to educate public opinion with a view to eradicating racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance. The Commission also adopted a resolution calling for a Freedom from Prejudice and Discrimination Year in the future and thereafter the observance of a Freedom from Prejudice and Discrimination Day every year.

In the field of freedom of information, the Commission adopted a resolution which would have ECOSOC, after noting Unesco's contribution to the subject, draw the attention of member states to possibilities of action and international co-operation, to promote the development of national information media in the less developed countries, such as those contained in the report and recommendations prepared by Unesco.

The Council would also invite the assistance in this endeavour of the TAB, Special Fund, the Specialized Agencies concerned, regional economic commissions and other public and private agencies.

The eighteenth session will be held in New York from March 19 to April 13, 1962.

### **Commission on the Status of Women**

The Commission on the Status of Women has dealt since its establishment in 1946 with a variety of questions relating to women's rights, especially political and economic rights and opportunities, access to education and property, and social equality.



*Photo: United Nations*

Mrs. Jean Casselman, M.P., Canadian Representative to the Third Committee, chats with Mr. Benoit Bindzi of Cameroun.





The Commission held its fifteenth session from March 13 to 30, 1961 at Geneva. Canada was not represented at this session—Canadian membership having terminated at the end of 1960.

The main questions inscribed on the agenda related to political rights and economic opportunities for women; status of women in private law and access of women to education.

On the question of the status of women in private law, discussion centered on consent to marriage, minimum age of marriage and registration of marriages. The Commission had before it the memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the comments of Governments on the draft convention and draft recommendation on the minimum age of marriage, consent to marriage and registration of marriages and statements submitted by various international women's organizations. The Commission submitted to ECOSOC a draft convention and a draft recommendation incorporating the comments received.

In considering the economic opportunities for women, the Commission discussed the application of ILO Convention No. 111 concerning discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, and passed resolutions concerning expansion of employment opportunities for women and tax legislation applicable to women.

In the field of education, the Commission submitted to ECOSOC resolutions on the access of women to the teaching profession and on discrimination in education. The latter resolution commended to member states the provisions of the Unesco Convention and Recommendation against discrimination in education, and urged special attention to the problems of illiteracy among women.

### **Population Commission**

The Commission is composed of 18 members elected by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Its function is to study and advise ECOSOC on population changes, including migration, and their effect on economic and social conditions.

The Commission held its eleventh session in New York from February 7 to 17, 1961. Noting the mounting interest in population questions, the Commission considered the time appropriate to reiterate the objectives of the United Nations in the field of population. The Commission urged that each government, in devising its own policies to deal with population and economic and social development, should take into account the relevant facts which the United Nations might supply on the interplay of demographic factors and economic and social factors.

In view of the changing emphasis in its work, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to present, at the twelfth session, a long-range



programme for the Commission. The Commission also asked the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration at the twelfth session, a document relating to technical assistance in the field of population.

### **Commission on International Commodity Trade**

Canada was represented at the ninth session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) which was held in New York from May 1 to 12, 1961.

Discussions in the Commission centred largely on the serious long-term problems, particularly for the under-developed countries, arising from the imbalance between current production, or existing productive capacity, and the demand for a number of primary commodities, for many of which prices had been weakening over a period of years. Both long-term and short-term remedies were urged for the chronic weakness of primary commodity products.

One of these involved financial compensation for declines in earnings, and the Commission had before it a report prepared by a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General, entitled: "International Compensation for Fluctuations in Commodity Trade".

The Commission noted the view of the experts that instability in commodity markets has been serious in recent years and there are no good reasons, in the absence of international action in one form or another, for expecting the situation to change.

In view of the complex and technical nature of the experts' report, and the short interval between the publication of the report and commencement of the ninth session, it was decided to give further consideration to the subject at future meetings.

The tenth session of the CICT is scheduled for May 1962 in Rome. Canada's membership on this Commission expired at the end of 1961.

# IV

## SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

### *Introduction*

Canada is a member of all 12 of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. These agencies are bodies with wide international responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields which were established by inter-governmental agreement and brought into relationship with the United Nations at the time of its establishment, or subsequently, in order to carry out the aims of the Charter. Chapter IX of the Charter provides, in part, that member states shall work for the “conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations”, by undertaking to promote “higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; solution of international economic, social, health and related problems, and international cultural and economic co-operation”.

Canada is also a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) established in 1959 which, while not a Specialized Agency, has entered into an agreement with the United Nations and occupies a position comparable to that of the Specialized Agencies.

Co-ordination of the activities of the Specialized Agencies is promoted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination established by the Economic and Social Council. The Committee is composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the Specialized Agencies and the Director-General of the IAEA; it considers not only administrative questions common to the Specialized Agencies, but planned projects on problems of special urgency to be undertaken jointly by several agencies.

### *International Labour Organization*

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established in 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference. Originally associated with the League of Nations, it became in 1946 one of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Through its tripartite structure, a feature unique among the Specialized Agencies, it brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers from the member states to participate in determining ILO activities and policies. It functions through three main organs: the annual International Labour Conference, which is the policy-making body of the Or-



ganization, the Governing Body which is the executive council, and the International Labour Office in Geneva, which is the permanent secretariat of the ILO, headed by a Director-General appointed by the Governing Body. The Office has branches in Ottawa and other cities throughout the world, and field offices for operational activities. Besides these three principal organs, the ILO functions through various subsidiary bodies such as regional conferences, tripartite industrial committees and committees of experts.

The aim of the ILO is to promote social justice by improving working and living conditions in all parts of the world. It strives to achieve this objective by setting international labour and social standards in conventions and recommendations adopted at the regular sessions of the International Labour Conference, by providing technical assistance, and by publishing reports and the results of studies undertaken by its staff.

In its 42 years of existence, the ILO has adopted 116 conventions and 115 recommendations covering a wide variety of subjects. Canada has ratified a total of 20 conventions dealing with labour statistics, hours of work and weekly rest in industry, conditions of employment of seafarers and dock workers, minimum wage-fixing machinery, the employment service, and the abolition of forced labour. As Canada is a federal state in which most labour matters lie wholly or partly within the jurisdiction of the provinces, constitutional considerations impede the ratification by Canada of most ILO conventions.

The forty-fifth International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from June 7 to 29, 1961. The Conference adopted among others, resolutions on the problems of older workers, the development of the regional activities of the ILO, international action in the field of workers' housing, hours of work in agriculture, employment policy and economic and technical assistance for the promotion of economic expansion and social progress in developing countries.

The Conference approved a budget of \$11,115,438 for the work of the ILO in 1962. Canada's share as the sixth largest contributor came to 3.4 per cent which worked out to \$377,925.

Three new member states Kuwait, Sierra Leone and Mauritania were admitted to the ILO during the Conference, bringing to 100 the number of countries belonging to the ILO.

The Conference adopted a convention concerning the partial revision of conventions, adopted by the General Conference of the ILO at its thirty-second session, for the purpose of standardizing the provisions regarding the preparation of reports by the Governing Body of the ILO on the work of conventions and the recommendation concerning worker's housing. It took preliminary action with a view to final discussion next year of three other instruments, a convention and a recommendation concerning equality of treatment of nationals and non-nationals in social security and a proposed draft for a recommendation on vocational training.

The 1961 ILO Conference reflected a number of important changes that had taken place in the Organization. Perhaps the most important is the greatly enhanced role which the less developed and newly independent nations have come to play in the ILO. The importance of these new members of the Organization is evident not just from their vigorous participation in the deliberations and declarations of the Conference, but in the time spent on issues with which they are particularly concerned. It is also seen in the number of new offices established in the newly independent African states, and in the acquisition of additional personnel to staff them.

## ***Food and Agriculture Organization***

The FAO is one of the largest and most important of the Specialized Agencies. Since its foundation in 1945 its membership has risen from the original 42 countries, including Canada, to 99 plus four associate members by the end of 1961.

The work of FAO falls into two main parts. One is to collect and disseminate technical and economic information; the other is to encourage national and international action towards improving methods of production and distribution of agricultural, fishery and forestry products, and to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living.

The eleventh session of the FAO Conference was held in Rome from November 4 to 24, 1961. The main topics considered were proposals for a World Food Programme, international action in the field of pesticides used in agriculture, and "guiding principles for National Agricultural Price Stabilization and Support Policies"; in addition there was the usual review of the world agricultural situation and other developments since the tenth conference.

Apart from the Conference, there were about 150 meetings during 1961 of various FAO committees, commissions and working parties. Of special interest to Canada among these are the following, on which Canada is a member: the Council, which is the Executive Body of the Conference, the Committee on Commodity Problems, the Group on Grains, and the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal which meets in Washington.

Canada ranks fifth among the contributors to the FAO budget and at the eleventh session her share was assessed for the next two-year period at 4.18 per cent, involving an annual contribution of \$599,412.

## ***United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization***

As the result of decisions taken at the eleventh session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) in Paris in December 1960\*, the Organization was

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\*See Canada and the United Nations, 1960.



faced with an important and comprehensive programme in all its fields of activity but particularly in that of education to which the General Conference attached the highest priority. In 1961, therefore, attention has been directed to the implementation of this programme and to the carrying out of other resolutions of the General Conference. With its own budget of almost \$15 million together with an allocation of some \$12 million in funds from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, Unesco has not only continued its regular activities of assisting international non-governmental organizations whose objectives are similar to those of Unesco, of providing clearing house services, of developing international exchanges and of stimulating research and intellectual progress, but it has also undertaken specific projects for improving education, science and mass communications in the less developed areas of the world. Many of these projects have been co-ordinated on a regional basis.

Canada has participated in various ways in many of these activities either at the governmental level or through the Canadian National Commission for Unesco which includes in its membership some thirty official or voluntary organizations. The Government was represented at the Addis Ababa Conference on Education in Africa and at the first session of the Inter-governmental Committee on Oceanography. While the National Commission provided for Canadian attendance at a number of meetings of non-governmental organizations associated with Unesco's work, it also sent a delegation to the Regional Meeting of National Commissions of the Western Hemisphere which was held in Buenos Aires in December. In conjunction with this meeting, the delegation visited Unesco-sponsored projects in other countries in the area.

Member states learned with regret in November that the Director-General, Dr. Vittorino Veronese of Italy, had found it necessary to resign because of ill health. Subsequently, the Executive Board appointed the Deputy Director-General, Mr. René Maheu of France, as Acting Director-General until the next session of the General Conference which will meet in Paris in November 1962.

At the end of 1961, membership in Unesco totalled 102.

### ***The International Civil Aviation Organization***

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), established as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations in April, 1947, had its origin in the International Conference held in Chicago in November and December 1944 which drafted the Convention on International Civil Aviation. Until the necessary 26 ratifications were required to bring the Convention into force, a provisional organization (PICAO) initiated the work which the permanent organization was to continue. ICAO's general objectives are the development of the principles and techniques of International Air Naviga-

tion and the encouragement of the planning and development of International Air Transport in such a way as to promote safety, efficiency, economy and the orderly growth of air services.

The Organization is governed by an Assembly comprising all member states, which meets at least once every third year. Subordinate to the Assembly is the 21-member Council which is elected for a three-year term at the triennial Assemblies, and which meets in virtually continuous session at the headquarters in Montreal. Canada has been a member of the Council since the provisional establishment of ICAO in 1945. The Council is assisted by an Air Navigation Commission and four specialized committees: air transport, legal, joint support of air navigation services and finance.

During 1961 the membership of ICAO rose to 90 states with the following states signifying adherence to the Chicago Convention: Cyprus, Dahomey, Niger, Central African Republic, Congo (Leopoldville), Syrian Arab Republic and Sierra Leone.

Of particular interest in 1961 was the extraordinary thirteenth session of the ICAO Assembly held for the sole purpose of considering increasing the size of the ICAO Council from its present membership of 21 states. Taking into consideration the great increase in membership in ICAO since 1947, the Assembly agreed unanimously that the Council should be expanded to 27 member states so that effective representation from all portions of the world may be maintained. Canada ratified, during 1961, the protocol to the Chicago Convention containing this amendment. The protocol must be ratified by 56 member states before it becomes effective.

During the year, emphasis was placed on the implementation of regional plans because of the increasing demands for air navigation facilities of the jet aircraft now coming into service in large numbers and because of the possibility that supersonic transports might be introduced during the next decade.

In the summer of 1961, ICAO convened an International Conference on Private Air Law at Guadalajara, Mexico, which drafted a new convention to supplement the Warsaw Convention of 1929. The new convention relates to international carriage by air performed by a person other than the contracting carrier. It will come into force among the ratifying states when five ratifications have been received.

During the year, ICAO gave three forms of aid to the Congo, i.e., the actual operation of airports, navigation aids and communications, advice on the organization of Civil Aviation administrative staff and the preparation of regulations; training of Congolese personnel in the technical functions necessary to the operation of Civil Aviation facilities by themselves.

The Secretariat of ICAO is headed by a Canadian, Mr. R. M. Macdonnell, who was appointed Secretary-General of ICAO during 1959. The Canadian Representative to ICAO is Mr. J. R. K. Main.



## *The International Monetary Fund*

## *The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development*

## *The International Finance Corporation and*

## *The International Development Association*

The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development came into being in December 1945, following the 1944 Bretton Woods United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference where their respective Articles of Agreement were drawn up.

The Fund and the Bank were planned for a peaceful world of liberal trade, currency convertibility and advancing economic development, in which increased resources could be devoted to raising standards of living throughout the world. The two organizations were seen as permanent institutions for world-wide co-operation in the fields of currency exchange, international investment, and economic development.

The Fund provides machinery for international consultation and collaboration on monetary, payments and exchange problems. Among its purposes are the promotion of exchange stability, the elimination of exchange restrictions, the establishment of a multilateral system of current payments, and the expansion and balanced growth of international trade. Under certain conditions member countries may draw on the resources of the Fund to assist in dealing appropriately with temporary balance of payments difficulties and for other purposes consistent with the Fund's Articles of Agreement.

The main purposes of the Bank are: first, to facilitate the investment of capital for productive purposes; second, to promote private foreign investment by means of guarantees or of participation in loans by private investors; and third, to make loans when private capital is not available on reasonable terms.

The principal authority over each institution is vested in a Board of Governors which meets jointly once a year. Each country appoints a Governor who is in most cases the Minister of Finance or the Governor of the Central Bank. The Governors have delegated many of their powers to Executive Boards of 18 members each. Five Executive Directors on each Board are appointed by the countries with the highest quotas in the Fund and the highest subscriptions in the Bank. Other Directors are elected by the remaining members. The staffs of the two institutions are headed by the Managing Director in the Fund and the President in the Bank.

The Honourable Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance, is the Canadian Governor of the Fund and Bank; Mr. Louis Rasminsky, Governor of the Bank of Canada, is the Canadian Alternate Governor of the Fund; Mr. A. F. W. Plumptre, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Finance, is the Canadian Alternate Governor of the Bank. Canada has been represented by a

Canadian Executive Director on the Boards of the Fund and Bank from the outset of their activity. At the eighth biennial election of Executive Directors, held during the annual meeting of the Board of Governors in 1960, Mr. Louis Rasminsky was re-elected Executive Director for Canada of both the Fund and the Bank. Mr. L. D. Hudon is his Alternate in both institutions.

Seventy-five countries were members of the Fund as at December 31, 1961, while membership in the Bank totalled seventy-four. Six new members were admitted to the Fund and the Bank during 1961: Cyprus, Laos, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria and Portugal. In addition, the Executive Directors recognized separate membership for the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Republic. The Dominican Republic, which withdrew from the Bank in December 1960, was readmitted as member in September 1961. There were eleven applications for membership in both the Fund and the Bank under active consideration at the end of the year, all from African countries.

The International Finance Corporation is an affiliate of the Bank and is designed to promote the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in the less developed countries. It came into being in July 1956. The Corporation invests its own funds in association with private capital where such capital is not available in sufficient quantity and on reasonable terms; acts as a clearing-house in bringing together investment opportunities and private capital, whether foreign or domestic, and helps to enlist managerial skill and experience where these are not readily available for a project. IFC investments, unlike those of the World Bank, do not carry government guarantees. At the end of 1961, IFC had 60 member countries including Canada. During the year Nigeria and New Zealand joined the Corporation; the Dominican Republic was readmitted to and Indonesia withdrew from membership. At the end of the year, the Corporation was examining applications from eight countries for membership of which six were from African countries.

The International Development Association was established as an affiliate of the Bank in September 1960 and officially began operations in November of that year. The purpose of IDA is to promote economic development by providing financial assistance to member countries on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on their balance of payments than do conventional loans to which the Bank is limited. The Articles of Agreement provide that only member governments of the Bank are eligible to join IDA. As of December 31, 1961, 56 countries including Canada were members, an increase of 19 from a year ago. Eight newly independent African countries had applied for membership in IDA by the end of the year.

For both IFC and IDA, the representatives of members on the Governing and Executive Boards are *ex officio*, the same as for the Bank. IFC has its own management and staff separate from that of the Bank; but IDA, although a separate and distinct entity, does not. Under its Articles of Agreement, the President of the Bank is *ex officio* President of IDA and the officers and staff of the Bank have been appointed to serve concurrently for IDA.



## Operations of the Fund

The primary resources of the Fund consist of members' quotas which are paid in gold and members' currencies. The Fund's quota resources rose from \$14.7 billion at December 31, 1960 to slightly more than \$15.0 billion at the end of 1961 as a result of the admission of new members and further increases in quotas. The Fund's holdings of gold and currencies of the major industrial countries amounted to approximately \$10 billion. In conformity with the Fund's regulations, Canada paid its quota of \$550 million (raised from \$300 million in 1959) as follows: 25 per cent in gold and 75 per cent in Canadian dollars in the form of non-interest bearing notes of the Government of Canada.

From the inception of its operations on March 1, 1947 to December 31, 1961, total transactions involving 43 members amounted to the equivalent of U.S. \$6,162 million. In earlier years, most of these transactions were in U.S. dollars, but in recent years the Fund has made available, on an increasing scale, the currencies of other members including Canadian dollars. During 1961, two members, Australia and the United Kingdom, drew Canadian dollars amounting to the equivalent of U.S. \$10 million and U.S. \$75 million respectively. Canada has not had occasion to draw on the Fund's resources. Total drawings during 1961 amounted to \$2,479 million compared with \$280 million in 1960. At the end of 1961, undrawn credits available to members under "stand-by" arrangements amounted to \$1,415 million compared with \$383 million in the previous year. The substantial increase during 1961 in Fund transactions reflected the continuing difficulties in the balance of payments position of many primary producing countries and the \$1.5 billion drawing and \$500 million stand-by arrangement granted to the United Kingdom. This latter transaction was the largest in the Fund's history. The trend of the past three years when net repayments exceeded new drawings was reversed in 1961. Drawings exceeded repayments by \$1,256 million.

Members of the Fund that have accepted the obligations of Article VIII of the Fund Agreement and thus no longer maintain restrictions on current external payments, are not required to engage in regular consultations with the Fund. However, the Executive Board concluded that there would be considerable merit in holding voluntary discussions annually between the Fund and the Article VIII countries. In line with this decision, the first consultations between Canada and the Fund were initiated during the course of the year.

During the past year or so the international payments situation has been altered significantly by the acceptance of convertibility by many countries and by the greater freedom of movement of short-term capital. During 1961, the Fund reviewed the need to adapt its policies and practices to this new situation and the adequacy of its resources to meet any calls which might be made on them. As a result of this review, ten leading industrial

countries announced their willingness to participate in an important new plan under which they would be prepared to lend their currencies to the Fund up to specified amounts totalling the equivalent of U.S.\$6 billion should the Fund require these additional resources to forestall or cope with an impairment of the existing international monetary system. Canada's commitment, yet to be ratified by Parliament, under this agreement amounts to the equivalent of U.S.\$200 million.

### Operations of the Bank

The Bank's two main sources of funds for lending purposes are (1) the capital subscriptions of its members and (2) the sale of its own bonds and notes in the principal financial markets of the world. Of each subscription, 1 per cent is payable in the form of gold or U.S. dollars and is freely usable by the Bank in any of its operations, and 9 per cent is payable in the national currency of the member and may be used for loans only with the consent of the country concerned. The remaining 90 per cent of each subscription is not available for lending and is subject to call should the Bank ever need additional funds to pay off its outstanding funded debt. The uncalled subscription is in the nature of a guarantee against which the Bank is able to borrow funds. Of Canada's total subscription of \$750 million, \$7.5 million has been paid in gold and U.S. dollars and the equivalent of U.S. \$67.5 million has been paid in Canadian dollars. Canada has given the Bank permission to use this amount freely in its operations. The Bank's authorized capital is \$21.0 billion of which \$20.4 billion had been subscribed by December 31, 1961. By this date, the Bank had been able to use or allocate for lending, the equivalent of U.S. \$1,688 million: \$215 million representing the portion of subscriptions paid in gold and U.S. dollars and \$1,473 million representing releases by Canada and other members of portions of their subscriptions paid in national currencies.

The Bank has made public offerings at various times on the U.S. market and in Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy. The Bank has also sold issues privately to governments and other institutional investors.

The total public and private bond and note issues offered by the Bank during the calendar year 1961 amounted to the equivalent of \$550 million of which U.S. \$84 million represented new funds and the remainder represented refinancing of matured or redeemed issues. In addition, the Bank drew down the equivalent of U.S. \$220 million on borrowings arranged with the Deutsche Bundesbank in August 1960.

Outstanding funded debt of the Bank on December 31, 1961 amounted to the equivalent of U.S. \$2,426 million, an increase of approximately U.S. \$268 million over the year. Canadian dollar bonds outstanding totalled



\$35 million. The net earnings of the Bank in the year ending December 31, 1961, amounting to U.S. \$65 million, were placed in the Supplemental Reserve Against Losses on Loans and Guarantees. In addition, the receipts from 1 per cent annual loan commission, amounting to U.S. \$30 million, were credited to the Special Reserve, bringing the Bank's total reserves at year-end to \$652 million.

During the twelve-month period ending December 31, 1961, the Bank made 34 loans in 24 member countries (or their territories with the member's guarantee) totalling the equivalent of U.S. \$717 million. During 1960, 28 loans were made in 18 countries and territories amounting to U.S. \$602 million. In recent years the Bank has been increasingly successful in replenishing its resources by sales of loans from its portfolio to outside investors. During 1961, these investors acquired portions of the Bank's loans amounting to \$204 million of which \$21 million was by private Canadian interests.

From its inception to December 31, 1961, the Bank has made 311 loans in 59 countries in the aggregate of \$6,190 million of which \$4,561 million has been disbursed. As a result of cancellations, repayments and sales of loans, the portion of loans signed and still retained by the Bank amounted to \$4,477 million. Total participation by other financial institutions in the Bank's lending operations over this period amounted to \$1,098 million of which \$53 million was by Canadian institutions.

In addition to its lending activities, the Bank provides important technical assistance facilities for its less developed members. In this field there were two major innovations during 1961: the establishment of a Development Advisory Service and the preparation of studies of development projects and sector programmes which appear likely to offer a basis for eventual financing by the Bank. The Development Advisory Service is designed to establish a corps of experts, employed on a career basis, to give economic and financial advice to member governments on major policy problems. Concerning the second innovation, the Bank not only helps its members to find qualified consultants to do this work but is prepared, in appropriate cases, to facilitate the execution of project studies by organizing them and paying for part of their cost. The Bank's regular technical assistance activities continued during the year. The Economic Development Institute, administered by the Bank to improve the management of economic affairs in less developed countries, held its seventh course. The training programme for junior officials from the Bank's member countries was continued. During the year, the Bank also sent a number of special missions to various member countries.

#### **Operations of the I.F.C.**

IFC's investment resources consist of the paid-up subscriptions of members in gold and United States dollars. The Corporation began opera-

tions in July 1956 with an authorized capital of U.S. \$100 million. Of that total \$96.3 million had, by December 31, 1961, been subscribed by governments of the 60 member countries, including \$3.6 million by Canada.

During 1961, the Corporation made 10 new investment commitments totalling \$16 million in six countries. This compares with 13 investment commitments totalling \$19 million in 10 countries during the previous year. As at December 31, 1961, IFC had authorized or completed 45 investments in 18 countries aggregating \$58 million, net of expired or cancelled projects. Cumulative net income to the end of 1961, including earnings on temporary investments in U.S. Government securities, amounted to \$11.8 million.

At the 1961 Annual Meeting, the Board of Governors agreed to a resolution amending the charter of the Corporation to enable it to make equity investments. With the right to invest in equity as well as make loans, IFC expects to be able to provide financing on more flexible terms and thus be in a better position to meet the varied needs of private enterprise in developing countries and to attract private investors to participate in those investments. The Corporation's established policy to neither exercise control over nor to participate in the management of any enterprise in which it invests, continues in force. By the end of the year, IFC had not yet completed its first equity investment although several investments were under active consideration.

#### Operations of the I.D.A.

Although the Articles of Agreement of the Association empower it to borrow funds and, under certain conditions, to receive from any member "supplementary resources in the currency of another member", its resources at least initially consist entirely of the subscriptions of members paid up over a period of five years mainly in gold or convertible currencies. The Articles provided for initial resources equivalent to U.S. \$1,000 million, assuming that all members of the Bank joined IDA; of this amount the equivalent of U.S. \$787 million would be available on a fully convertible basis. The subscriptions of the 56 countries including Canada which had completed membership by the end of 1961 totalled the equivalent of U.S. \$912 million including the equivalent of U.S. \$757 million on a convertible basis. IDA has received payments of U.S. \$385 million on these subscriptions of which U.S. \$323 million are in convertible form. The Articles provide for a review of the adequacy of the Association's resources every five years.

A unique feature of IDA is the division of members into two groups for purposes of subscription of funds. Countries in both groups are required to pay 10 per cent of their subscriptions in gold or convertible currencies of which one-half is payable upon joining and the other half in four equal annual instalments. Part I members, consisting of 15 more industrialized



members of the Bank, including Canada, are required to pay the remaining 90 per cent in gold or freely convertible currencies in five equal annual instalments. Part II members, consisting of the less developed nations, may pay 90 per cent of their subscription in their national currencies. IDA is not free to convert these currencies without the consent of the member concerned. Part I countries are not eligible to receive IDA assistance, although the Association may extend credits for projects in their dependent territories. All Part II countries are eligible to receive IDA credits. Canada's subscription is U.S. \$37.8 million of which \$2.4 million (or  $6\frac{1}{4}$  of the 10 per cent has been paid in U.S. dollars and the equivalent of U.S. \$13.6 million (or two-fifths of the 90 per cent) in Canadian dollars. The payments in Canadian dollars were in the form of non-interest bearing demand notes of the Government of Canada.

IDA's first development credit was one of \$9 million extended to Honduras in May 1961 to assist in carrying out a programme of highway development and maintenance. By December 31, 1961, IDA had extended 18 credits in 10 countries aggregating the equivalent of U.S. \$181 million. The Association has wide flexibility in deciding on the terms of its assistance. It can apply any combination of maturities, periods of grace with regard to repayments, and interest rates. Repayment of interest and principal may be made in any currency. To date, all of the credits have been for a term of 50 years, free of interest. In all cases, repayment is to start after a 10-year period of grace. Thereafter, repayment will be at the rate of 1 per cent per annum for the first 10 years, and 3 per cent per annum for the final 30 years. There is a service charge, currently  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 per cent on amounts withdrawn and outstanding, made to meet IDA's administrative costs. IDA financed projects must have a "high developmental priority" and IDA applies the same high standards as the Bank with respect to the planning and administration of the projects it assists. The Bank is prepared to make loans and IDA to extend credits at one and the same time. This was the case in a number of transactions during 1961 where Bank loans and IDA credits were made simultaneously and for the same purpose.

## ***Universal Postal Union***

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) one of the oldest and largest of the Specialized Agencies, was founded in Berne in 1874 to improve postal services throughout the world and to promote international collaboration. The membership climbed in 1961 from 102 to 114 with the admission of Mali, Dahomey, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Niger, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville) Gabon, Nigeria, Malagasy and Cyprus. Canada has been a member since 1878.

The UPU functions through the Universal Postal Congress, an Executive and Liaison Committee, a Consultative Committee on Postal

Studies and an International Bureau. The Universal Postal Congress is the supreme authority of the UPU and meets every five years to review the Universal Postal Convention and its subsidiary instruments. The last revision of the Convention was made at the fourteenth Congress which was held in Ottawa in 1957. The Acts of the Congress came into effect on April 1, 1959. The fifteenth Congress will meet in New Delhi, India, in March, 1963.

The Executive and Liaison Committee consists of 20 members elected by the Congress on a geographical basis and meets annually to ensure continuity of the UPU's work between Congresses; the Committee maintains relations with postal administrations and international organizations, exercises control over the International Bureau and makes recommendations to the Congress. At the Ottawa Congress, Canada was elected to the Executive and Liaison Committee. The Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, as First Vice-President, headed the Delegation which attended its meeting in May, 1961. At this meeting, the Committee continued the study of the various questions referred to it by the Congress of Ottawa, particularly the regulations governing the transmission of air mail, the revision of the rate structure for the various classes of mail with a view to possible simplification, and the question of changes in the scale of transit charges payable to the intermediate countries for the handling and transportation of mail despatches passing through their territories.

The Consultative Committee on Postal Studies, which is open to all UPU members was established by the Ottawa Congress to carry out studies, exchange information and give advice on technical matters of interest to postal services. Its Management Council consists of 20 members and meets annually to direct and co-ordinate the work of the Committee.

The International Bureau is the UPU's permanent secretariat. It co-ordinates and publishes information on postal matters, keeps member postal administrations informed of the results of UPU consultations and of developments in other countries; it also acts as the clearing-house for the settlement of certain accounts of member nations relating to the international postal service.

As host country to the fourteenth Congress in 1957, Canada acts as the depository power for the UPU until the next Congress. Its responsibilities include the certification and forwarding of the Acts of the Congress to other member countries, the safekeeping of credentials of the Delegates who attended the Congress, the receipt and safekeeping of ratifications, and notification to other member countries of the deposit of such ratifications. Until April 1, 1959, it received requests for adherence to the Convention and other Acts of the Congress in the case of member states which did not attend the Congress or were not represented at it.



## *World Health Organization*

The World Health Organization (WHO), which was established in 1948, is one of the largest of the Specialized Agencies. Canada played an important part in the preparatory meetings leading to the creation of WHO, and became one of its first members. A Canadian, Dr. Brock Chisholm, former Deputy Minister of National Health, became its first Director-General, a post which he held until 1953.

WHO functions through the World Health Assembly, an Executive Board, a Secretariat, and six Regional Committees. The World Health Assembly, the Organization's legislative body, is composed of representatives of all members and meets annually to determine the policies, programmes and budget of WHO. The Executive Board, a technical body, is composed of 24 persons designated by elected member states for their competence in the field of health. It meets twice annually to give effect to the decisions of the Assembly. The Secretariat is headed by a Director-General appointed by the Assembly and carries out the administrative work of the Organization.

Most of the operational part of WHO's work is administered through its six Regional Committees, each dealing with the health problems of its own geographical area. By special arrangement these responsibilities in the American region are delegated to the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), established in 1902 and known until 1958 as the Pan-American Sanitary Organization (PASO). The Pan-American Sanitary Bureau serves as the Regional Office of WHO in the area, and the Directing Council of PAHO, as the Regional Committee of WHO for the Americas. Canada has been represented by an observer at meetings of the Regional Committee which are held alternately in Washington and capitals of the member states.

The defined objective of WHO is "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health". To achieve this goal, WHO acts as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health matters and provides advisory and technical services to help countries develop and improve their health services. It sends out expert consultants and demonstration teams of specialists upon request by interested countries, trains experts in modern methods of combating diseases, assists governments in control operations against communicable diseases, supports research in numerous virus and parasitic diseases, awards fellowships and assists in improving public health administration and in programmes of maternal and child health, mental health, nutrition and sanitation. It publishes a number of periodicals to inform national health administrations and scientists of progress in public health; and it maintains an international centre for the compilation and analysis of medical and health statistics.

The fourteenth World Health Assembly met in New Delhi from February 7 to 24, 1961 and reviewed the expanding activities of the Organization. The World Health Assembly usually meets in Geneva in May.

Since May is normally an extremely hot month in New Delhi, it was decided to advance the date of the fourteenth Assembly to February.

The Assembly approved a budget of nearly \$20 million for 1961. In addition, some \$4.18 million was spent on the malaria eradication programme; about \$5 million for technical assistance projects and about \$30 million for other extra-budgetary funds for special health programmes. A scale of assessment for WHO members in 1962 was approved. Canada's share of the 1962 budget is 2.82 per cent, or \$680,980. The WHO reached in 1961 a total membership of 104 full members and two associate members.

## *International Telecommunication Union*

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) with headquarters in Geneva traces its origin to the International Telegraph Convention of 1865 and the International Radio Telegraph Convention of 1906. The members of these two bodies met simultaneously at Madrid in 1932 and concluded a single International Telecommunication Convention regulating telegraph, telephone and radio services. This Convention established the ITU which was later organized in its present form by the Atlantic City Convention of October 2, 1947. Canada was a party to the 1906 convention signed at Berlin and has been a member of this organization and its successor ever since. The purpose of the ITU is to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds and to promote the development and efficient operation of technical facilities. At the end of 1961 the membership of the ITU was 110, an increase of 4 over the year 1960. In addition there are five associate members.

The supreme authority of the ITU is the Plenipotentiary Conference which normally meets once every five years. One was held in 1959. Between conferences the affairs of the Union are managed by the Administrative Council which meets annually. Canada has been one of the member countries on the Council since it was established in 1947. Subordinate to the Council are the Secretariat and three permanent technical organs—the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) at Geneva, and two International Consultative Committees, on Telegraph and Telephone (CCITT) and Radio (CCIR), which usually meet every three years.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) and the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) continued their studies of technical and operational radio problems during 1961, including special technical questions concerning space communications and related problems.

The Administrative Council held its sixteenth session in Geneva April 22-May 20, 1961, at which 25 member countries participated. The Council



took many important decisions concerning the activities of the ITU, especially the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT), the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR), the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), and the ITU General Secretariat, also relating to technical assistance and budgetary matters.

The participation of the ITU in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance has become an increasingly important factor because of the need for telecommunication facilities by new and developing countries. The sum of \$1,564,500 was allotted to the ITU for 1961-62 under the new procedure adopted as an experimental measure by ECOSOC of programming on a biennial basis.

### ***World Meteorological Organization***

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) with headquarters in Geneva developed from the International Meteorological Organization, a voluntary association of international weather services founded in 1878. The convention which established WMO came into force on March 23, 1950, and the Organization became a Specialized Agency of the United Nations on December 20, 1951. The purposes of the Organization are to facilitate co-operation among meteorological services; to promote the establishment and maintenance of telecommunication systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics; to further the application of meteorology in various fields including aviation, shipping and agriculture, and to encourage and assist in co-ordinating the international aspects of research and training in meteorology.

These activities are implemented by a Congress, the supreme body of the WMO on which the Director of Meteorological Services of each of the 113 member states and territories is represented. The Congress, which meets every four years, held its third session in April 1959. Between sessions the affairs of the Organization are managed by the Executive Committee (consisting of 18 Directors of Meteorological Services) on which Canada is represented. There are also eight technical commissions covering the main fields of modern meteorology and six regional associations. Dr. P. D. McTaggart-Cowan, Director of Canada's Meteorological Service, was elected as a member of the Executive Committee at its twelfth session in July 1960. He is also the Permanent Representative for Canada to WMO.

In May, 1961, Dr. P. D. McTaggart-Cowan accompanied by Mr. C. C. Boughner, President of the Commission for Climatology, attended the thirteenth session of the Executive Committee in Geneva. Mr. Boughner also attended a meeting of the Presidents of Technical Commissions of WMO in Geneva. Canada was also represented at a number of other meetings

of subsidiary bodies of WMO including the third session of the commission for Aerology in Rome and various working groups and symposia.

### ***Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization***

The Convention for an Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization was drawn up at the United Nations Maritime Conference by 35 nations and opened for signature on March 6, 1948, at Geneva. Canada was the first country to ratify the Convention, the instrument of acceptance being deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on October 15, 1948. IMCO officially came into being when, on March 17, 1958, the Convention was ratified by Japan, thus bringing to the requisite 21 the number of states which had ratified the Convention. The requirement that at least seven of these states should have not less than one million gross tons of shipping each had also been met by this date, with the result that IMCO became the twelfth Specialized Agency of the United Nations. The first session of the IMCO Council was held in London, the headquarters of the Organization, from January 6 to 19, 1959.

Under the terms of the Convention, this "consultative and advisory agency" will promote co-operation in technical matters, encourage adoption of the highest standards of safety and navigation, discourage discriminatory action or unnecessary restrictions by governments affecting international shipping, consider matters concerning unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns, provide for the exchange of information and take up any other shipping matters referred to it by any organ of the United Nations.

IMCO has as its policy-making body an Assembly of all members which meets every two years. Between sessions of the Assembly, a Council performs all functions of the Organization except that of recommending to members the adoption of maritime safety regulations. The Council is composed of 16 members, of which eight represent countries having an interest in providing international shipping services, and eight (including Canada) at present represent countries having an interest in international seaborne trade.

The IMCO Convention also provides for a Maritime Safety Committee consisting of 14 members on which Canada is represented. This Committee deals with such matters as aids to navigation, rules for preventing collision, construction and equipment of vessels, and the handling of dangerous cargoes.

During 1961 the second session of the IMCO Assembly was held in London, England, from April 5 to 14. The Canadian Delegation was led by the Honourable George A. Drew, P.C., Q.C., High Commissioner for Canada to Britain. During the year there were also held the fourth session of the Maritime Safety Committee and two ordinary sessions of the Council, the fourth and fifth, and the first extraordinary session of the Council



which was convened in London on December 19 following the death of the Secretary-General of IMCO, Mr. Ove Nielsen of Denmark, who had served IMCO with distinction as its Secretary-General from its inception. A successor to Mr. Nielsen will be appointed in 1962.

### *International Atomic Energy Agency*

The International Atomic Energy Agency came into existence on July 29, 1957, when its Statute had been ratified by 26 signatory governments. The first proposal for its establishment had been made by the President of the United States to the United Nations General Assembly on December 8, 1953 and was unanimously endorsed by the Assembly. Canada served on the various preparatory bodies which worked to set up the Agency and together with France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. serves on the Board of Governors as one of the countries "most advanced in the technical aspects of atomic energy including the production of source materials".

The headquarters of the Agency is in Vienna, where the fifth annual General Conference was held from September 26 to October 6, 1961. The 23-member Board of Governors met five times during the year, also in Vienna. By October 23, 1961, 77 states were members of the Agency, Congo (Leopoldville) and Lebanon having joined in 1961. At the fifth General Conference, in recognition of the emergence of many new nations, particularly in Africa, which have or may become members of the Agency, an amendment to Article VI of the Statute was adopted which will have the effect of increasing the membership of the Board of Governors to 25 and providing that the Board shall at all times include three elected members each from the two regions of Latin America and Africa and the Middle East. Canada has already ratified this amendment which will come into force when ratified by two-thirds of the member states.

After appointment by the Board and approval of the General Conference, the new Director-General, Mr. Sigvard Eklund of Sweden, took up office on December 1 in succession to Mr. Sterling Cole of the United States.

The principal objective of the IAEA as set out in its Statute is to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. The Agency's work in pursuit of this objective falls into five main categories: technical assistance; distribution of information; supply of materials and equipment; research and scientific services and regulatory and legal activities. A brief account of the work done under these headings during the calendar year 1961 is given in the remainder of this article.

The Agency's technical assistance activities cover the provision of experts, equipment and supplies, exchange professors, training courses and the use of the Agency's two mobile radioisotope laboratories. These activi-

ties are financed partly by voluntary contributions by members, partly by donations in kind and partly by funds made available to the Agency through its participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA).

Each year at the Board of Governors meeting in June, it is customary to set a target for voluntary contributions for the general fund and at the conference in the following fall to receive pledges from member states. In June, 1960, the target set for 1961 was \$1.8 million. By September, 1961 the equivalent of \$1,189,444 had been pledged and \$981,222 actually paid. The Canadian pledge to the 1961 operational fund was 2.89 per cent of the target (about \$52,000) which is the same percentage as Canada's assessed contribution is of the Agency's regular budget. Canada and other members have pointed out that if all governments would adopt this same principle in making their voluntary contributions to the operational fund, the total contributed would not fall short of the target as it so far has always done.

During the year 1961, the Agency received 647 nominations for fellowships from 49 governments. In all, 369 persons were selected for awards and on December 31, 1961, 275 were being placed. At the same time 64 Agency fellows were studying in 14 different countries, 27 experts were in the field and 30 were in the various stages of recruitment. One of those in the field was a Canadian electronics expert who was assigned to Bangkok to assist in the installation of electronic equipment for a new reactor. Under the 1961 programme, 20 visiting professors were sent to 13 member states and six regional or international training courses were held in 1961 compared to two in 1960. During 1961 the Agency's two mobile radioisotope laboratories provided general instruction in radioisotope techniques in Argentina, Brazil, China (Taiwan), Indonesia, Philippines and Uruguay.

Two preliminary assistance missions were sent out during the year at the request of member states to give them advice on the development of their national programmes for the use of nuclear energy. The first mission visited Ghana, Liberia, Dahomey and Nigeria; the second visited Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Argentina. The Agency has also conducted surveys on the cost of nuclear power and has advised a number of member governments on this subject and on the various problems encountered in the use of research reactors. Four new projects for the supply of reactors and fuel were approved during the year: the transfer of three small research reactors and their fuel from the United States to Yugoslavia and of a five megawatt "swimming pool" type reactor from the United States to Pakistan.

The Agency has continued its work in dissemination of nuclear information and the promotion of nuclear research through its publications



and by the organization of conferences, symposia and seminars. It also participates in the research project associated with the NORA zero power reactor facility which has been made available by the Norwegian Government and it sponsors research contracts with member states, both as a method of supporting research organizations in these states and in order to obtain information of interest to the Secretariat itself in carrying out Agency programmes.

Under the heading of regulatory and legal activities, final approval was given to the system of safeguards against the diversion to military use of nuclear materials and equipment supplied for peaceful purposes. The Agency will apply these safeguards to materials and equipment which it has itself supplied and to projects it has assisted and will otherwise apply them at the request of the member states concerned. A recommended set of regulations for the safe transport of radio-active materials was published in May, 1961. Through various expert panels and in co-operation, where appropriate, with other international organizations, work has been continued on problems of radio-active waste disposal and the drafting of basic safety standards. Further work has also been done on a draft international convention on minimum standards regarding civil liability for nuclear damage, and the Agency co-sponsored discussions at the Brussels Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Law of a draft convention on the liability of operators of nuclear powered ships.

# V

## DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

### *Introduction*

#### Colonialism

The general problem of the ending of colonialism and the individual problems of the remaining non-self-governing and trust territories were given long and detailed consideration by the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. This was to be expected from the importance attached by the African-Asian group, which includes a very large proportion of newly independent countries, to the "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" (Resolution 1514 XV), passed on December 14, 1960, by the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. The resolution had been sponsored by 43 countries and was carried without opposition by 89 votes in favour with 9 abstentions. The Colonial Declaration has since become a touchstone and almost all United Nations resolutions dealing with colonial matters make some reference to it.

At the sixteenth session of the General Assembly the majority of the anti-colonial countries showed an appreciation of practical considerations in putting forward resolutions on colonial issues which avoided the intemperate language and drastic proposals advocated by the extremists. The colonial resolutions adopted during 1961 represented compromises acceptable to most of the Western powers, while more extreme draft resolutions setting arbitrary target dates or calling for sanctions against administering powers failed in every case to obtain a two-thirds majority and were rejected.

At the sixteenth session of the General Assembly two main resolutions on colonialism were brought forward, one sponsored by the U.S.S.R., and the other by the African-Asian group. The Soviet resolution called for the final and unconditional liquidation of colonialism in all its forms not later than the end of 1962, and for the granting of all democratic rights and immediate elections in all colonial territories, and the removal of all military bases from such territories. It recommended the setting up of a Special Commission, chosen on the Troika principle, to supervise the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries. The Soviet resolution gathered very little support and was withdrawn before the voting.



The African-Asian resolution, after referring to the Colonial Declaration of December 14, 1960, and noting that little progress had been made towards its aim of granting independence to all colonial territories, reaffirmed the principles of the Declaration and set up a special committee of 17 members, to be nominated by the President of the Assembly, to examine the application of the Colonial Declaration and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of its implementation. The Committee was to decide its own procedures and might meet at places other than the United Nations Headquarters, but only "in consultation with the appropriate authorities".

Senator Brooks, the Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Delegation, spoke in favour of the African-Asian resolution on November 27, 1961. He said that Canada supported the aim of independence for all dependent peoples who desired that status. He emphasized the importance of sound preparation for self-government and commended the British and French examples in their former colonial territories. He emphasized the Canadian opinion that the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial peoples should be applied throughout the world. He thought that the Assembly should look at colonialism in its broadest context and bend its efforts to implementing the Declaration in areas in which progress toward independence and freedom was being deliberately impeded or denied. He also said that the function of the Special Committee was not to interfere with the Administering Authorities but rather to scrutinize progress and to make suggestions and recommendations. He emphasized finally the need for a three-way partnership between the inhabitants of the territories, the Administering Authorities, and the United Nations to achieve successful de-colonization.

The African-Asian resolution establishing the 17-member Committee was adopted by the General Assembly on November 27, 1961, by 97 votes in favour (including Canada), none opposed and 4 abstentions (France, South Africa, Spain, and the United Kingdom); Portugal did not vote.

The President of the General Assembly, Mr. Mongi Slim, announced the composition of the Committee on January 23, 1962, as follows: Australia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

## *Non-Self-Governing Territories*

### *The Situation in Angola*

During 1961 both the Security Council and the General Assembly considered the situation in Angola. Attention was first drawn to the disturbances in Angola as a matter requiring Security Council action by the representative of Liberia on February 15. Thirty-four Asian and African Dele-

gations supported the Liberian initiative emphasizing that in their view the situation in Angola was capable of causing international friction and endangered the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council was requested to take action to prevent "further deterioration and abuse of human rights and privileges" in Angola. A draft resolution failed to win sufficient votes for adoption by the Security Council: 5 members voted in favour, none voted against, but 6 abstained.

On March 20, 40 members of the General Assembly requested that the situation in Angola be included as an item on the agenda of the resumed fifteenth session then in progress. The African-Asian states submitted a draft resolution identical to that rejected previously by the Security Council. The draft proposed that the Assembly take note of the disturbances and conflict in Angola, the continuation of which was likely to endanger international peace and security, and called upon Portugal to introduce measures and reforms in Angola to implement the General Assembly's 1960 resolution on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. It also provided for the appointment of a Sub-Committee to examine the statements made before the Assembly concerning Angola, to receive further statements and documents, to conduct such enquiries as it deemed necessary, and to report to the Assembly without delay. This resolution was passed by 73 (including Canada) to 2.

In May, 42 members charged that "the armed suppression of the Angolan people and the denial of political rights and self-determination to them are in contravention of the Charter and the General Assembly's resolution on Angola" and asked the Security Council to consider this question again. Their complaint was examined in early June. The Security Council passed a further resolution, generally reaffirming the Assembly's resolution adopted in April, by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The Sub-Committee established by the Assembly, composed of Representatives from Bolivia, Finland, Dahomey, Sudan and Malaya, began its work by visiting the Congo (Leopoldville), but it was not permitted by Portugal to enter Angola. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee did, however, visit Lisbon for discussions with the Portuguese Government. The Sub-Committee's report was published in November. It found that disturbances in Angola were the consequence of genuine grievances against the administration of the territory. Recent Portuguese reforms had indicated some awareness by the Portuguese Government of the need to adjust its policy on Angola, but the report said that further changes and a better application of the reforms were necessary if the requirements of United Nations resolutions were to be met. In the opinion of the Sub-Committee the problem of Angola continued to be of international concern. The report expressed the hope that the members of the United Nations would take



appropriate action to persuade and assist the Government of Portugal and the Angolan people to embark upon a peaceful settlement in conformity with the Charter; and that the Government of Portugal would accept the path of negotiation and formulate a plan to prepare Angola for self-government and self-determination.

The Sub-Committee's report had not been discussed by the General Assembly when the sixteenth session ended and its consideration was postponed until the resumed session in January, 1962.

### Portuguese Overseas Territories and Other Non-Self Governing Territories

Angola and the other Portuguese overseas territories were also discussed by the Fourth Committee and the General Assembly in another connection. At its fifteenth session the General Assembly had agreed that Article 73(e) of the Charter, requiring the submission to the Organization of information on non-self-governing territories, was applicable to Portugal's overseas possessions. The Government of Portugal, however, continued to refuse to submit such information. At the sixteenth session the Assembly condemned Portugal's non-compliance with the Charter and established a special committee (Bulgaria, Ceylon, Colombia, Cyprus, Guatemala, Guinea and Nigeria) to examine available information on Portugal's possessions and to submit its observations, conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly. The Canadian Delegation supported the resolution creating this committee, because it seemed to offer the best means of obtaining the required information; at the same time it urged the Government of Portugal to reconsider its position with a view to supplying such information. The resolution, which also requested members to deny Portugal any assistance which might be used in the suppression of the peoples of its non-self-governing territories, was adopted on December 19, 1961 by 90 (including Canada) to 3.

The sixteenth session of the General Assembly also approved unanimously at its plenary meeting on December 19, 1961, five resolutions concerning non-self-governing territories. These resolutions dealt with (a) social advancement in the non-self-governing territories; (b) dissemination of information on the United Nations in the non-self-governing territories; (c) offers by member states of study and training facilities for inhabitants of the non-self-governing territories; (d) preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in the non-self-governing territories; and (e) racial discrimination in the non-self-governing territories.

At the same plenary session Canada voted in favour of a resolution which renewed the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, extending its terms of reference to include the examination of political information supplied by administering powers and instructing it to

co-operate with the Special Committee of Seventeen referred to above. The resolution was passed by 77 in favour, none against, with 16 abstentions.

## *Trust Territories*

### *Sessions of the Trusteeship Council*

During 1961, three former trust territories attained independence: British Cameroons, Tanganyika (December 9) and Western Samoa (January 1, 1962). Tanganyika became the 104th member of the United Nations. By plebiscite in the Cameroons the Northern Cameroons agreed to join Nigeria (June 1) and the Southern Cameroons united with the Republic of Cameroun (October 1).

In the period under review the Trusteeship Council held its twenty-seventh regular session from June 1 to July 19, 1961, and its eleventh special session in April to consider the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commission for the Cameroons under British administration. The members were Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, China, France, India, New Zealand, Paraguay, U.S.S.R., the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States. Three of these, Burma, Paraguay and the United Arab Republic ceased to be members at the end of 1961, reducing the membership of the Council to 10. Elections of two more members (Bolivia and India) will expire at the end of 1962. As all the trust territories gradually approach independence, it is expected that self-liquidation of the Trusteeship Council itself will be progressively approached.

This year the Council agreed to dissolve various subsidiary bodies which had outlived their usefulness, among them the Committee on Classification of Communications, the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire and the Committee on Rural Economic Development. The Council agreed to discuss the future of the Standing Committee on Petitions at the next session of the Council.

At its regular session the Trusteeship Council reviewed conditions in the seven trust territories, as reported by the administering authorities: Tanganyika under United Kingdom administration, Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration, Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, Western Samoa under New Zealand administration, New Guinea and Nauru under Australian administration and the Pacific Islands under United States administration. In discussions of the last three of these, special emphasis was placed on the need to implement as expeditiously as possible the General Assembly declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XV) adopted on December 14, 1960.

The Council arranged to dispatch a visiting mission composed of the Representatives of Bolivia, India, the United Kingdom and the United States to the two trust territories of New Guinea and Nauru in 1962.



## Report of the Trusteeship Council\*

The report of the Trusteeship Council was considered by the Fourth Committee at the sixteenth session in October, 1961, along with two other items concerning trust territories, namely dissemination of information on the United Nations and the trusteeship system in the trust territories, and offers by member states of study and training facilities for inhabitants of trust territories. Among the draft resolutions it adopted at the conclusion of the debate was a recommendation that the date on which Tanganyika's trusteeship status should end be advanced to December 9, 1961. It also recommended that Tanganyika be admitted to United Nations membership at that time. This resolution was co-sponsored by all Commonwealth members.

### Western Samoa

Until its independence, Western Samoa was administered for forty years by New Zealand, first under a mandate from the League of Nations, and subsequent to December 1946 as a United Nations trust territory. During 1959 a tentative timetable for the final stages of New Zealand's trusteeship of Western Samoa was agreed upon by the New Zealand Government, the Samoan leaders and the Trusteeship Council. The territory has enjoyed internal autonomy from early in 1960. During 1960 the Trusteeship Council noted "with satisfaction" that representatives of the Samoan people were in practice already exercising full powers over the territory's domestic affairs. A constitutional convention was held in 1960 and on December 2, 1960, the General Assembly recommended the holding of a plebiscite under United Nations' supervision to ascertain the wishes of the Samoan people on the constitution and to fix the date of independence.

This plebiscite, supervised by a United Nations' Plebiscite Commissioner and a team of observers, was held on May 9, 1961. In the plebiscite an overwhelming majority of the Islanders agreed with the constitution and voted that the territory should become independent on January 1, 1962. Formal discussion of the Western Samoan question took place in the Fourth Committee on October 12, 1961. The Committee adopted unanimously a widely-sponsored draft resolution on "The future of Western Samoa" and on October 18, 1961, the General Assembly unanimously endorsed the results of the plebiscite and resolved, in agreement with the administering authority, that the Trusteeship agreement for Western Samoa would cease upon the territory achieving its independence on January 1, 1962.

At the time of the Assembly debate the Prime Minister of Western Samoa, Fiame Mata'afa Fomunina Mulinu'u, stated "we shall work not only for ourselves but for the well-being of all the people of the South Pacific area . . . the independent State of Western Samoa will not apply

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\*DOC A/4818.

for membership in the United Nations immediately but, through membership of some of your agencies, we hope to stay linked with you. When our population and our wealth increase then we may well sit among you”.

The Trusteeship agreement terminated accordingly on January 1, 1962, and Western Samoa became a sovereign state under the name of “The Independent State of Western Samoa”.

### **Ruanda-Urundi**

At its resumed fifteenth session the General Assembly, having considered the interim report of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, adopted a resolution on April 21, 1961, directing the Commission to return to the trust territory to supervise legislative elections and a referendum on the question of the Mwami of Ruanda scheduled for later that year. A special amnesty Commission (of which Canada was a member) was also sent to the territory to examine cases of very grave crimes with a view to implementing the Assembly’s recommendation that a full and unconditional amnesty be granted.

The United Nations Commission arrived in the territory in June 1961 and succeeded in establishing excellent relations with the Belgian administration with which it worked closely in preparing for the forthcoming elections. Following examination of the relevant files by the special Commission, agreement was reached to apply the amnesty in almost all cases.

Under the United Nations supervisory arrangements, the elections were held in Urundi on September 18 and in Ruanda on September 25. (The referendum on the Mwami in Ruanda took place on the same date.) In Urundi the UPRONA party won 58 seats to 6 held by the rival Common Front parties who had dominated the previous interim government. In Ruanda, PARMEHUTU, the party of the Hutu majority, gained 35 seats out of 44 in the legislative assembly. The referendum resulted in a rejection of the institution of the Mwami, and Ruanda was declared a republic on October 22. Although the elections had been relatively calm the victorious Hutus in Ruanda were unable to resist embarking on a campaign of intimidation against the Tutsi as a result of which a large number of Tutsi refugees fled to neighboring territories.

On October 13 the new Prime Minister of Urundi, Prince Rwagasore, was assassinated in Usumbura. The news of this crime was received with shock and horror by the General Assembly which passed a resolution instructing the United Nations Commission on Ruanda-Urundi, then in Geneva preparing its report on the elections, to return to Usumbura immediately and investigate the circumstances of Rwagasore’s death. After a preliminary investigation on the spot the Commission informed the General Assembly that it was delaying its report until the investigation by the local authorities had been completed.



At the end of November the Commission submitted its report on the elections to the Acting Secretary-General. In contrast to the interim report the Commission's final report praised the co-operative attitude of the Belgian administration in the territory. The Commission reported that during the elections of Urundi, all political parties had been able to express their opinions fully and calmly and that the elections had taken place without serious incident. The Commission was less certain about events in Ruanda and decided to leave it to the General Assembly to judge, on the basis of the facts, whether the prevailing atmosphere before and during the election had been satisfactory. However, the Chairman of the Commission expressed the personal view that it would be in the higher interests of the peoples of Urundi and Ruanda that the fact of the elections be accepted.

Although the question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi had been scheduled for discussion by the Fourth Committee of the sixteenth session of the general Assembly, the item was deferred at the request of the Belgians who were negotiating separate protocols with leaders of the two territories covering political and technical arrangements for the period of transition to full independence. Under these protocols each territory was to receive complete local autonomy in all matters except foreign affairs, defence, internal security and finance.

It was decided to take up the question of Ruanda-Urundi at a resumed sixteenth session of the General Assembly early in 1962.

### **Tanganyika**

In a resolution adopted on November 6, 1961 the General Assembly noted that the United Kingdom and Tanganyika had agreed that Tanganyika should become independent on December 9, 1961, and resolved in agreement with the administering authority that the trusteeship agreement for Tanganyika should end upon the latter's accession to independence. The resolution recommended that upon the attainment of its independence Tanganyika should be admitted to the United Nations. On December 14, 1961 Tanganyika became the 104th member of the Organization.

### **The Northern and Southern Cameroons**

In February, 1961, separate plebiscites conducted under United Nations supervision were held in the Northern and Southern Cameroons, a trust territory administered by the United Kingdom. In the North, a majority voted in favour of union with Nigeria; in the South, the vote was in favour of union with the Republic of Cameroun.

The United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, Dr. Abdoh, concluded that: (a) the people were aware of the consequences of their vote; (b) the plebiscites were efficiently organized and conducted; and (c) the ballot was free and secret.

In the Fourth Committee the conduct of the plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons was criticized by the Cameroun Republic, supported by France and by the African states of the former French Community. However, a 14-power draft resolution endorsing the results of the plebiscite and deciding that the Trusteeship Agreement should be terminated on June 1, 1961 in the Northern Cameroons and on October 1, 1961 for the Southern Cameroons, was adopted in the Fourth Committee by 59 in favour (including Canada), 2 against, with 9 abstentions. The vote in plenary was 64 in favour (including Canada) 23 against (including Cameroun, France and the Brazzaville Group), with 10 abstentions.

The Trusteeship Agreement was, as expected, terminated on June 1, 1961 for the Northern Cameroons when it joined Nigeria and on October 1, 1961 for the Southern Cameroons when it joined the Republic of Cameroun to form the Federal Republic of Cameroun.

### New Guinea

The question of the trust territory of New Guinea was considered both by the Trusteeship Council and the Fourth Committee during the sixteenth session. The Australian administering authority continued to make advances in the territory in the political, economic, social and educational fields. The Legislative Council of Papua and New Guinea has been re-constituted and provision made for the election of indigenous members from the trust territory, a move which could be considered as a significant step towards the creation of a political consciousness among the people of the territory. Although the Australian administering authority has not yet extended full administrative control over the entire area, it has announced plans to do so by 1963. The Trusteeship Council invited Australia to establish target dates which would reflect a proper sense of urgency for the rapid and planned advancement of the territory in all aspects of its political life. The Australian authorities have agreed to a request of the United Nations that they establish a United Nations Information Centre in the trust territory.

### Nauru

The problems of the trust territory of Nauru which is administered by Australia on behalf of the joint administering authority comprising Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, were considered during the sixteenth session by the Trusteeship Council and by the Fourth Committee.

There are particular problems attached to the question of Nauru, namely its small size, minute population and the "waning nature" of its single-industry economy. The economy of the Island, based on the extraction of phosphate is steadily contracting as the reserves are depleted.

The governments of the countries forming the administering authority have offered to resettle the people either in one of their own countries or by attempting to find another island on which these people may live. So far



the search for another island has been unsuccessful. Negotiations are continuing with the Nauruan people and any decision on their future will be based on their freely expressed wishes. The year 1962 will see a special United Nations' visiting mission to the territory to report on the problems of the Nauruan people.

## South West Africa

The question of South West Africa has been on the agenda of the General Assembly every year since 1946, when a resolution was passed asking South Africa to place the territory, which it had held under a League of Nations mandate since 1920, under a trusteeship agreement. In 1950 the International Court of Justice gave an advisory opinion that the United Nations Charter did not impose a legal obligation to place the territory under the trusteeship system, but that South Africa had continuing responsibility under the Covenant and the Mandate, and was not competent, acting alone, to modify the international status of South West Africa. Supervisory functions in connection with annual reports and transmission of petitions from inhabitants should be exercised by the United Nations.

As South Africa has intensified its *apartheid* policies, members of the United Nations have become more anxious to uphold the international status of South West Africa and to prevent the permanent application of *apartheid* to the territory and to bring it eventually to independence. The Committee on South West Africa, set up in 1953 to obtain information on conditions in the territory, has been instructed by successive resolutions to study ways and means of achieving the territory's independence. Legal action to force South Africa to administer the territory in the spirit of the Mandate has been considered and Liberia and Ethiopia, in applications dated November 4, 1960, brought an action against South Africa before the International Court of Justice. They have charged that South Africa has violated Article 2 of the League of Nations Mandate and Article 22 of the Covenant in its administration of the territory. Article 2 of the Mandate refers to the utmost promotion by the Mandatory of the material and moral welfare and the social progress of the inhabitants of the territory. The case is expected to come before the Court in the summer of 1962.

During the first part of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly six resolutions concerning South West Africa were passed. Canada voted for five of these concerning petitions, political freedom, the legal action undertaken by Ethiopia and Liberia, assistance by United Nations Specialized Agencies, and the Windhoek Location incident. A sixth resolution also passed by the Assembly (Resolution 1568 (XV)) deprecated South Africa's application of *apartheid* policies in South West Africa and invited the South West Africa Committee to go to the territory immediately to investigate the situation and make proposals to the Assembly on steps which could lead

to self government and eventual independence. The Canadian Delegation abstained on this resolution because it felt that these instructions were impractical.

At the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly, on March 14, 1961, Canada voted in favour of a resolution on South West Africa which referred to the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers which was being held in London at that time, and asked members having close and continuous relations with South Africa to use their influence to urge the Government of South Africa to observe its United Nations obligations. On March 23, 1961, it was indicative of the change of international attitude towards South Africa, which had by then announced its intention of withdrawing from the Commonwealth, that many countries which had abstained on resolution 1568 (XV) referred to above, voted in favour of another resolution [1596 (XV)], which reaffirmed the criticism of South Africa contained in the previous resolution and instructed the Committee to discharge the investigatory task entrusted to it as fully and as expeditiously as possible "with the co-operation of the Government of the Union of South Africa, if such co-operation be available, and without it, if necessary". Canada voted in favour of this resolution as a whole but abstained on the operative paragraph quoted in the preceding sentence. The resolution was adopted by 83 votes in favour, none against, with 8 abstentions.

The South West Africa Committee visited Africa during the summer of 1961 and interviewed refugees from the territory in Accra, Dar-es-Salaam, and Cairo, but was not permitted by the South African Government to enter South West Africa. In its report the Committee recommended that the United Nations should take various actions to prepare South West Africa for independence. At the beginning of the debate on the South West Africa item at the sixteenth session, the South African Foreign Minister stated his Government's intention of inviting three persons of international standing to visit South West Africa and report on conditions and on whether there was a threat to the peace. A resolution on South West Africa sponsored by Sweden recommending that the new seven-member committee, mentioned below, should make recommendations on ways and means of granting independence to the people of South West Africa, taking account of South Africa's offer and the expected judgment of the International Court of Justice, was defeated by 26 in favour, 41 against and 26 abstentions. Canada supported this resolution.

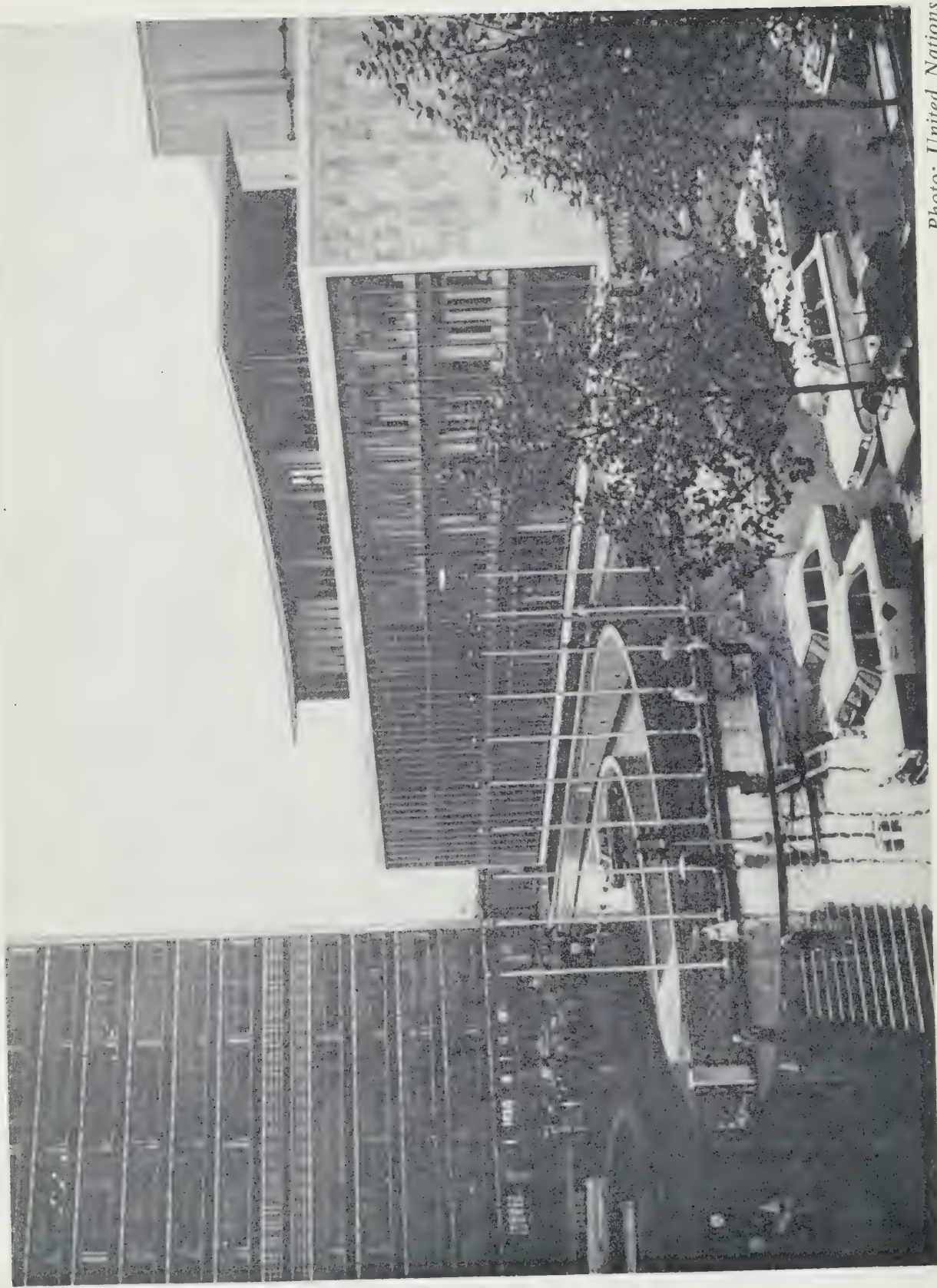
The principal resolution on South West Africa sponsored by the African and Asian members, was accepted by 90 in favour (including Canada), one against, with 5 abstentions. After referring to the Colonial Declaration, resolution 1514 (XV), the resolution adopted (resolution 1702 [XVI]) proclaimed the right of the people of South West Africa to independence and national sovereignty and set up a new special committee for South West Africa, consisting of seven members to be nominated by the President of



the Assembly, replacing the former Committee. The Committee's task is to achieve, in consultation with the Mandatory Power, the following objectives: a visit to the territory before May 1, 1962; evacuation of all military forces; release of all political prisoners; repeal of apartheid laws; preparation for general elections; and advice and assistance to the resulting government with a view to preparing the territory for full independence. The new Committee is also to undertake the tasks of collecting information originally assigned to the former Committee on South West Africa, and to study measures for the implementation of its recommendations. A resolution concerning petitions, a resolution dissolving the old South West Africa Committee and a resolution calling for special educational and training programmes for South West Africa were also passed at this session.







*Photo: United Nations*

A view of the United Nations Library completed in 1961 and named in memory of the late Secretary-General of the United Nations.

# VI

## FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

### *Introduction*

It is the responsibility of the General Assembly to review the financial and administrative aspects of the work of the United Nations and to approve the budget. The Assembly discharges this task with the assistance of the Administrative and Budgetary (Fifth) Committee which is a Committee of representatives of all member states. The Fifth Committee is, in turn, assisted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions which is composed of twelve members including at least three financial experts of recognized standing. The Advisory Committee is responsible for expert examination of the United Nations' budget and at the beginning of each regular session submits to the Assembly a detailed report on the budget for the next financial year and on the accounts for the last financial year. It also reports on a variety of other administrative financial questions referred to it by the Assembly for comments. On the basis of these reports the Fifth Committee debates the questions at issue and makes recommendations to the General Assembly.

### *Finance*

#### United Nations Budget and Scale of Assessments

The Fifth Committee of the General Assembly has the responsibility of approving in the first instance the expenditures of the United Nations and of arranging for enough financial contributions from member states to meet these expenditures. At the sixteenth session in 1961 the Fifth Committee recommended an appropriation of slightly over \$82 million to cover the expenses of the Organization during 1962, excluding UNEF and Congo costs. This amount was approved by the Assembly with only the Soviet bloc opposed. The total income expected from various sources in 1962 was estimated at about \$14 million. This meant that, after miscellaneous deductions, an amount of approximately \$65.5 million remained to be raised by assessments on member states in accordance with the new scale of assessments for 1962-1964 proposed by the Committee on Contributions and approved at the sixteenth session by the Fifth Committee and the Assembly.

Under the new scale, Canada's assessment was increased from 3.11 to 3.12 per cent. During the debate on this scale, the Canadian Delegation



supported the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions as just and reasonable. However, Soviet bloc members whose rate of assessment was increased in the new scale, criticized the Committee on Contributions, charging that it had made errors in determining the rates of the socialist countries. They proposed the establishment of a special five-member sub-committee to meet during the session to examine their complaint. As a compromise, the Fifth Committee approved the new scale recommended by the Committee on Contributions with an Indian amendment, instructing the Committee on Contributions to re-examine the new scale in the light of the discussion which had taken place in the Fifth Committee and in the light of such further information as might be made available to it. The amendment provided that, in the event the General Assembly should at the seventeenth session revise the new scale on the basis of the Contributions Committee's report, the contributions for 1962 would be adjusted accordingly. This resolution was approved in plenary by a vote of 77 in favour (including Canada), 11 against, with 1 abstention.

Under this new scale of assessments, the 65 Asian, African and Latin American members contribute about 13.5 per cent; the five permanent members of the Security Council about 65 per cent; the 9 Eastern European members (excluding the Soviet Union) about 6 per cent and the remaining 20 members about 15.5 per cent. (The new members admitted during the sixteenth session were not included in the calculation of the new scale).

### Peace-Keeping Costs

Since 1956, the United Nations has launched two major peace-keeping operations—one in the Middle East (UNEF) and one in the Congo (ONUC). The costs of these two operations are now running at an annual rate of about \$140 million in addition to the other expenses of the Organization. Since the majority would not accept inclusion of the costs of these operations in the regular budget of the United Nations, *ad hoc* financial arrangements have had to be made each year which, while apportioning costs on the basis of the scale of assessments to the regular United Nations budget, have reduced the actual amounts which the less developed members have to pay, by a system of rebates made possible by substantial voluntary contributions from the United States for this purpose. For 1961, up to 50 per cent rebates on UNEF assessments were approved. At the resumed fifteenth session in April 1961, the resolution apportioning 1961 Congo costs was adopted in the final moments of the session only after the rebates on the Congo assessments were increased from 50 per cent, given in 1960, to 80 per cent.

Even with these arrangements, many members have fallen into arrears. By the end of 1961, 29 members had still not paid their 1957 assessment for UNEF; 31 were in arrears for 1958; 36 for 1959; 41 for 1960; and 73 for 1961. These UNEF arrears totalled \$25.5 million. As regards the Congo operation, 66 members were in arrears for 1960 and 78 had not paid

their assessments for 1961. The arrears for ONUC totalled approximately \$52 million.

This record of increased defaulting on assessments towards the peace-keeping costs of the United Nations stems partly from the magnitude of these costs and partly from differences of opinion regarding the legal obligation of members to pay their assessed share of such peace-keeping costs. Political objections which certain members (particularly the Soviet bloc) have to these operations and, in the case of the Congo, to the manner in which the operations have been conducted have further complicated the financial situation.

To meet the urgent cash requirements of the Congo operation, the Secretary-General has had to rely heavily on the Working Capital Fund and when this became depleted, on temporary loans from other United Nations accounts such as the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In view of the increasingly serious financial difficulties facing the United Nations, the Canadian Delegation took the initiative at the resumed fifteenth session in April 1961 to propose the establishment of a 15-member Working Group to examine the administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations with a view to improving the financial position of the Organization. This Working Group, on which Canada was represented, met in New York during the summer months. In its report to the General Assembly, the Working Group outlined a number of principles put forward in the Group but noted that it had not been able to reach a sufficiently large area of agreement to present a set of recommendations for the Assembly's consideration.

During the course of the sixteenth session, the Acting Secretary-General warned that the United Nations would be faced with imminent bankruptcy if, in addition to the earliest possible payment of current assessments and arrears, effective action was not taken promptly to enable outstanding obligations to be settled, to improve the cash position and to provide needed financing for approved continuing activities. As an indication of the progressive deterioration of the Organization's financial position he noted that the cash deficit of the United Nations had increased from \$9.3 million in 1956 to an estimated \$107.5 million at the end of 1961 (the actual deficit at the end of the year was later given as \$94 million). He estimated that by the end of June 1962, the deficit would reach \$170 million.

In the Fifth Committee the discussions on the financial crisis of the United Nations centred on three questions: the costs of UNEF and ONUC for 1962; the legal obligation of members to contribute to these costs; and a United Nations bond issue which was considered under the 1962 budget item.

To meet the immediate financial requirements of United Nations peace-keeping operations in 1962, the Committee adopted two resolutions appropriating the funds required to keep the operations going in the first half of



1962. Since the Assembly at its resumed fifteenth session had appropriated \$100 million to cover the 1961 costs of the Congo operation only from January 1 to October 31, 1961, provision had to be made for the remaining two months of the year. The resolution on Congo financing adopted at the sixteenth session, therefore, authorized monthly expenditures in 1962 of up to \$10 million and appropriated \$80 million to cover the period November 1961 to June 30, 1962. In a similar resolution, the Committee authorized monthly expenditures of up to \$1,625,000 for UNEF and appropriated an amount of \$9,750,000 for the first six months of 1962. Both draft resolutions made provision to apply any voluntary contributions received to reduce by up to 80 per cent the assessment of members with low capacities to pay. The resolution concerning 1962 Congo costs was endorsed in plenary by a vote of 67 in favour, 13 against (Soviet bloc, Belgium, France and Madagascar), with 15 abstentions. The resolution concerning 1962 UNEF costs was approved by the Assembly by a vote of 61 in favour 11 against (Soviet bloc and Cuba) with 24 abstentions.

To deal with the critical cash position of the United Nations, the Acting Secretary-General explored, in the first place with the five permanent members of the Security Council and later with other delegations, the possibility of floating a United Nations bond issue of \$200 million bearing 2 per cent interest *per annum* to provide a pool of liquid assets that could be used by the Organization to pay its obligations. Repayment of the bond issue was to be arranged by including in the regular budget of the Organization annually beginning with the budget for the year 1963, an amount sufficient to pay the interest charges and the instalments of principal due on such bonds.

A draft resolution embodying this proposal was sponsored by Canada and eight other members and adopted in Committee. In its preamble, it stressed that while extraordinary financial measures were required in the existing circumstances, "such measures should not be deemed a precedent for the future financing of the expenses of the United Nations". In plenary, the resolution was approved by a vote of 58 in favour, 13 against (Soviet bloc, Belgium, Cuba and France) with 24 abstentions. Soviet bloc objections to the resolution were based on their contention that in by-passing the Security Council on matters relating to the financing of peace and security operations, the proposal was contrary to the provisions of the Charter. The Soviet Representative informed the Assembly that the Soviet Union would consider a decision taken on the basis of this proposal as illegal and would not take it into account. The French Representative also declared that his Delegation would not consider itself financially responsible for the loan. The Canadian Representative argued that there was no alternative at this time to the emergency measure proposed. The proposal, while in no way diminishing the financial obligation of member states might, he said, prove less onerous for those members having difficulty in meeting their financial obligations. By including in the regular budget sufficient funds to cover

interest charges and repayment of principal, the proposal would preserve the principle of collective responsibility of all members for financing United Nations operations. This is a principle which Canada has consistently upheld in all discussions of United Nations financial problems. (On January 9, 1962 Canada announced that it would purchase bonds amounting to \$6.24 million.)

The third major decision taken at the sixteenth session to deal with the financial crisis of the United Nations was aimed at resolving the important legal conflict on the question of the liability of members which has complicated the discussions on financing of peace-keeping operations since UNEF was created in 1956. Canada and eight other members co-sponsored a draft resolution proposing that the Assembly seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice as to whether the expenditures relating to the UNEF and Congo operations constitute expenses of the Organization within the meaning of Article 17 (2) of the Charter. That Article states that "the expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly". This proposal was based on a suggestion made in the report of the 15-member Working Group on Administrative and Budgetary Procedures. The resolution was adopted in Committee and was later approved in plenary by a vote of 52 in favour, 11 against (Soviet bloc and France) with 32 abstentions. Following this decision, the international Court of Justice invited member states to make written submissions on the question and Canada took immediate steps to do so by the deadline of February 20, 1962.

The decisions taken at the sixteenth session reflected a growing realization on the part of member states that the Organization could not continue as an effective instrument of international co-operation if its financial position were not improved during 1962. While some misgivings were expressed over the measures taken, particularly the assumption of obligations over a period of 25 years to repay the bond issue through the regular budget, members showed a determination to maintain the Organization's capacity to undertake positive action and to ensure that it did not fail because of insufficient funds.

### **Extra-Budgetary Funds**

Several special programmes, financed outside the United Nations regular budget by voluntary contributions from Member Governments, have been established by the General Assembly to provide aid to children and refugees and technical and other assistance to member states. The programmes for which funds are sought include those of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the near East (UNRWA), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund.



Following the practice of recent years, the sixteenth session of the Assembly held two special pledging conferences: a joint one for announcing contributions in 1962 to EPTA and the Special Fund, and a separate conference to hear pledges to the two refugee agencies, UNRWA and UNHCR. The following table shows Canada's pledged contributions in 1962 and contributions made in 1960 and 1961:

|  | 1960                               | 1961              | 1962 <sup>1</sup> |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|  | (In thousands of Canadian dollars) |                   |                   |
| UN Children's fund (UNICEF) .....  | 650 <sup>2</sup>                   | 650               | 800               |
| UN Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) ..... | 1500 <sup>3</sup>                  | 2000 <sup>3</sup> | 1000 <sup>3</sup> |
| Programme of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) .....             | 290                                | 290               | 290               |
| UN Programme of Technical Assistance (ETAP) <sup>4</sup>                     | 2000                               | 2150              | 2150              |
| UN Special Fund <sup>4</sup> .....   | 2000                               | 2350              | 2350              |

The Assembly also considered the report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds which assists in obtaining pledges of voluntary contributions for the aforementioned funds. It adopted unanimously a draft resolution which calls for the convening of an ad hoc pledging conference on the refugee programmes at the seventeenth session. However, the Assembly did not re-establish the Negotiating Committee whose mandate expired at the close of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly.

## Administration

### Re-organization of the Secretariat and Geographical Distribution

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly established a Committee of Experts to study the activities and organization of the Secretariat with a view to effecting maximum economy and efficiency. The Committee's task was enlarged at the fifteenth session when it was asked to study the categories of posts subject to geographical distribution and the criteria for determining the range of posts for each member state with a view to securing a wide geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat. The Committee of Experts' report which was submitted to the sixteenth session together with the comments of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld on them, was considered both as a separate item and in relation to the annual review of the geographical distribution of the Secretariat.

In his comments on the report, the Secretary-General proposed a number of significant changes in the top level of the Secretariat. He recognized seven main geographical areas from which the staff of the Secretariat

<sup>1</sup>1962 contributions are subject to appropriation by Parliament.

<sup>2</sup>In addition, Canada donated milk powder to UNICEF in 1960 valued at approximately \$1.6 million.

<sup>3</sup>Includes special contributions for the purchase of Canadian wheat flour of \$1 million in 1960; \$1.5 million in 1961; and \$500 in 1962.

<sup>4</sup>Contributions made in U.S. funds.

should be drawn to satisfy the requirement of adequate geographical distribution. He also proposed that each nation, however small, was entitled to two nationals in the Secretariat and that population and contribution to the regular budget of the Organization should be factors in the calculation of the number of places which a member state could reasonably expect to have filled by its nationals.

The death of Mr. Hammarskjöld created problems for the Fifth Committee in considering these questions since the Secretary-General, as chief administrative officer of the Organization, had always worked closely with the Committee and had given it his advice and suggestions on questions pertaining to staff and administration. Many delegations believed that the new Acting Secretary-General should be given time to study these questions and formulate his own views, and that it would therefore be inappropriate for the Committee to take action on the Experts Committee's report at the sixteenth session. The Committee therefore agreed without a vote to defer until the next session consideration of the reorganization of the Secretariat at the senior level. It took note of the other sections of the report dealing with the economic and social activities of the Organization, budget stabilization and "additional observations". On the question of geographical distribution of the Secretariat which formed another part of the report, however, a lengthy debate developed.

Until recently member states have accepted the percentage in the scale of assessments for the regular budget as a rough guide to the number of posts to which nationals of any one state should be entitled. In recent years this method of determining the desirable range of posts for each member has become inadequate and in need of adjustment. The main complaints which have been made have centred on the degree of influence exercised by officials who are nationals of countries in Western Europe and North America. With the increase in members from Asia and Africa, pressures have developed for adjusting the composition of the Secretariat in order to have a more accurate and more equitable reflection of the actual membership and to give the African-Asians greater voice in Secretariat affairs. The Soviet Union moreover has long complained about its lack of representation and influence in the Secretariat. These Soviet complaints have been expressed regularly in the Assembly debates when the organization and work of the Secretariat have been under review; but in recent years they have culminated in a concerted campaign to reorganize the whole Secretariat. At the fifteenth session Mr. Krushchov's personal intervention gave the attack added significance. He claimed that since the Charter was first drafted in 1945 neither the enormous growth of the socialist system nor the emergence of the newly independent countries had been reflected in the organization of the Secretariat.

Canada has recognized the need for a review of this question of geographical distribution in the Secretariat. However, it has maintained that the necessary adjustments can be brought about only by a thorough, syste-



matic and objective approach which above all must preserve the concept of an efficient and impartial international civil service which has been so carefully developed and which the Soviet Union has sought to undermine.

During the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question at the sixteenth session, there was general agreement that the existing geographical imbalance in the Secretariat should be corrected as soon as possible. There were, however, wide differences of opinion regarding the methods of best attaining the desired objective and as to the pace at which remedial action could be taken without detriment to the Secretariat or prejudice to the present staff. Attempts at reaching some compromise between the two main approaches to this question which emerged during the debate were unsuccessful.

On the one hand, a group of members favoured the approach embodied in a United States draft resolution which would invite the attention of the Acting Secretary-General to a number of considerations he might wish to take into account in attempting to overcome existing imbalances in the geographical distribution of the staff. In its main operative paragraphs this resolution suggested that "weight should be given to the factors of United Nations membership, the financial contribution of States, and the population of States; that efforts should be made to reduce the proportion of staff members of the Secretariat holding permanent contracts; and that the rights of existing staff members under the present Staff Regulations and Rules should be fully preserved". It also requested the Secretary-General to make a special study of the questions of "(a) widening the categories of Secretariat staff subject to geographical distribution; (b) the relative importance of posts at various levels subject to geographical distribution; and (c) the extent of the applicability of geographical distribution to General Service posts".

Other delegations, while not favouring a rigid formula, believed that the Acting Secretary-General should have more specific guidance and supported a 13-power draft resolution recommending a series of principles and factors to achieve a more equitable geographical distribution. This resolution specified certain posts to which the principle of geographic distribution should be applied. It requested the Secretary-General to make a special survey of the entire range of General Service posts to determine which categories should be made subject to this principle. It also recommended that a more equitable geographical distribution might be achieved by setting a minimum target of five staff members for each member state on the basis of membership; by giving equal weight to the relative sizes of population and ratios of contribution to the regular budget; by taking into account the relative importance of posts at various levels, the need for a balanced regional composition of the staff at the D-2 level and above, and the desirability of raising the percentage of fixed-term staff to 25 per cent.

On the suggestion of the Canadian Delegation, the Committee decided not to vote on either resolution but to include them in the rapporteur's report

for the guidance of the Acting Secretary-General who was invited to take them into consideration in presenting his own considered views on the question at the seventeenth session.

In accepting office, the new Acting Secretary-General declared his intention to invite a limited number of persons who were already Under-Secretaries or were to be appointed as Under-Secretaries, to act as his principal advisers on important questions entrusted to him. In late December, U Thant announced the appointment of three new Under-Secretaries: Mr. Godfrey Amachree of Nigeria, Mr. Omar Loutfi of the United Arab Republic, and Mr. Jiri Nosek of Czechoslovakia. These three were to serve as principal advisers to the Acting Secretary-General with the following five members of the Secretariat: Mr. Georgy Petrovitch Arkadiev (U.S.S.R.), Dr. Ralph Bunche (U.S.A.), Mr. Philippe de Seyne (France), Mr. Chakravarthi V. Narasimhan (India) and Mr. Hermane Tavares de Sa (Brazil). In making these appointments, the Acting Secretary-General emphasized that the arrangement was "without prejudice to such future organizational changes as experience may reveal to be necessary".

Pressures for more equitable geographical representation were experienced in other directions. On the initiative of 19 Latin American members, consideration was given to the enlargement of the nine-member Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) to provide for African representation. Initially, there appeared to be wide support for an increase in the membership by two seats for this purpose and a Latin American-African draft resolution was submitted to this effect. Soviet bloc members took advantage of the debate to try to acquire another seat for the bloc. They argued that the Soviet Union, by its Great Power status, had a seat on the ACABQ, but that there was no other opportunity for Eastern Europeans to participate in its work. Accordingly, they submitted an amendment to the 36-nation draft resolution to provide for Eastern European representation as well as African.

After much discussion in the corridors a compromise was reached by which an increase by three seats was accepted, but all wording concerning the specific allocation of these seats was omitted. The resolution on enlargement was adopted in Committee by a vote of 81 in favour with none against and 6 abstentions (Belgium, Canada, China, Italy, South Africa and the United Kingdom); and it was later approved unanimously in plenary. In the elections which followed, members from Chile, the United States and the United Kingdom were elected for three of the existing seats which were up for election, and members from Sudan, Nigeria and Romania were elected for the three new seats. The number of votes cast for the Romanian Representative (41 of a total of 61) indicated that a number of delegations considered that this seat was not an Eastern European seat by right and that candidates from other regions might be put forward in the future.



# VII

## LEGAL

### *International Court of Justice*

The International Court of Justice was established by the Charter as the principal juridical organ of the United Nations. It replaced the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Court which bore a similar relationship to the League of Nations. Since the Statute of the Court forms a part of the Charter, all members of the United Nations are parties to the Statute. In addition, three national entities which are not members of the United Nations (Switzerland, San Marino and Liechtenstein) have become parties to the Statute.

The Statute provides that the Court shall consist of fifteen independent judges elected for nine-year terms. They are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council from a list of nominees submitted by national groups. Although the judges are elected "regardless of their nationality" the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world are represented.

No elections to the Court were held during 1961. The next general elections will take place in 1963. However, the Court, in accordance with its statute, elected for a period of three years, dating from 5 April 1961, Mr. B. Winarski (Poland) as President and Mr. R. J. Alfaro (Panama) as Vice-President. Mr. John E. Read, who retired in February 1958, is the only Canadian who has served on the Court. No Canadian has since that time been put forward as a candidate.

#### **Cases**

During 1961 the International Court had under consideration the following cases:

- (1) The South West African Cases  
(Ethiopia v. Union of South Africa)  
(Liberia v. Union of South Africa)

On 4 November 1960, the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia filed with the Court applications instituting proceedings against the Government of the Union of South Africa, each relating to a dispute concerning the interpretation and application of the Mandate for South West Africa.

The Court issued three orders dated 13 January, 20 May and 5 December 1961 respectively, dealing exclusively with certain procedural and pleading aspects of these cases.

(2) Belgium v. Spain

(Case concerning Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company Ltd.)

On 23 September 1958, Belgium began proceedings against Spain alleging that the measures under which Barcelona Traction was declared bankrupt in Spain and its properties liquidated were contrary to international law. The Court was asked to order restitution of, or compensation for, the property. On 10 April 1961, the Court made an order removing the case from the list, on the basis of a notice having been filed by the Belgian Government that it did not wish to go on with the proceedings.

(3) Cambodia v. Thailand

(Case concerning the Temple of Preah Vihear)

On 6 October 1959, the Cambodian Government filed an application instituting proceedings against the Government of Thailand concerning a parcel of territory now occupied by Thailand on which is situated the Temple of Preah Vihear. The Court is being asked to declare that sovereignty of the Temple belongs to Cambodia and that Thailand should withdraw from occupation of the area. On 26 May 1961, the Court delivered a judgment concerning a preliminary objection by Thailand as to its jurisdiction. Thailand submitted that the declaration by which it accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court was invalid. The Court rejected Thailand's submission, ruling that the Thailand declaration was in fact valid. The Court held that it had jurisdiction to hear the case and, by an order of the same date, it fixed the time limits for the filing of pleadings on the merits.

(4) Case concerning the Northern Cameroons

(Republic of Cameroons v. United Kingdom)

On 30 May 1961, the Government of the Republic of Cameroons filed an application instituting proceedings against the United Kingdom regarding a dispute concerning the interpretation and application of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of the Cameroons which is under British administration as approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 December 1946.

By an order dated 6 July 1961, the Court prescribed the time limits for filing pleadings in regard to this case.

(5) Financial Obligations of Members of the United Nations.

(Request for an Advisory Opinion)

By General Assembly Resolution dated 20 December 1961, the General Assembly requested the Court for an advisory opinion regarding the financing of United Nations Operations in the Congo and the United Nations Emergency Force. The Court has, by an Order dated 27 December 1961, prescribed the time limits within which written statements may be submitted in accordance with Article 66 paragraph 2 of the Statute of the Court.



## ***International Law Commission***

### **Elections**

On November 28, 1961, Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs, was elected to the International Law Commission by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Each member state may nominate for election four candidates including two of its own nationals and Mr. Cadieux, who was nominated by the Governments of Australia, Canada and Britain, is the first Canadian to receive this honour. In the election in which 42 candidates competed for seats on the 25-member Commission, he received 89 of a possible 103 votes cast by the Assembly.

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly in 1947 to encourage the codification and progressive development of international law. Under Article 10 of its Statute, members are elected for a five-year term and also are eligible for re-election when their terms expire. While no two members of the Commission can be nationals of the same State, the Statute emphasizes that in electing members of the Commission, consideration should be given to factors other than the nationality of candidates. The Statute requires that members "shall be persons of recognized competence in international law" and that at the election the electors shall bear in mind that the persons to be elected to the Commission "should individually possess the qualifications required and that in the Commission as a whole representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured."

### **Enlargement of the International Law Commission**

The membership of the International Law Commission as established by a General Assembly resolution in 1947 consisted of 15 members to be elected under the terms of the Statute of the Commission by the General Assembly from a list of candidates nominated by the Governments of member states.

The comparatively large size at which the Commission was established stemmed from the necessity to meet the requirement of the Statute "that in the Commission as a whole representation of the main forms of civilization and principal legal systems of the world should be assured".

By 1956 the number of member states of the United Nations had grown from 55 who were members at the time the Commission was established to 78. To provide for this development having in mind the representational requirement, the Statute of the Commission was amended on September 18, 1956 so as to increase the membership to 21. Since 1956 the United Nations membership has been increased by 21 members composed primarily of 18 new African States. And to keep step with this development a second expansion in the membership of the Commission took place on November 6,

1961 when the Statute of the Commission was further amended by the General Assembly so as to permit the enlargement of the Commission by another 4 seats bringing the total number to 25.

#### **Commission's Report on the Work of the Thirteenth Session— Consular Intercourse and Immunities**

Work on the codification and development of the international law governing consular intercourse and immunities was begun by the International Law Commission in 1955. The Commission completed its study in 1961 and submitted a final draft of 71 articles to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly. The articles are concerned with the immunities and privileges of consular posts and members of consulates and are of both a declaratory and progressive nature.

In discussion of this item in the Sixth Committee the view prevailed that, in order to give this subject satisfactory examination, a special conference should be convened as a parallel to the 1961 Vienna Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities. A resolution was unanimously adopted recommending an international conference be convened on the question of consular relations in Vienna at the beginning of March 1963. In the meantime member governments have the opportunity to submit written comments on the draft articles to the Secretariat of the United Nations by July 1, 1962 and the subject will be considered further at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly.

#### ***Future Work in the Field of Codification and Progressive Development of International Law***

Canada also took an active part in the discussions of the item on the Sixth Committee's agenda entitled "Future Work in the Field of Codification and Progressive Development of International Law". Under this item, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Romania, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, proposed a draft resolution calling for the Sixth Committee to make a general survey of the field of international law at its meeting next year under an agenda item entitled "Consideration of Principles of International Law Relating to Peaceful Co-existence of States".

An amendment was proposed to this draft resolution by a number of states, including the United States of America, Ireland, Japan, Pakistan and Turkey, on the basis that the concept of "co-existence" tended to be an essentially political rather than legal concept with cold war overtones, and that it would in these circumstances be more appropriate to have the general international law survey made under a non-controversial title.

In support of this resolution the Canadian Representative challenged any suggestion that the constructive and progressive concepts of contemporary



international law had been developed by any one nation or group of nations, and pointed out that such rules of international law as those embodied in the United Nations Charter “cannot be appropriated by any particular concept such as ‘peaceful co-existence’; they belong to the international community as a whole; they have been developed over the centuries and they represent one of the few available instruments to avoid chaos and even ultimate calamity; to assert that among those rules there are ‘old ones’ which can in certain cases be repudiated unilaterally as opposed to new ones which have been especially formulated by certain states alone is at best to misrepresent the nature of international law and at worst to challenge its very existence”.

The proposal calling for the substitution of the non-controversial topic in the place of that of “peaceful co-existence” was accepted unanimously by the Sixth Committee.

### ***Special Missions***

Diplomatic relations between States increasingly assume other forms than the normal contact through permanent diplomatic missions. These other forms might be categorized under the heading of “ad hoc diplomacy” or “special missions”, covering itinerant envoys and special missions sent to States for limited purposes.

At its twelfth session held in 1960 the International Law Commission had prepared draft articles on special missions and had recommended that they should be submitted by the General Assembly to the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities which was to convene at Vienna at the beginning of 1961. The Commission had however emphasized that for want of time it had not been able to give the topic the thorough study it would normally have done.

At its fourth plenary meeting, on April 10, 1961, the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities held at Vienna unanimously adopted a resolution recommending to the General Assembly of the United Nations that it refer to the International Law Commission further study of the subject of special missions in the light of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations adopted at the Conference.

In accordance with that resolution, the General Assembly included the “Question of Special Missions” in the agenda of its sixteenth session and thereafter requested the International Law Commission, as soon as it considers it advisable, to study further the subject of special missions and to report thereon to the General Assembly.

## Appendix I

### Agenda of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly<sup>1</sup>

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#### Plenary meetings

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Ireland (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly (item 3):
  - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
  - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President (item 4).
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers (item 5).
6. Election of Vice-Presidents (item 6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (item 7).<sup>2</sup>
8. Adoption of the agenda (item 8).
9. Opening of the general debate (item 9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10).
11. Report of the Security Council (item 11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters I, VIII (except paras. 648, 650 and 651) and IX) (item 12).<sup>3</sup>
13. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 14).
14. Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council (item 15).
15. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council (item 16).
16. Election of the members of the International Law Commission (item 17).
17. Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter (item 18).
18. United Nations Emergency Force (item 26).<sup>4</sup>
  - (b) Report on the Force.
19. Question of Tibet (item 83).
20. The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (item 88).

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<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, all the items formed part of the agenda recommended by the General Committee in its first report (A/4882) and adopted by the General Assembly at its 1014th plenary meeting, on 25 September 1961. At its 1018th meeting, on 27 September 1961, the Assembly adopted the recommendations of the General Committee on the allocation of agenda items, with the exception of item 87 (Permanent sovereignty over natural resources), which it decided to refer to the Second Committee, with reference, if necessary, to the Sixth Committee. For the numerical list of agenda items, see *Official Records of the General Assembly Sixteenth Session, Plenary Meetings*, prefatory fascicle, agenda.

<sup>2</sup> At its 1014th plenary meeting, on 25 September 1961, the General Assembly took note of the communication dated 16 September 1961 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (A/4875).

<sup>3</sup> At its 1084th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1961, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, VIII (except paragraphs 648, 650 and 651) and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/4820 and Corr.2).

<sup>4</sup> At its 1086th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1961, the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Emergency Force (A/4857). See also resolution 1733 (XVI) on this item.

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† Reproduced from UN Doc. Supplement No. 17 (A/5100).



21. The situation in Angola: report of the Sub-Committee established by General Assembly resolution 1603 (XV) (item 27).
22. Assistance to Africa (item 22):
  - (a) A United Nations programme for independence.<sup>5</sup>
23. Question of Hungary (item 89).
24. Question of the representation of China in the United Nations (item 90).
25. Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations (item 91).
26. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 92).<sup>6</sup>
27. An international investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld and of members of the party accompanying him (item 93).<sup>7</sup>
28. United Nations Year for International Co-operation (item 95).<sup>8</sup>
29. Organization of peace (item 96).<sup>9</sup>

## First Committee

### POLITICAL AND SECURITY (INCLUDING THE REGULATION OF ARMAMENTS)

1. Question of disarmament (item 19).
2. The Korean question: reports of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (item 20).
3. Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (item 21).
4. The urgent need for a treaty to ban nuclear weapons tests under effective international control (item 72).
5. Continuation of suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests and obligations of States to refrain from their renewal (item 73).
6. Complaint by Cuba of threats to international peace and security arising from new plans of aggression and acts of intervention being executed by the Government of the United States of America against the Revolutionary Government of Cuba (item 78).<sup>10</sup>
7. Question of Algeria (item 80).
8. The prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons (item 81).

<sup>5</sup> At the 1066th plenary meeting, on 27 November 1961, the representative of Nigeria announced that he would not press for a vote on the draft resolution submitted by his delegation (A/L.357 and Add.1). No resolution was adopted on this item.

<sup>6</sup> At its 1018th plenary meeting, on 27 September 1961, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its second report (A/4895), decided to include this item in the agenda and to consider it without reference to a Committee.

<sup>7</sup> At its 1036th plenary meeting, on 13 October 1961, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its third report (A/4920), decided to include this item in the agenda and to consider it without reference to a Committee. At its 1082nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1961, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fifth Committee on this item (A/5017).

<sup>8</sup> At its 1059th plenary meeting, on 21 November 1961, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its fourth report (A/4975), decided to include this item in the agenda and to consider it without reference to a Committee.

<sup>9</sup> At its 1083rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1961, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its fifth report (A/5053, para. 2), decided to include this item in the agenda of the sixteenth session but to place it on the provisional agenda of the seventeenth session.

<sup>10</sup> Following the rejection of the draft resolution submitted to it, the First Committee declared that it had no recommendation to make to the General Assembly on this item (A/5090, para. 6). At its 1105th plenary meeting, on 20 February 1962, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolution submitted by Mongolia (A/L.385/Rev. 1). Having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority, the draft resolution was not adopted.

## Special Political Committee

1. The status of the German-speaking element in the Province of Bolzano (Bozen); implementation of General Assembly resolution 1497 (XV) of 31 October 1960 (item 74).
2. Treatment of people of Indian and Indo-Pakistan origin in the Republic of South Africa (item 75).
3. Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa (item 76).
4. Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (item 24).
5. Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 25).
6. Question of Oman (item 23).<sup>11</sup>

## Second Committee

### ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter II, III, IV, V (sections II to V), VI (paragraph 489) and VIII (paragraphs 648, 650 and 651)) (item 12).
2. Economic development of under-developed countries (item 28):
  - (a) Industrial development and activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of industrialization;
  - (b) Establishment of a United Nations capital development fund: report of the Committee established by General Assembly resolution 1521 (XV);
  - (c) Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (d) Land reform: interim report of the Secretary-General;
  - (e) Provision of food surpluses to food-deficient peoples through the United Nations system.
3. Questions relating to international trade and commodities (item 29):
  - (a) Strengthening and development of the world market and improvement of the trade conditions of the economically less developed countries: report of the Economic and Social Council;
  - (b) Improvement of the terms of trade between the industrial and the under-developed countries: report of the Economic and Social Council.
4. Progress and operations of the Special Fund (item 31).
5. United Nations programmes of technical co-operation (item 32):
  - (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council;
  - (b) Use of volunteer workers in the operational programmes of the United Nations and related agencies;
  - (c) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.
6. Assistance to newly independent States: report of the Economic and Social Council (item 33).<sup>12</sup>
7. Assistance to Africa (item 22):
  - (b) Economic development of Africa;
  - (c) African educational development.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>11</sup> At its 1078th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1961, the General Assembly voted on the draft resolution contained in the report of the Special Political Committee (A/5010). Having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority, the draft resolution was not adopted.

<sup>12</sup> No specific proposals were submitted with respect to this item, which was considered jointly with items 22 (b) and (c).

<sup>13</sup> At its 1042nd plenary meeting, on 26 October 1961, the General Assembly reconsidered the allocation of this sub-item, which had been referred to the Third Committee, and re-allocated it to the Second Committee.



8. Questions relating to science and technology (item 30):
  - (a) Development of scientific and technical co-operation and exchange of experience: report of the Secretary-General;
  - (b) Main trends of inquiry in the natural sciences, dissemination of scientific knowledge and application of such knowledge for peaceful ends: report of the Economic and Social Council.
9. Population growth and economic development (item 84).
10. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources (item 87).

### **Third Committee**

#### **SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL**

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapters VI (except paragraph 489) and VII) (item 12).
2. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (item 34).
3. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights (item 35).
4. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information (item 36).
5. Draft Declaration on Freedom of Information (item 37).
6. Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum (item 38).
7. Draft Convention and draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage and Registration of Marriages (item 85).
8. Manifestations of racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance (item 86).
9. Problem raised by the situation of Angolan refugees in the Congo (item 82).

### **Fourth Committee**

#### **TRUSTEESHIP (INCLUDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES)**

1. Report of the Trusteeship Council (item 13).
2. Question of the future of Western Samoa: report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for Western Samoa and report of the Trusteeship Council thereon (item 48).
3. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in the Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 50).
4. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 51).
5. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 39):
  - (a) Information on social conditions;
  - (b) Information on other conditions;
  - (c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information.
6. Non-compliance of the Government of Portugal with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV) (item 79).
7. Preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 40).
8. Racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 41).
9. Dissemination of information on the United Nations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 42).
10. Participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies: report of the Secretary-General (item 43).<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> No proposal was submitted on this item. See A/4997, para. 26.

11. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (item 44).
12. Question of the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 45).
13. Election, if required, to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 46).<sup>15</sup>
14. Question of South West Africa (item 47):
  - (a) Report of the Committee on South West Africa;
  - (b) Assistance of the specialized agencies and of the United Nations Children's Fund in the economic, social and educational development of South West Africa: reports of the agencies and of the Fund;
  - (c) Election of three members of the Committee on South West Africa.
15. Question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi: report of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi (item 49).<sup>16</sup>

## **Fifth Committee**

### **ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY**

1. Financial reports and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1960, and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 52):
  - (a) United Nations;
  - (b) United Nations Children's Fund;
  - (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
  - (d) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
2. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1961 (item 53).
3. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions (item 57).
4. Review of the activities and organization of the Secretariat: report of the Committee of Experts appointed under General Assembly resolution 1446 (XIV) and recommendations thereon by the Secretary-General (item 61).<sup>17</sup>
5. Administrative and budgetary procedures of the United Nations: report of the working group appointed under General Assembly resolution 1620 (XV) (item 62).
6. Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (item 66).
7. Budget estimates for the financial year 1962 (item 54).<sup>18</sup>
8. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly (item 56):
  - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
  - (b) Committee on Contributions;
  - (c) Board of Auditors;
  - (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointments made by the Secretary-General;
  - (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
  - (f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.

<sup>15</sup> See resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, note.

<sup>16</sup> At its 1106th plenary meeting, on 23 February 1962, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Fifth Committee on this item (A/5095, para. 5).

<sup>17</sup> At its 1086th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1961 the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fifth Committee on this item (A/5073).

<sup>18</sup> At its 1082nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1961, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Fifth Committee concerning the payment of honoraria to members serving on organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations in an individual, personal capacity (A/5005, para. 10).



9. Personnel questions (item 64):
  - (a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat;<sup>19</sup>
  - (b) Proportion of fixed-term staff;
  - (c) Other personnel questions.
10. Base salary scales and post adjustments of the staff in the professional and higher categories of the international civil service: reports of the International Civil Service Advisory Board and of the Secretary-General (item 65).
11. United Nations Emergency Force (item 26):
  - (a) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force.
12. United Nations operations in the Congo: cost estimates and financing (item 55).
13. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds (item 60).
14. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 58):
  - (a) Expenditure of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
  - (b) Expenditure as executing agencies for Special Fund projects.
15. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and with the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (item 59).
16. Public information activities of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (item 63).<sup>20</sup>
17. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General (item 67).
18. United Nations Library: report of the Secretary-General (item 68).
19. Report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter X) (item 12).<sup>21</sup>
20. Enlargement of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (item 94).<sup>22</sup>

## Sixth Committee

### LEGAL

1. Enlargement of the International Law Commission (item 77).
2. Question of special missions (item 71).
3. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its thirteenth session (item 69).
4. Future work in the field of the codification and progressive development of international law (item 70).

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<sup>19</sup> At its 1086th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1961, the General Assembly took note of the recommendation of the Fifth Committee on this sub-item (A/5063, para. 51).

<sup>20</sup> At its 1082nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1961, the General Assembly approved the decision of the Fifth Committee on this item (A/5029, para. 6).

<sup>21</sup> At its 1082nd plenary meeting, on 18 December 1961, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fifth Committee on this item (A/5016).

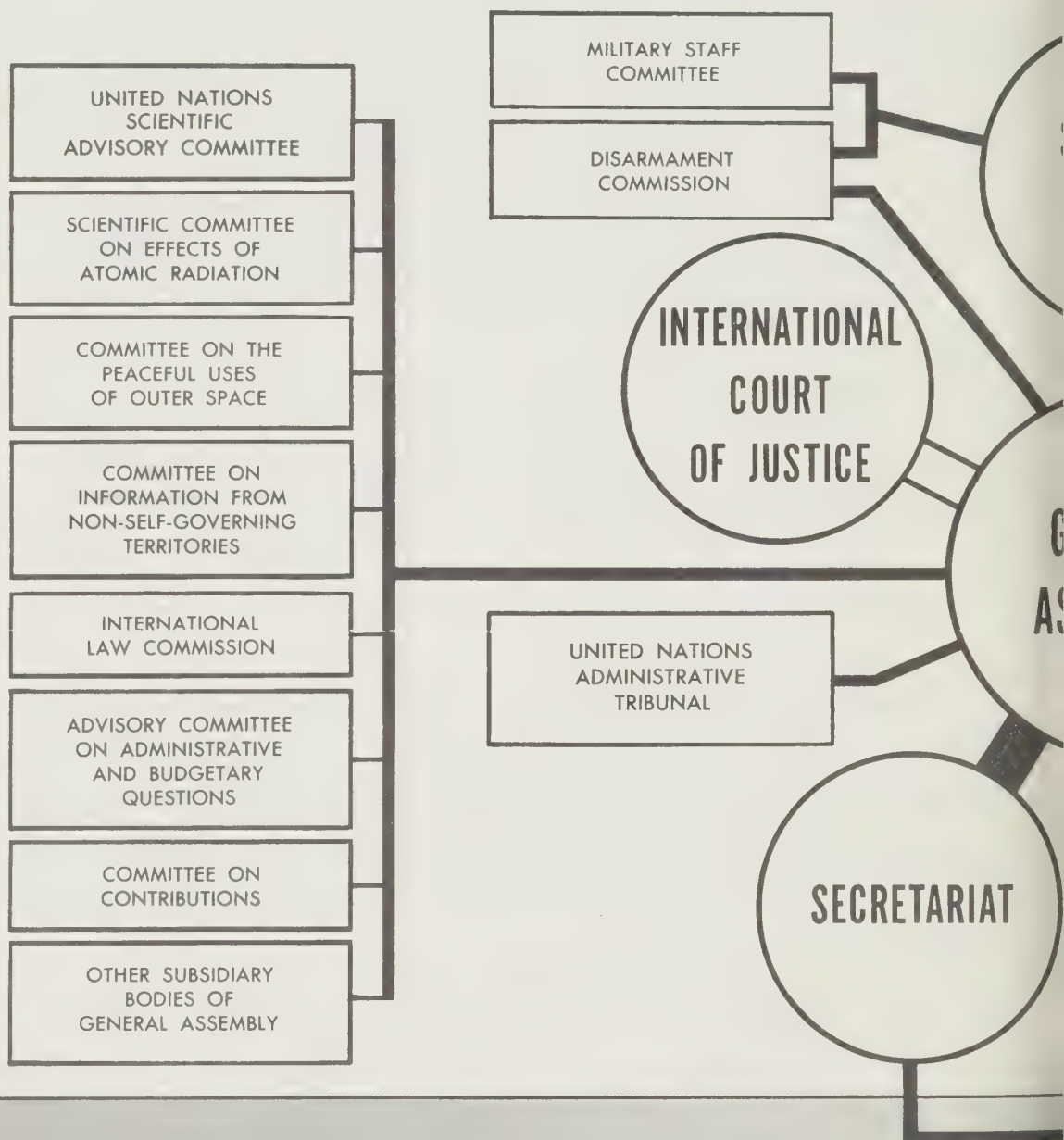
<sup>22</sup> At its 1036th plenary meeting, on 13 October 1961, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, as set forth in its third report (A/4920), decided to include this item in the agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.



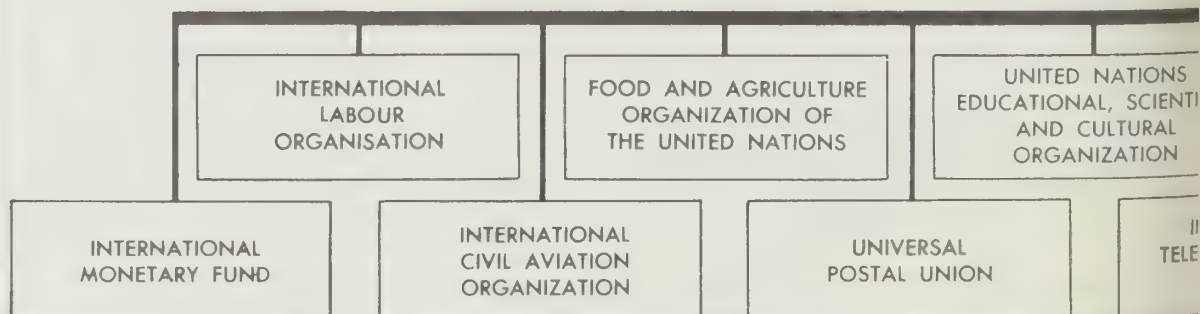


# THE UNITED NATIONS

## THE UNITED NATIONS



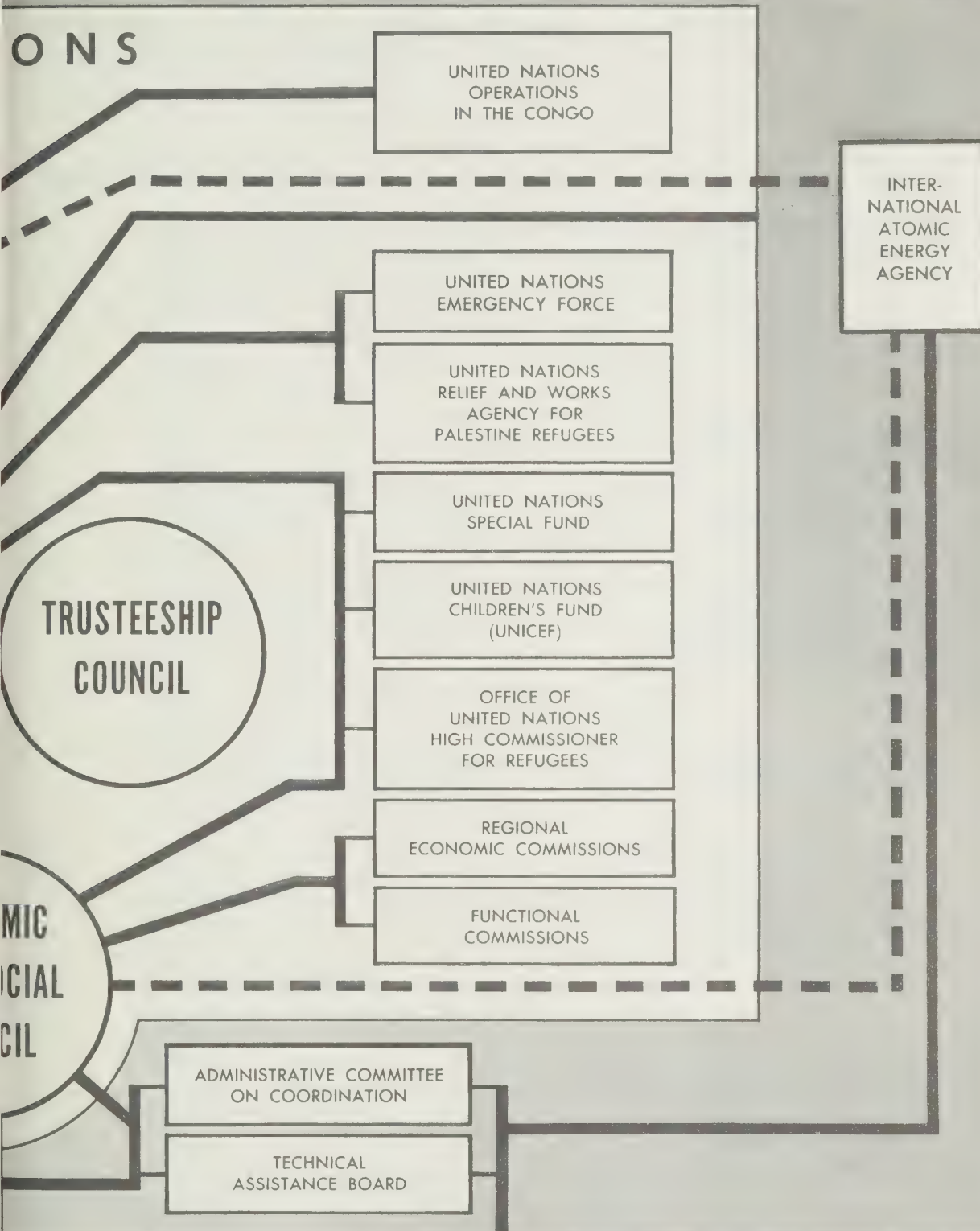
## THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES



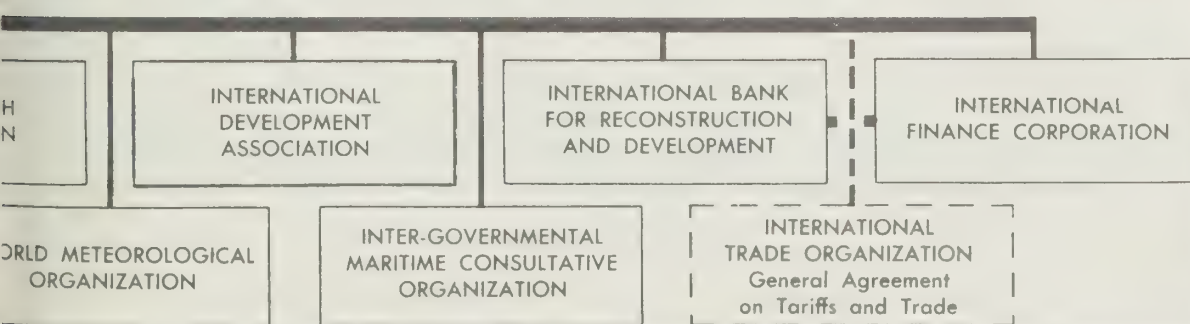
# RELATED AGENCIES

March 1961

ONS



## AGENCIES







Appendix II

Membership of the United Nations and  
Other United Nations Bodies  
at December 31, 1961

United Nations Members

|                                 | <i>Date of Admission</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Afghanistan .....               | November 19, 1946        |
| Albania .....                   | December 14, 1955        |
| Argentina .....                 | *                        |
| Australia .....                 | *                        |
| Austria .....                   | December 14, 1955        |
| Belgium .....                   | *                        |
| Bolivia .....                   | *                        |
| Brazil .....                    | *                        |
| Bulgaria .....                  | December 14, 1955        |
| Burma .....                     | March 19, 1948           |
| Byelorussian S.S.R. ....        | *                        |
| Cambodia .....                  | December 14, 1955        |
| Cameroun .....                  | September 20, 1960       |
| Canada .....                    | *                        |
| Central African Republic ..     | September 20, 1960       |
| Ceylon .....                    | December 14, 1955        |
| Chad .....                      | September 20, 1960       |
| Chile .....                     | *                        |
| China .....                     | *                        |
| Colombia .....                  | *                        |
| Congo (Capital—Brazzaville) ..  | September 20, 1960       |
| Congo (Capital—Leopoldville) .. | September 20, 1960       |
| Costa Rica .....                | *                        |
| Cuba .....                      | *                        |
| Cyprus .....                    | September 20, 1960       |
| Czechoslovakia .....            | *                        |
| Dahomey .....                   | September 20, 1960       |
| Denmark .....                   | *                        |
| Dominican Republic .....        | *                        |
| Ecuador .....                   | *                        |
| El Salvador .....               | *                        |
| Ethiopia .....                  | *                        |
| Finland .....                   | December 14, 1955        |
| France .....                    | *                        |
| Gabon .....                     | September 20, 1960       |
| Ghana .....                     | March 8, 1957            |
| Greece .....                    | *                        |
| Guatemala .....                 | *                        |
| Guinea .....                    | December 12, 1958        |
| Haiti .....                     | *                        |
| Honduras .....                  | *                        |
| Hungary .....                   | December 14, 1955        |

\*Original members, i.e., those which participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organisation at San Francisco or had previously signed the United Nations Declaration of 1 January 1942, and which signed and ratified the Charter.



|                             | <i>Date of Admission</i>       |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Iceland .....               | November 19, 1946              |
| India .....                 | *                              |
| Indonesia .....             | September 28, 1950             |
| Iran .....                  | *                              |
| Iraq .....                  | *                              |
| Ireland .....               | December 14, 1955              |
| Israel .....                | May 11, 1949                   |
| Italy .....                 | December 14, 1955              |
| Ivory Coast .....           | September 20, 1960             |
| Japan .....                 | December 18, 1956              |
| Jordan .....                | December 14, 1955              |
| Laos .....                  | December 14, 1955              |
| Lebanon .....               | *                              |
| Liberia .....               | *                              |
| Libya .....                 | December 14, 1955              |
| Luxembourg .....            | *                              |
| Malagasy .....              | September 20, 1960             |
| Malaya, Federation of ..... | September 17, 1957             |
| Mali .....                  | September 29, 1960             |
| Mauritania .....            | October 27, 1961               |
| Mexico .....                | *                              |
| Mongolia .....              | October 27, 1961               |
| Morocco .....               | November 12, 1956              |
| Nepal .....                 | December 14, 1955              |
| Netherlands .....           | *                              |
| New Zealand .....           | *                              |
| Nicaragua .....             | *                              |
| Niger .....                 | September 20, 1960             |
| Nigeria .....               | October 7, 1960                |
| Norway .....                | *                              |
| Pakistan .....              | September 30, 1947             |
| Panama .....                | *                              |
| Paraguay .....              | *                              |
| Peru .....                  | *                              |
| Philippines .....           | *                              |
| Poland .....                | 1                              |
| Portugal .....              | December 14, 1955              |
| Romania .....               | December 14, 1955              |
| Saudi Arabia .....          | *                              |
| Senegal .....               | September 29, 1960             |
| Sierra Leone .....          | September 27, 1961             |
| Somalia .....               | September 20, 1960             |
| Spain .....                 | December 14, 1955 <sup>2</sup> |
| Sudan .....                 | November 12, 1956              |
| Sweden .....                | November 19, 1946              |
| Syria* .....                | October 24, 1945               |
|                             | resumed October 13, 1961       |

<sup>1</sup>Although Poland was not represented at San Francisco, it was agreed that it should sign the Charter subsequently as an original member.

<sup>2</sup>The General Assembly at its fifth session adopted a resolution revoking provisions of a 1946 resolution which recommended that member Governments should not vote for Spain's admission to the United Nations or the Specialized Agencies.

\*Syria was an original member of the United Nations from October 24, 1945.

Following a plebiscite held on February 21, 1958, Syria and Egypt joined in establishing the United Arab Republic which continued as a single member of the United Nations. On October 13, 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent state, also resumed its separate membership in the Organization.

|                                | <i>Date of Admission</i> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Tanganyika .....               | November 14, 1961        |
| Thailand .....                 | December 16, 1946        |
| Togo .....                     | September 20, 1960       |
| Tunisia .....                  | November 12, 1956        |
| Turkey .....                   | *                        |
| Ukrainian S.S.R. ....          | *                        |
| Union of South Africa .....    | *                        |
| U.S.S.R. ....                  | *                        |
| United Arab Republic* .....    | October 24, 1945         |
| United Kingdom .....           | *                        |
| United States of America ..... | *                        |
| Upper Volta .....              | September 20, 1960       |
| Uruguay .....                  | *                        |
| Venezuela .....                | *                        |
| Yemen .....                    | September 30, 1947       |
| Yugoslavia .....               | *                        |

## Security Council

### *Five Permanent Members*

|                                    |                             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| China                              | Serving until Dec. 31, 1962 |
| France                             | Chile                       |
| Great Britain                      | Ireland <sup>2</sup>        |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republic | United Arab Republic        |
| United States of America           |                             |

### *Six Non-Permanent Members*

(2-year term)

|                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Serving until December 31, 1961 | Serving until Dec. 31, 1963 |
| Ecuador                         | Venezuela                   |
| Ceylon                          | Ghana                       |
| Turkey <sup>1</sup>             | Romania <sup>3</sup>        |
| Liberia <sup>2</sup>            | Philippines <sup>3</sup>    |

## Economic and Social Council

(3-year term)

|                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Serving until Dec. 31, 1961 | Serving until Dec. 31, 1963 |
| Afghanistan                 | El Salvador                 |
| Bulgaria                    | Ethiopia                    |
| New Zealand                 | France                      |
| Spain                       | Italy <sup>4</sup>          |
| United States of America    | Jordan                      |
| Venezuela                   | Uruguay                     |

\*Egypt was an original member of the United Nations from October 24, 1945. Following a plebiscite held on February 21, 1958, the United Arab Republic was established by a union of Egypt and Syria and continued as a single member of the United Nations. On October 13, 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent state, also resumed its separate membership.

<sup>1</sup>Elected on December 9, 1960 to fill the seat occupied by Poland during 1960.

<sup>2</sup>After many inconclusive ballots at the first part of the fifteenth session informal agreement was reached on a split term. Under the terms of the agreement Liberia resigned at the end of 1961 and Ireland will serve until December, 1962.

<sup>3</sup>After inconclusive ballots at the sixteenth session informal agreement was reached on a separate term. Under the terms of the agreement Romania will resign as of December 31, 1962 while Philippines will serve the rest of the two-year term.

<sup>4</sup>The General Assembly elected five members only during its fifteenth session. Italy was elected during the resumed fifteenth session to replace the seat formerly held by the Netherlands.



Serving until Dec. 31/62

Brazil  
Denmark  
Japan  
Poland  
U.S.S.R.  
Great Britain

Serving until Dec. 31, 1964

Australia  
Colombia  
India  
Senegal  
United States of America  
Yugoslavia

# Trusteeship Council

| <i>Administering Authority</i>                                       | <i>Trust Territory</i>                                  | <i>Agreement approved by General Assembly</i> |
|--|---|---|
| Australia  | New Guinea  | 13 December 1946                              |
| Belgium  | Ruanda-Urundi   | 13 December 1946                              |
| France <sup>1</sup>  | Cameroons under French Administration                   | 13 December 1946                              |
| France <sup>2</sup>  | Somaliland under French Administration                  | 13 December 1946                              |
| Italy <sup>3</sup>   | Somaliland under Italian Administration                 | 2 December 1950                               |
| New Zealand <sup>4</sup>   | Western Samoa   | 13 December 1946                              |
| Great Britain <sup>5</sup>   | Togoland under British Administration                   | 13 December 1946                              |
| Great Britain <sup>6</sup>   | Cameroons under British Administration                  | 13 December 1946                              |
| Great Britain <sup>7</sup>   | Tanganyika  | 13 December 1946                              |
| Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia (Administered by Australia) | Nauru   | 1 November 1947                               |
| United States  | (Strategic Area) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands | Approved by the Security Council 2 April 1947 |

## *Permanent Members of Security Council not Administering Trust Territories*

China U.S.S.R.

## *Elective Members (3-year terms)*

Serving until December 31, 1961  
Burma Paraguay  
Serving until December, 1962  
Bolivia India

<sup>1</sup>The Trusteeship Agreement for the Cameroons under French Administration terminated on 1 January 1960 when the Territory became independent as Cameroun.

<sup>2</sup>The Trusteeship Agreement for Togoland under French Administration terminated on 27 April 1960 when the Territory became independent as Togo.

<sup>3</sup>The Trusteeship Agreement for Somaliland under Italian Administration terminated on 1 July 1960 when the Territory became independent as Somalia. Italy ceased to qualify as an administering member after July 1, 1960.

<sup>4</sup>The Trusteeship Agreement with Western Samoa under New Zealand administration terminated on 1 January, 1962 when the territory became independent as Western Samoa.

<sup>5</sup>The Trusteeship Agreement for Togoland under United Kingdom Administration terminated on 6 March 1957 when the Gold Coast became the independent State of Ghana and British Togoland was integrated with the new State.

<sup>6</sup>A plebiscite was held on February 11, 1961, in both the Northern and Southern Cameroons. Northern British Cameroon elected to join the Federation of Nigeria, the South British Cameroon joined the Republic of Cameroun.

<sup>7</sup>The Trusteeship Agreement with Tanganyika under United Kingdom administration terminated on December 9, 1961, when the territory became independent as Tanganyika.

## International Court of Justice

The Court consists of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently. They serve nine years and are eligible for re-election.

The elections are conducted on the basis of a staggered election system which calls for the holding of regular elections every three years to fill the five vacancies that automatically occur under this system at these intervals. The next such election will be held in the autumn of 1963. The Court elects its own president and vice-president for three years and they may be re-elected.

The present judges of the Court with the year their term of office ends are as follows:

|   | <i>Country</i>                         | <i>Date of Expiry</i> |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| Mr. B. Winiarski, President <sup>1</sup>      | Poland                                 | 5 Feb 1967            |
| Mr. R. J. Alfaro, Vice-President <sup>2</sup> | Panama                                 | 5 Feb 1964            |
| J. Basdevant                                  | France                                 | 5 Feb 1964            |
| A. H. Badawi                                  | United Arab<br>Republic                | 5 Feb 1967            |
| L. M. Moreno Quintana                         | Argentina                              | 5 Feb 1964            |
| R. Cordova                                    | Mexico                                 | 5 Feb 1964            |
| V. K. Wellington Koo                          | China                                  | 5 Feb 1967            |
| J. Spiropoulos                                | Greece                                 | 5 Feb 1967            |
| Sir Percy Spender                             | Australia                              | 5 Feb 1967            |
| Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice                        | Great Britain                          | 5 Feb 1964            |
| V. M. Koretsky                                | Union of Soviet<br>Socialist Republics | 5 Feb 1970            |
| K. Tanaka                                     | Japan                                  | 5 Feb 1970            |
| J. L. Bustamante y Rivero                     | Peru                                   | 5 Feb 1970            |
| Ph. C. Jessup                                 | United States of<br>America            | 5 Feb 1970            |
| G. Morelli                                    | Italy                                  | 5 Feb 1970            |

## Disarmament Commission

Membership: All members of the United Nations.

The Commission as established in 1952 by Assembly Resolution 502 (VI) consisted of one representative of each member of the Security Council, and Canada, when Canada was not a member of the Security Council. Originally set up "under the Security Council" (see "Canada and the United Nations 1951-52") it was directed, primarily, to prepare proposals to be embodied in a draft treaty (or treaties) for the regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments, for the elimination of all major weapons adaptable to mass destruction, and for effective international control of atomic energy to ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only.

Assembly Resolution 1150 (XII) of 19 November 1957 added 14 new members. The Commission as thus constituted did not meet during 1958 and the thirteenth session of the Assembly decided (Resolution 1252D (XIII) of 4 November 1958) that the Commission should, for 1959 and on an ad hoc basis, be composed of all the members of the United Nations.

The Commission in its new form met on only one occasion in 1959: on 10 September it unanimously adopted a resolution which recognized that the ultimate responsibility for measures of general disarmament is vested in the United Nations

<sup>1</sup>Mr. Winiarski's term as President of the Court expires 5 February 1964.

<sup>2</sup>Mr. Alfaro's term as Vice-President of the Court expires 5 February 1964.



by its Charter; welcomed the resumption of consultations announced in the Four-Power communique on 7 September on the establishment of a new Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee and the declared intention of the Committee to keep the Disarmament Commission informed of the progress of its deliberations; and recommended to the General Assembly that the Commission should continue in being in its existing form.

On 21 November 1959 the General Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution (1403 (XIV)) deciding that the Disarmament Commission should continue to be composed of all members of the United Nations and transmitting to the Disarmament Commission all the documents, proposals and records of discussion relating to disarmament at the fourteenth session.

The Commission met in August 1960 to consider the situation following the breakdown of the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee on 27 June. It adopted unanimously a resolution which noted with regret that the disarmament negotiations had not yielded positive results; reaffirmed the continuing and ultimate responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; recommended that the fifteenth session of the General Assembly should give earnest consideration to the question of disarmament; and considered it necessary and recommended that continued efforts should be made for the earliest possible continuation of international negotiations to achieve a constructive solution of the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The Commission held no meetings in 1961.

By its Resolution 1649 (XVI) of November 8, 1961, the General Assembly requested negotiating states to report to the Disarmament Commission by December 1961 on the progress of negotiations at the Geneva Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests. Resolution 1664 (XVI) of December 4, 1961 requested the Secretary-General to conduct an inquiry into the conditions under which countries not possessing nuclear weapons might be willing to enter into specific undertakings to refrain from manufacturing or otherwise acquiring such weapons and to refuse to receive, in the future, nuclear weapons in their territories on behalf of any other country and to submit a report on the results of his enquiry to the Disarmament Commission not later than April 1, 1962. On December 20, 1961 the General Assembly adopted Resolution 1722 (XVI) requesting the newly-created Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to submit to the Disarmament Commission, not later than June 1, 1962, a report on the progress of its negotiations.

# Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies\*

| COUNTRY                               | UN | IAEA | ILO | FAO <sup>1</sup> | UNESCO <sup>2</sup> | WHO <sup>3</sup> | FUND <sup>4</sup> | BANK | IDA | IFC | ICAO | UPU <sup>5</sup> | ITU <sup>6</sup> | WMO <sup>7</sup> | IMCO <sup>8</sup> | UNICEF <sup>9</sup><br>BOARD | GATT <sup>10</sup><br>PARTIES |
|---------------------------------------|----|------|-----|------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|------|-----|-----|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Afghanistan.....                      | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | X                            | —                             |
| Albania.....                          | X  | X    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | —    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Argentina.....                        | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | —   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | 10                           | X                             |
| Australia.....                        | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | X                             |
| Austria.....                          | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | —   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Belgium.....                          | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Bolivia.....                          | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | X                            | X                             |
| Brazil.....                           | X  | X    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | —    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | —                            | —                             |
| Bulgaria.....                         | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | —    | —   | —   | —    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | —                             |
| Burma.....                            | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | —   | X   | —    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | —                            | X                             |
| Byelorussia.....                      | X  | X    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | —    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Cambodia.....                         | X  | X    | —   | X                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | 10                           | —                             |
| Cameroon.....                         | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | —                            | —                             |
| Canada.....                           | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Central African Republic.....         | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Ceylon.....                           | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | X                            | X                             |
| Chad.....                             | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | —    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Chile.....                            | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | —    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | X                            | X                             |
| China.....                            | X  | X    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | —                            | —                             |
| Colombia.....                         | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | —                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Congo (capital: Brazzaville)          | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | —    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Congo (capital:<br>Leopoldville)..... | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Costa Rica.....                       | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Cuba.....                             | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | —    | —   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | X                            | X                             |

\*Full names appear at the end of this note. Although GATT is not a UN agency, it is included because of its working relationship with the UN and various agencies. The UNICEF column refers to the 30-nation Executive Board. Memberships are as given by the agencies themselves; for some agencies, the footnotes at the end of the release give *additional members* not found in the tabular listing, *associate members* in addition to those marked with an "A," in tabular list, and information on *pending applications*. Membership as of 12 April, 1962



Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies\*

| COUNTRY                 | UN | IAEA | ILO | FAO <sup>1</sup> | UNESCO <sup>2</sup> | WHO <sup>3</sup> | FUND <sup>4</sup> | BANK | IDA | IFC | ICAO | UPU <sup>5</sup> | ITU <sup>6</sup> | WMO <sup>7</sup> | IMCO <sup>8</sup> | UNICEF <sup>9</sup><br>BOARD | GATT <sup>10</sup><br>PARTIES |
|-------------------------|----|------|-----|------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|------|-----|-----|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cyprus.....             | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | —                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Czechoslovakia.....     | X  | X    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | X                             |
| Dahomey.....            | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Denmark.....            | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Dominican Republic..... | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Ecuador.....            | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | —                             |
| El Salvador.....        | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | —                             |
| Ethiopia.....           | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | —                             |
| Fed. of Malaya.....     | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Finland.....            | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| France.....             | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Gabon.....              | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| German Fed. Rep.....    | —  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Ghana.....              | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Greece.....             | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Guatemala.....          | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | —                             |
| Guinea.....             | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Haiti.....              | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Holy See.....           | —  | X    | —   | —                | —                   | —                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | —    | X                | X                | —                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Honduras.....           | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | —                             |
| Hungary.....            | X  | X    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 | —                            | —                             |
| Iceland.....            | X  | X    | X   | X                | —                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | —                             |
| India.....              | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Indonesia.....          | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | —                             |
| Iran.....               | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | —                             |
| Iraq.....               | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | —                             |
| Ireland.....            | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | —                             |
| Israel.....             | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | 10                            |
| Italy.....              | X  | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | X                             |
| Ivory Coast.....        | X  | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 | X                            | —                             |

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## Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies\*

| COUNTRY                                 | UN  | IAEA | ILO | FAO <sup>1</sup> | UNESCO <sup>2</sup> | WHO <sup>3</sup> | FUND <sup>4</sup> | BANK | IDA | IFC | ICAO | UPU <sup>5</sup> | ITU <sup>6</sup> | WMO <sup>7</sup> | IMCO <sup>8</sup> | UNICEF <sup>9</sup><br>BOARD | GATT <sup>10</sup><br>PARTIES |
|---|-----|------|-----|------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|------|-----|-----|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Somalia.....                            | X   | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | —    | X                | —                | —                | —                 |                              | —                             |
| South Africa.....                       | X   | X    | X   | X                | —                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 |                              | X                             |
| Spain.....                              | X   | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | 10                            |
| Sudan.....                              | X   | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 |                              | —                             |
| Sweden.....                             | X   | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| Switzerland.....                        | —   | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | 10                            |
| Syria.....                              | X   | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | —   | —   | —    | —                | —                | X                | —                 |                              | —                             |
| Tanganyika.....                         | X   | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | X    | X                | —                | —                | —                 |                              | X                             |
| Thailand.....                           | X   | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | —   | —    | —                | —                | X                | —                 |                              | —                             |
| Togo.....                               | X   | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | —    | —                | —                | X                | —                 |                              | —                             |
| Tunisia.....                            | X   | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | —   | —    | X                | X                | X                | —                 |                              | 10                            |
| Turkey.....                             | X   | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| Ukraine.....                            | X   | X    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | —    | X                | X                | X                | —                 |                              | —                             |
| USSR.....                               | X   | X    | X   | —                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | —    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | —                             |
| United Arab Republic.....               | X   | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | —                             |
| United Kingdom.....                     | X   | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| United States.....                      | X   | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | X   | X    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| Upper Volta.....                        | X   | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | —    | —                | —                | X                | —                 |                              | —                             |
| Uruguay.....                            | X   | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | —   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 |                              | X                             |
| Venezuela.....                          | X   | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | —   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 |                              | —                             |
| Vietnam, Rep. of.....                   | —   | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 |                              | —                             |
| Yemen.....                              | X   | —    | —   | X                | —                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | —    | X                | X                | —                | —                 |                              | —                             |
| Yugoslavia.....                         | X   | X    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | —                 | —    | —   | —   | X    | X                | X                | X                | —                 |                              | 10                            |
| Rhodesia and Nyasaland,<br>Fed. of..... | —   | —    | X   | X                | X                   | X                | X                 | X    | X   | —   | —    | X                | X                | X                | X                 |                              | X                             |
| TOTALS*                                 | 104 | 77   | 102 | 100 <sup>1</sup> | 105 <sup>2</sup>    | 109 <sup>3</sup> | 76 <sup>4</sup>   | 75   | 59  | 62  | 93   | 114 <sup>5</sup> | 111 <sup>6</sup> | 113 <sup>7</sup> | 51 <sup>8</sup>   | 30 <sup>9</sup>              | 40 <sup>10</sup>              |

<sup>1</sup>FAO has *four associate* members: British Guiana, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (listed above), Jamaica, Mauritius.

<sup>2</sup>UNESCO, *four associate* members: Mauritius, Ruanda-Urundi, Singapore, and the West Indies.

<sup>3</sup>WHO has *two associate* members: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (listed above), Ruanda-Urundi.

<sup>4</sup>Besides the FUND's 76 members, a number of other countries have applied but arrangements have not been completed.

\* According to information sent to UN Headquarters by 12 April, 1962.

<sup>5</sup>UPU's 114 *members* include the following not given in the tabular list: Algeria; Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese Provinces in West Africa; Portuguese Provinces in East Africa, Asia and Oceania; Spanish Territories in Africa; Whole of the British Overseas Territories, including the Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under Trusteeship exercised by the United Kingdom; Whole of the Territories represented by the French Office of Posts and Telecommunications; Whole of the Territories of the United States, including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

<sup>6</sup>ITU's 111 *members* include the following not given in the tabular list: Overseas States of the French Community and French Overseas Territories; Spanish Provinces in Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible. ITU also has *five associate* members: British West Africa; British East Africa; Bermuda-British Caribbean Group; Ruanda-Urundi (territory of); Singapore-British Borneo Group.

<sup>7</sup>WMO's 113 *members* include 97 states and 16 territories maintaining their own meteorological services. Besides those included in the tabular listing, the members are: British East African Territories including the Seychelles; French Polynesia; French Somaliland; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Netherlands Antilles; Netherlands New Guinea; New Caledonia; Portuguese East Africa; Portuguese West Africa; Ruanda-Urundi; Singapore and the British Territories in Borneo; Spanish Territories of Guinea; Surinam; West Indies and other British Caribbean Territories.

<sup>8</sup>IMCO has *one associate* member: Sarawak and North Borneo.

<sup>9</sup>Members of UNICEF's 30-nation Executive Board are elected by the UN Economic and Social Council.

<sup>10</sup>Besides the 40 Contracting Parties to GATT, the nine countries marked <sup>10</sup> in the tabular listing have various forms of "special relationship."

The complete names of the organizations included in this listing are:

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| IAEA   | International Atomic Energy Agency                               |
| ILO    | International Labour Organization                                |
| FAO    | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations          |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| WHO    | World Health Organization  |
| FUND   | International Monetary Fund                                      |
| BANK   | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development            |
| IDA    | International Development Association (Bank affiliate)           |
| IFC    | International Finance Corporation (Bank affiliate)               |
| ICAO   | International Civil Aviation Organization                        |
| UPU    | Universal Postal Union   |
| ITU    | International Telecommunication Union                            |
| WMO    | World Meteorological Organization                                |
| IMCO   | Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization            |
| UNICEF | UN Children's Fund   |
| GATT   | General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade                           |



Chart I

# Canadian Membership on Executive Bodies of United Nations Specialized Agencies, GATT, IAEA, and ICEM, 1945-65

(MAY 7, 1962)

|      | Specialized Agencies |                                |                 |                               |                              |                              |                 |                      |                         |                         |                                 | GATT<br>(d)          | IAEA<br>Board<br>of<br>Governors | ICEM<br>Exec<br>Cttee |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
|      | FAO<br>Council       | IBRD<br>Executive<br>Directors | ICAO<br>Council | IDA<br>Executive<br>Directors | IFC<br>Board of<br>Directors | ILO<br>Governing<br>Body (a) | IMCO<br>Council | IMF<br>Exec<br>Board | ITU<br>Admin<br>Council | UNESCO<br>Exec<br>Board | UPU<br>Exec<br>Liaison<br>Cttee | WHO<br>Exec<br>Board | WMO<br>Exec<br>Cttee             |                       |
| 1945 | x(C) (e)             | x(C) (e)                       | *               | —                             | —                            | x(C) (e)                     | —               | x(C) (e)             | *                       | x(C) (e)                | *                               | —                    | —                                | —                     |
| 1946 | x                    | x                              | x(C) (e)        | —                             | —                            | x                            | —               | x                    | x(C) (e)                | x                       | (C) (e)                         | —                    | —                                | —                     |
| 1947 | x                    | x                              | x               | —                             | —                            | x                            | —               | x                    | x                       | x                       | —                               | —                    | —                                | —                     |
| 1948 | x                    | x                              | x               | —                             | —                            | x                            | —               | x                    | x                       | x                       | —                               | —                    | —                                | —                     |
| 1949 | x                    | x                              | x               | —                             | —                            | x                            | —               | x                    | x                       | x                       | —                               | —                    | —                                | —                     |
| 1950 | x                    | x                              | x               | —                             | —                            | x                            | —               | x                    | x                       | x                       | —                               | —                    | —                                | —                     |
| 1951 | x                    | x                              | x               | —                             | —                            | x                            | —               | x                    | x                       | x                       | —                               | —                    | —                                | —                     |
| 1952 | x                    | x                              | x               | —                             | —                            | x                            | —               | x                    | x                       | x                       | —                               | —                    | —                                | (C)(h)                |
| 1953 | x                    | x                              | x               | —                             | —                            | x                            | —               | x                    | x                       | x                       | —                               | —                    | —                                | —                     |
| 1954 | x                    | x                              | x               | —                             | —                            | x                            | —               | x                    | x                       | x                       | —                               | —                    | —                                | —                     |
| 1955 | x                    | x                              | x               | —                             | —                            | x                            | —               | x                    | x                       | x                       | —                               | —                    | —                                | x(g)                  |
| 1956 | x                    | x                              | x               | —                             | x(C) (e)                     | x                            | —               | x                    | x                       | x                       | —                               | —                    | —                                | x                     |
| 1957 | x                    | x                              | x               | —                             | x                            | x                            | —               | x                    | x                       | x                       | —                               | —                    | —                                | x                     |
| 1958 | x                    | x                              | x               | —                             | x                            | x                            | —               | x                    | x                       | x                       | —                               | —                    | —                                | x                     |
| 1959 | x                    | x                              | x               | —                             | x                            | x                            | —               | x                    | x                       | x                       | —                               | —                    | —                                | x                     |
| 1960 | x                    | x                              | x               | x(C) (e)                      | x                            | x                            | (C) (e)         | x                    | x                       | x                       | x                               | x(C) (h)             | —                                | x                     |
| 1961 | x                    | x                              | x               | x                             | x                            | x                            | x               | x                    | x                       | x                       | x                               | x                    | x                                | x                     |
| 1962 | x                    | x                              | x               | x                             | x                            | x                            | x               | x                    | x                       | x                       | x                               | x                    | x                                | x                     |
| 1963 | x                    | x                              | x               | x                             | x                            | x                            | x               | x                    | x                       | x                       | x                               | x                    | x                                | x                     |
| 1964 | x                    | x                              | x               | x                             | x                            | x                            | x               | x                    | x                       | x                       | x                               | x                    | x                                | x                     |
| 1965 | —                    | —                              | —               | —                             | —                            | x                            | —               | —                    | x                       | —                       | —                               | —                    | —                                | —                     |

FAO—Food and Agriculture Organization

IBRD—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

ICAO—International Civil Aviation Organization

IDA—International Development Association

IFC—International Finance Corporation

ILO—International Labour Organization

IMCO—Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

IMF—International Monetary Fund

IRO—International Refugee Organization

ITU—International Telecommunication Union

UNESCO—United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UPU—Universal Postal Union

WHO—World Health Organization

WMO—World Meteorological Organization

GATT—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

IAEA—International Atomic Energy Agency

ICEM—Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration

(a) Elected as a state of "chief industrial importance".  
(b) Member of Executive Committee of Interim Commission of International Trade Organization, 1948-53.

(c) Date of Canadian Membership in the Organization

(d) No executive body.

(e) Established as a UN Specialized Agency

(f) Executive Committee of Interim Commission of ITO terminated in 1953.  
(g) Executive Committee not established until 1954

(h) Established.

(i) Until 1954 member of Executive Body elected as individual based on personal qualifications and not as representative of member states.

(t) Terminated.

\* Canadian membership in the Organization prior to its UN affiliation.

Chart II

Canadian Membership on Main United Nations Councils, Standing Committees,  
and Selected Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies, 1945-65

(MAY 7, 1962)

|      | Security Council * | Trustee-ship Council * | UN Standing Committees | Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies |                         |                  |         |         |             |                 |       |                  | ICJ (h) |   |                          |                      |
|------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|-------------|-----------------|-------|------------------|---------|---|--------------------------|----------------------|
|      |                    |                        |                        | ACABQ (h)*                   | UNEF Advisory Cttee (c) | UNHCR Exec Cttee | ILC (h) | SAC (c) | UNSCEAR (c) | Outer Space (c) | POC * | Info from NSGT * |         | Negotiating Cttee Extra-Budgetary Funds | Congo Advisory Cttee (c) | UNKRA Advisory Cttee |
| 1945 | (e)                | (e)                    | (e)                    | (e)                          | —                       | —                | —       | —       | —           | —               | —     | —                | —       | —                                       | —                        | (e)                  |
| 1946 | —                  | —                      | —                      | —                            | —                       | —                | —       | —       | —           | —               | —     | —                | —       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1947 | —                  | —                      | —                      | —                            | —                       | —                | —       | —       | —           | —               | —     | —                | —       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1948 | x                  | —                      | —                      | —                            | —                       | —                | —       | —       | —           | —               | —     | —                | —       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1949 | x                  | —                      | —                      | —                            | —                       | —                | —       | —       | —           | —               | —     | —                | —       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1950 | —                  | —                      | x                      | —                            | —                       | —                | —       | —       | —           | —               | —     | —                | —       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1951 | —                  | —                      | x                      | —                            | (e)                     | —                | —       | —       | —           | —               | —     | —                | —       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1952 | —                  | —                      | x                      | —                            | —                       | —                | —       | —       | —           | —               | —     | —                | (e)     | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1953 | —                  | —                      | —                      | —                            | —                       | —                | —       | —       | —           | —               | —     | —                | x       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1954 | —                  | —                      | —                      | —                            | —                       | —                | —       | —       | —           | —               | —     | —                | x       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1955 | —                  | —                      | —                      | —                            | (f)                     | —                | —       | —       | —           | —               | —     | —                | x       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1956 | —                  | —                      | —                      | —                            | —                       | —                | —       | x(e)    | —           | —               | —     | —                | x       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1957 | —                  | —                      | —                      | x(e)                         | —                       | —                | —       | x       | —           | —               | —     | —                | x       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1958 | —                  | —                      | x                      | x                            | x                       | —                | —       | x       | —           | —               | —     | —                | x       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1959 | x                  | —                      | x                      | x                            | x                       | —                | —       | x       | —           | —               | —     | —                | x       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1960 | x                  | —                      | x                      | x                            | x                       | —                | —       | x       | —           | —               | —     | —                | x       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1961 | —                  | —                      | x                      | x                            | x                       | —                | —       | x       | —           | —               | —     | —                | x       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1962 | —                  | —                      | x                      | x                            | x                       | —                | —       | x       | —           | —               | —     | —                | x       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1963 | —                  | —                      | x                      | x                            | x                       | —                | —       | x       | —           | —               | —     | —                | x       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1964 | —                  | —                      | —                      | x                            | —                       | —                | —       | x       | —           | —               | —     | —                | x       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |
| 1965 | —                  | —                      | —                      | x                            | —                       | —                | x(d)    | x       | —           | —               | —     | —                | x       | —                                       | —                        | x                    |

ACABQ—Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions  
 ILC—International Law Commission  
 SAC—Scientific Advisory Committee  
 POC—Peace Observation Commission  
 NSGT—Non-Self Governing Territories  
 UNKRA—United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency  
 ICJ—International Court of Justice

(a) By virtue of Social Commission membership (1951-53) but this procedure was revised by eleventh session of UNGA, (see p. 60 of Canada and UN 1956-57).  
 (b) UNREF Executive Committee discontinued by RES 1166 on December 31, 1957 and UNHCR Executive Committee set up by ECOSOC to replace it. The term of office of members is indefinite, but presumably will last until January 1, 1964, (the end of the UNHCR's mandate).  
 (c) Members appointed for an indefinite period.  
 (d) Mr. Cadieux elected for a five-year term, 1962-66.  
 (e) Established as a UN body.  
 (f) Reconstituted UN High Commissioner's Advisory Committee as UNREF Executive Committee.  
 (g) UNKRA ceased operations in 1958, but Advisory Committee to continue in being until termination of Agency's programme.  
 (h) Members of Executive bodies elected as individuals on the basis of personal qualifications and not as representatives of member states.  
 (i) Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is a successor to an ad hoc Committee established in 1958. Canada was a member of the ad hoc Committee at its only meeting (1959).  
 (t) Terminated.  
 \* Terms of Office expire December 31.



Chart III

Canadian Membership on ECOSOC, Functional Commissions, and  
Selected Standing Committees and Special Bodies, 1945-65

(MAY 7, 1962)

|      | ECOSOC | ECOSOC Functional Commissions |            |                               |                     |          |                   |                |                                |                           |          | ECOSOC Standing Committees |     |               | ECOSOC Special Bodies |     |                    |                                  | ECLA<br>(d) |
|------|--------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----|---------------|-----------------------|-----|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
|      |        | Statistical                   | Population | Inter-national Com-mody Trade | Narcotic Drugs (c)* | Social * | Status of Women * | Human Rights * | Transport and Communi-cations* | Economic and Employ-ment* | Fiscal * | TAC *                      | CID | Cttee on NGOs | PCOB                  | DSB | UNICEF Exec. Board | Govern-ing Council Special Fund* |             |
| 1945 | —      | x(e)                          | —          | —                             | x(e)                | —        | (e)               | —              | (e)                            | —                         | —        | —                          | —   | —             | —                     | (e) | —                  | —                                | —           |
| 1946 | x      | x                             | x          | —                             | x                   | x        | —                 | —              | —                              | x                         | (e)      | —                          | —   | —             | —                     | —   | x(e)               | —                                | —           |
| 1947 | x      | x                             | x          | —                             | x                   | x        | —                 | —              | —                              | x                         | —        | —                          | —   | —             | —                     | —   | x                  | —                                | —           |
| 1948 | x      | x                             | x          | —                             | x                   | x        | —                 | —              | —                              | x                         | —        | —                          | —   | —             | —                     | x   | x                  | —                                | —           |
| 1949 | x      | x                             | x          | —                             | x                   | x        | —                 | —              | —                              | x                         | —        | —                          | —   | —             | —                     | x   | x                  | —                                | —           |
| 1950 | x      | x                             | x          | —                             | x                   | x        | —                 | —              | —                              | x(t)                      | x        | x                          | —   | —             | —                     | x   | x                  | —                                | —           |
| 1951 | x      | x                             | x          | —                             | x                   | x        | —                 | —              | —                              | x(f)                      | x        | x                          | —   | —             | —                     | x   | x                  | —                                | —           |
| 1952 | x      | x                             | x          | —                             | x                   | x        | —                 | —              | —                              | —                         | x        | x                          | —   | —             | —                     | x   | x                  | —                                | —           |
| 1953 | —      | x                             | x          | —                             | x                   | x        | —                 | —              | —                              | —                         | x        | x                          | —   | —             | —                     | x   | x                  | —                                | —           |
| 1954 | —      | x                             | x          | —                             | x                   | x        | —                 | —              | —                              | —                         | x(g)(t)  | —                          | —   | —             | —                     | x   | x                  | —                                | —           |
| 1955 | —      | x(a)                          | x          | x                             | x                   | —        | —                 | —              | —                              | —                         | —        | x                          | —   | —             | —                     | x   | x                  | —                                | —           |
| 1956 | x      | x                             | x          | x                             | x                   | —        | —                 | —              | —                              | —                         | —        | x                          | —   | —             | —                     | x   | x                  | —                                | —           |
| 1957 | x      | x                             | x          | x                             | x                   | —        | —                 | —              | —                              | —                         | —        | x                          | —   | —             | —                     | x   | x                  | —                                | —           |
| 1958 | x      | x                             | x          | x                             | x                   | —        | —                 | —              | —                              | —                         | —        | x                          | —   | —             | —                     | x   | x                  | —                                | —           |
| 1959 | x      | x                             | x          | x                             | x                   | —        | —                 | —              | —                              | —                         | —        | x                          | —   | —             | —                     | x   | x                  | —                                | —           |
| 1960 | —      | —                             | —          | —                             | —                   | —        | —                 | —              | —                              | —                         | —        | x                          | —   | —             | —                     | x   | x                  | —                                | —           |
| 1961 | —      | —                             | —          | —                             | —                   | —        | —                 | —              | —                              | —                         | —        | x                          | —   | —             | —                     | x   | x                  | —                                | —           |
| 1962 | —      | —                             | —          | —                             | —                   | —        | —                 | —              | —                              | —                         | —        | x                          | —   | —             | —                     | x   | x                  | —                                | —           |
| 1963 | —      | x                             | x          | —                             | —                   | —        | —                 | —              | —                              | —                         | —        | —                          | —   | —             | —                     | —   | —                  | —                                | —           |
| 1964 | —      | x                             | x          | —                             | —                   | —        | —                 | —              | —                              | —                         | —        | —                          | —   | —             | —                     | —   | —                  | —                                | —           |
| 1965 | —      | x                             | x          | —                             | —                   | —        | —                 | —              | —                              | —                         | —        | —                          | —   | —             | —                     | —   | —                  | —                                | —           |

TAC—Technical Assistance Committee  
CID—Committee for Industrial Development  
NGO—Non-Governmental Organization  
PCOB—Permanent Central Opium Board  
DSB—Drug Supervisory Body  
ECLA—Economic Commission for Latin America

\* Terms of office expire on December 31.

(a) From 1955 elections, term of office is four years instead of three for Population, Statistical, Social and Transport and Communications Commissions.

(b) Four year term 1947-50 and three year term 1951-53.

(c) For an indefinite period.

(C) Canadian membership

(d) No executive body

(e) Established as a UN body

(f) Discontinued Sept. 18, 1951. Canada was elected to a three year term, (1950-52) in 1950.

(g) Discontinued August 5, 1954. Canada elected to serve until December 31, 1955.

(h) Established.

(i) Terminated and functions turned over to ECOSOC and the Regional Economic Commissions.

(t) Terminated.

## Appendix III

Principal Meetings of the United Nations and  
Specialized Agencies during 1961 and  
Canadian representation at the third special session  
of the General Assembly (Bizerta)  
and the sixteenth regular session of the General Assembly

### General Assembly

*Third special session (Bizerta)*, New York, August 21 to 25, 1961. Representative: Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York.

### Sixteenth Regular Session, New York, September 18 to December 20, 1961.

Representatives: Chairman of the Delegation: Honourable Howard Green, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Secretary of State for External Affairs; Vice-Chairman: Senator H. A. J. Brooks, P.C., Q.C.; Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, New York; Mr. Martial Asselin, M.P.; Mrs. Jean Casselman, M.P.; Alternate Representatives: Mr. Gordon Aiken, Q.C., M.P.; Brigadier J. H. Price, O.B.E., M.C., E.D.; Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Lt. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Canadian Government Adviser on Disarmament; Mr. Paul Tremblay, Ambassador of Canada, Chile.

### Economic and Social Council

*Thirty-first session*, New York, April 19 to 28, 1961.

*Thirty-second session*, Geneva, July 4-August 4, 1961.

*Resumed thirty-second session*, New York, December 21 and 22, 1961.

### Trusteeship Council

*Eleventh special session*, New York, April 10, 1961.

*Twenty-seventh session*, New York, June 1-July 19, 1961.

### Food and Agriculture Organization

*Eleventh session* of the General Conference, Rome, November 4-23, 1961.

### International Atomic Energy Agency

*Fifth General Conference*, Vienna, September 26-October 6, 1961.

### International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation

*Annual Meeting* of Board of Governors, Vienna, September 8-22, 1961.

### International Civil Aviation Organization

The next regular session will take place in Rome in the Fall of 1962.

### International Labour Organization

*Forty-fifth session of the Conference*, Geneva, June 7-29, 1961.



**International Telecommunication Union**

The next *Plenipotentiary Conference* is to be held in Geneva in 1965, the centenary of the Union.

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

The *twelfth session of the General Conference* will be held in 1962.

**Universal Postal Union**

The *Universal Postal Congress* is held every fifth year and will meet in 1962 in New Delhi.

**World Health Organization**

*Fourteenth World Health Assembly*, New Delhi, February 7-24, 1961.

**World Meteorological Organization**

*Congress* is held every fourth year and will meet in 1963.

## Appendix IV

### Regular Budgets of the United Nations, the UN Specialized Agencies<sup>1</sup> and the IAEA, and Canadian Assessments

|                                   | Regular Budgets (net) <sup>2</sup> |         |         | Canadian Assessments <sup>3</sup> |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
|                                   | 1960                               | 1961    | 1962    | 1960                              | 1961  | 1962  |
|                                   | (In thousands of dollars)          |         |         |                                   |       |       |
| United Nations <sup>4</sup> ..... | 60,320                             | 65,813  | 76,753  | 1,876                             | 2,047 | 2,395 |
| ILO.....                          | 8,962                              | 9,857   | 11,115  | 315                               | 345   | 378   |
| FAO.....                          | 8,862                              | 9,944   | 12,879  | 362                               | 407   | 415   |
| UNESCO.....                       | 12,479                             | 15,071  | 15,549  | 367                               | 454   | 468   |
| ICAO.....                         | 3,721                              | 4,057   | 4,083   | 166                               | 191   | 191   |
| UPU.....                          | 610                                | 727     | 923     | 16                                | 19    | 25    |
| WHO <sup>5</sup> .....            | 15,898                             | 17,587  | 25,313  | 455                               | 501   | 721   |
| ITU.....                          | 2,167                              | 2,849   | 3,120   | 70                                | 97    | 106   |
| WMO.....                          | 653                                | 669     | 708     | 16                                | 17    | 18    |
| IMCO.....                         | 282                                | 288     | 466     | 7                                 | 7     | 11    |
| IAEA.....                         | 5,158                              | 6,168   | 6,161   | 149                               | 178   | 177   |
| Totals.....                       | 119,112                            | 133,030 | 157,070 | 3,799                             | 4,263 | 4,905 |

<sup>1</sup>Exclusive of the International Bank and International Monetary Fund whose operations are financially self-sustaining.

<sup>2</sup>UN budget figures for 1960 are from UN document A/4687; those for 1961 and 1962 are from UN document A/5083. Agency figures are from UN document A/C.5/871. Figures are net of miscellaneous income.

<sup>3</sup>Based on the estimates contained in the first three columns.

<sup>4</sup>Budget estimates include staff assessments.

<sup>5</sup>Budget estimates exclude the undistributed reserve. A revised budget estimate is given for 1962.



## Appendix V

### Budget Estimates of the United Nations for 1961 and 1962\*

| <i>Section</i>  | <i>1962</i>         | <i>1961<br/>(revised)</i> |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies | \$ 1,155,240        | \$ 1,120,350              |
| 2. Special meetings and conferences.....  | 1,532,000           | 707,400                   |
| 3. Salaries and wages.....  | 40,765,550          | 35,978,625                |
| 4. Common staff costs.....  | 9,399,650           | 8,223,300                 |
| 5. Travel of staff.....   | 2,065,000           | 2,024,000                 |
| 6. Payments under annex 1, paras. 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations; Hospitality.....                           | 100,000             | 100,000                   |
| 7. Buildings and improvements to premises.....  | 4,364,500           | 3,872,375                 |
| 8. Permanent equipment.....   | 438,500             | 410,000                   |
| 9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises.....   | 3,458,200           | 3,327,750                 |
| 10. General expenses.....   | 3,684,800           | 3,809,000                 |
| 11. Printing.....   | 1,286,650           | 1,210,750                 |
| 12. Special expenses.....   | 194,600             | 199,000                   |
| 13. Economic development.....   | 2,135,000           | 1,125,000                 |
| 14. Social activities.....  | 2,105,000           | 1,375,000                 |
| 15. Human rights activities.....  | 140,000             | 100,000                   |
| 16. Public administration.....  | 1,945,000           | 875,000                   |
| 17. Narcotics drugs control.....  | 75,000              | 75,000                    |
| 18. Special missions.....   | 2,490,650           | 2,848,750                 |
| 19. U.N. Field Service.....   | 1,357,000           | 1,224,000                 |
| 20. Office of the UNHCR.....  | 2,525,800           | 2,262,400                 |
| 21. International Court of Justice.....   | 926,600             | 781,600                   |
| <b>Total Appropriation.....</b>   | <b>\$82,144,740</b> | <b>\$71,649,300</b>       |
| <b>Less: income, other than from Staff assessment.....</b>  | <b>5,391,800</b>    | <b>5,835,570</b>          |
| <b>Net Appropriation.....</b>   | <b>\$76,752,940</b> | <b>\$65,813,730</b>       |
| <b>Of which: Staff assessment is.....</b>   | <b>\$ 8,670,250</b> | <b>\$ 6,930,000</b>       |

\*As reported in UN document A/5083; exclusive of estimates for UNEF and ONUC.

# Appendix VI

Percentage Scale of Contributions to the United Nations  
and Certain Specialized Agencies for the Fifteen  
Largest Contributors—Year 1962

| —                             | UN    | FAO   | ICAO  | ILO   | UNESCO | WHO   | WMO <sup>1</sup> |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------------------|
| United States of America..... | 32.02 | 32.51 | 32.16 | 25.00 | 31.16  | 31.71 | 19.0             |
| U.S.S.R.....                  | 14.97 | —     | —     | 10.00 | 13.06  | 12.45 | 7.8              |
| United Kingdom.....           | 7.58  | 10.06 | 9.64  | 9.48  | 7.46   | 7.11  | 5.5              |
| France.....                   | 5.94  | 8.29  | 7.65  | 6.10  | 6.13   | 5.85  | 4.5              |
| German Federal Republic....   | —     | 6.89  | 5.05  | 4.34  | 5.11   | 4.87  | 4.5              |
| China.....                    | 4.57  | —     | .67   | 2.04  | 2.50   | 4.58  | 3.0              |
| Canada.....                   | 3.12  | 4.03  | 4.59  | 3.41  | 2.98   | 2.84  | 2.5              |
| Japan.....                    | 2.27  | 2.83  | 2.16  | 2.00  | 2.10   | 2.00  | 2.4              |
| Italy.....                    | 2.24  | 2.91  | 2.37  | 2.37  | 2.16   | 2.06  | 2.4              |
| India.....                    | 2.03  | 3.18  | 2.50  | 3.10  | 2.36   | 2.25  | 2.5              |
| Ukranian S.S.R.....           | 1.98  | —     | —     | 1.00  | 1.73   | —     | 1.5              |
| Australia.....                | 1.66  | 2.31  | 2.44  | 1.86  | 1.72   | 1.64  | 2.0              |
| Sweden.....                   | 1.30  | 1.80  | 1.77  | 1.64  | 1.33   | 1.27  | 1.5              |
| Poland.....                   | 1.28  | 1.77  | 1.19  | 1.24  | 1.31   | 1.25  | 1.1              |
| Belgium.....                  | 1.20  | 1.68  | 1.59  | 1.38  | 1.25   | 1.19  | 1.4              |

<sup>1</sup>Unit scale converted to percentages.



## Appendix VII

### United Nations Documents

Printed documents of the United Nations may be obtained in Canada at the following addresses: Agents: The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario; The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. W., Toronto; Sub-Agents: Book Room Ltd., Chronicle Building, Halifax; McGill University Bookstore, Montreal; Magasin des Étudiants de l'Université de Montréal, Montréal; University of Manitoba Bookstore, Winnipeg; University of Toronto Press and Bookstore, Toronto; University of British Columbia Bookstore, Vancouver.

Mimeographed United Nations documents are available to the general public by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat, New York; and to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations from the United Nations Department of Public Information, New York.

Complete sets of United Nations documents may also be consulted at the following centres in Canada:

University of Alberta (English printed documents).

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents)

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents).

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents; also English and French mimeographed documents).

McGill University (English printed documents).

Laval University (French printed documents).

Dalhousie University (English printed documents).

University of Montreal (French printed and mimeographed documents).

University of New Brunswick (English printed documents).

Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents).

The United Nations Association in Canada, 329 Bloor Street West, Toronto, operates an unofficial United Nations information service. Questions about the United Nations are answered; some informational materials on the United Nations are available, free of charge, on request, and the larger publications and pamphlets on the United Nations and its work are available at reasonable prices. Price lists enumerating the publications available can be obtained on request.

## Appendix VIII

### Publications of the Department of External Affairs

The following is a list of publications relating to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies issued by the Department of External Affairs during the period reviewed by this work of reference:

1. *Canada and the United Nations*. The following issues are available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, in English and French unless otherwise indicated, for 50 cents a copy: 1946 (French only); 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951-52; 1953-54; 1954-55 (English only); 1956-57; 1957; 1958 (English only). The following issues are out of print: 1946 (English); 1952-53; 1954-55 (French); 1958 (French); 1959.

2. *Statements and Speeches*

(Obtainable from the Information Division  
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.)

- |       |   |  |
|-------|---|--|
| 61/4  | The Situation in the Congo.             | Mr. W. B. Nesbitt,<br>UN General Assembly,<br>April 4, 1961.               |
| 61/5  | Canadian Efforts in the World of Today. | Hon. Howard C. Green,<br>House of Commons,<br>April 26, 1961.              |
| 61/10 | Review of the World Crisis.             | Hon. Howard C. Green,<br>House of Commons,<br>September 7, 1961.           |
| 61/12 | Canada in a World of Crisis.            | Rt. Hon. J. G. Diefenbaker,<br>House of Commons,<br>September 11, 1961.    |
| 61/13 | The Prospect for International Order.   | Hon. Howard C. Green,<br>UN General Assembly,<br>October 3, 1961.          |
| 61/14 | The Threat of Atomic Radiation.         | Mr. Paul Tremblay,<br>UN Special Political Committee,<br>October 16, 1961. |
| 61/15 | An Appalling Answer to UN Protests.     | Hon. Howard C. Green,<br>UN First Committee,<br>October 20, 1961.          |
| 61/16 | Review of Canadian Foreign Policy.      | Hon. Howard C. Green,<br>CBC-TV,<br>November 14, 1961.                     |
| 61/17 | A Plea for Renewed Disarmament Talks.   | Hon. Howard C. Green,<br>UN First Committee,<br>November 24, 1961.         |
| 61/18 | Toward the Cessation of Nuclear Tests.  | General E. L. M. Burns,<br>UN First Committee,<br>October 30, 1961.        |
| 61/19 | Red China and the United Nations.       | Senator Alfred J. Brooks,<br>UN General Assembly,<br>December 8, 1961.     |

3. *External Affairs*

Monthly Bulletin of the Department of External Affairs. Obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa; annual subscription \$1.00 per year, students 50 cents. Special articles on subjects relating to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies appear from time to time.











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Canada and the United Nations, 1961

















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